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 name. May we take this opportunity humble ourselves and pray for our hearts. May we seek Your face, turn from the ways that have threatened our Nation, that you would hear from Heaven and forgive us our sins, and heal our land.

In Your sovereign name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 28, 2021.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 28, 2021, at 4:03 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 848.

Appointments:
Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.
Election Assistance Commission, Board of Advisors.
Congressional Award Board.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. After consultation among the Speaker and majority and minority leaders, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet tonight in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, 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.
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. CLEYBURN);

The gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES);

The gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR);

The gentlewoman from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER);

The gentleman from California (Mr. McCARTHY);

The gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY);

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY);

The gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS); and

The gentlewoman 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. STabenow);

The Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS);

The Senator from Minnesota (Ms. Klobuchar);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. TRUDE);

The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO);

The Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST);

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT); and

The Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT).

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.

Mr. WALKER, the Sergeant at Arms, announced the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk’s desk.

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

(Applause, the Members rising.)

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.

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

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The PRESIDENT. It is good to be back. Mitt and Chuck will understand that it is good to be almost home, down in the neighborhood of Palau.

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 the Congress, to the Nation, and 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 our world in the wake of an historic pandemic, about reviving 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 great nation—war, economic chaos, sick children instead of healthy children, and the worst public health crisis in a century, the worst economic crisis in a generation. 100 days since I got vaccinated and just cried—she got vaccinated and just cried—her mother me that she was worried about bringing her home because she got vaccinated and just cried—she has an autoimmune disease. She wrote to me that she was worried about bringing her home because she got vaccinated and just cried—her mother—she got vaccinated and just cried—she got vaccinated and just cried. She got vaccinated and just cried.

To her mother—she got vaccinated and just cried. She got vaccinated and just cried.

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 the 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 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 grandchildren and kindergarten and pressing hands against the window to say goodbye. It means everything. Those things mean everything.

There is still—you all know it—you know it better than any group of Americans—the still 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
progress these past 100 days against one of the worst pandemics in history has been one of the greatest logistical achievements this country has ever seen.

What else have we done in those first 100 days?

We kept our commitment—Democrats and Republicans—of sending $1,400 rescue checks to 85 percent of American households. We already sent more than 160 million checks out the door. It is making a difference. I don’t know if you sit there behind your desks and you think whether it’s enough at your home. For most people, it is making all the difference in the world.

A single mom in Texas wrote to me. She said she couldn’t work. But she said the relief check put food on the table and saved her and her son from eviction from their apartment.

A grandmother in Virginia, who told me she immediately took her granddaughter to the eye doctor—something she said she put off for months because she didn’t have any money.

One of the defining images, at least from my perspective, in this crisis has been cars lined up for miles—and not people just barely able to start those cars; nice cars—waiting for a box of food to be put in their trunk.

I don’t know about you, but I didn’t ever think I would see that in America. And all of this is through no fault of their own—no fault of their own, these people are in this position. That is why the American Jobs Plan is one of the largest one-time investments ever in improving healthcare 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, while this is all going on, the economy created more than 1.3 million new jobs in just 100 days; more 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 percent this year. 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 to win the 21st century. It is 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 prospects in the 21st century economy.

The American Jobs Plan will create millions of good-paying jobs, jobs Americans can raise a family on, so that the next generation doesn’t have to go into debt to have the capacity. We have the brightest, best-trained people in the world.

The American Jobs Plan is going to create millions of good-paying jobs, jobs Americans can raise a family on, to make sure our kids and our businesses succeed in the 21st century economy.

I am asking the Vice President to lead this effort, and I know it will get done.

It creates jobs by building a modern power grid. Our grids are vulnerable to storms, hacks, catastrophic failures, with tragic results, as we saw in Texas and elsewhere during the 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. We can do that.

Look, the American Jobs Plan will help millions of people get back to their jobs and back to their careers. Two million women have dropped out of the workforce during this pandemic, 2 million, and too often because they couldn’t get the care they needed to care for their child, or care for an elderly parent who needs help.

800,000 families are on a Medicare waiting list right now to get home care for their aging parent or loved one with a disability. If you think that’s not important, check out in your own district, Democrat or Republican, Democrat or Republican voters. Their great concern, almost as much as the children, is taking care of an elderly loved one who can’t be left alone. Medicaid contemplated it, but this plan is going to help those families and create jobs for our caregivers with better wages and better benefits, continuing the cycle of growth.

For too long we have failed to use the most important word when it comes to meeting the climate crisis: Jobs. Jobs. Jobs. For me, when I think climate change, I think the American Jobs Plan will put engineers and construction workers to work building more energy-efficient buildings and homes, electrical workers, IBEW members, installing 500,000 charging stations along our highways, so we can own the electric car market. Farmers; farmers planting cover crops so they can reduce the carbon dioxide in the air and get paid for doing it.

Look, think about it. There is simply no reason why the blades for wind turbines can’t be built in that plant instead of Beijing. No reason. None. No reason. So, folks, there is no reason why American workers can’t lead the world in the production of electric vehicles and batteries. I mean, there is no reason why we can’t have the capacity. We have the brightest, best-trained people in the world.

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The American Jobs Plan creates jobs replacing infrastructure that is broken and would have to be built from scratch. And, in the process, it will create thousands and thousands of good-paying jobs. It creates jobs connecting every American with high-speed internet, including 35 percent of rural America that still doesn’t have it. It is going to help our kids and our businesses succeed in the 21st century economy.

The American Jobs Plan will create jobs to lay thousands of miles of transmission lines needed to build a resilient and fully clean grid. We can do that.

Independent experts estimate the American Jobs Plan will add millions of jobs and trillions of dollars in economic growth in the years to come. It is an 8-year program. These are good-paying jobs that can’t be outsourced. 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, the PRO Act, and pass it to my 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, working 40 hours a week 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 technical 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 so much 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 in 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 Projects 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, Mr. Chair, 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 these things. And so, the group of 10 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 tough 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. And so, our employees will have to do in terms of the government providing for free education, I wonder whether we would think, as we did in the 20th century, that 12 years is not enough. I thought it. Twelve years is no longer enough today to compete with the rest of the world in the 21st century. That is why my American Families Plan guarantees an additional 4 years of public education for every person in America, starting as early as we can.

The great universities in this country have conducted studies over the last 10 years. They show that adding 2 years of universal, high-quality preschool for every 3-year-old and 4-year-old, no matter what background they come from, puts them in the position to be able to compete all the way to age 12. It increases exponentially their prospect of graduating and going beyond graduation.

Research shows when a young child goes to school, not daycare, they are far more likely to graduate from high school and go on to college. And so, the group of Republican Senators who just put forward their own proposal. So let’s get to work.

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And we will increase Pell grants and invest in historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal colleges, minority-serving institutions. The reason is, they don’t have the endowments, but their students are just as capable of learning about cybersecurity, just as capable of learning about artificial intelligence, all the things that provide those jobs of the future.

Jill is a community college professor who teaches today as First Lady. If I have heard it 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 no 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 puts more than 65 million children and help cut childcare poverty in half.

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 Families 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 it 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 prescription drug 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 expand 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. That is not right. A broad consensus of economists left, right, and center agree that what I am proposing that will create millions of jobs will grow the economy and enhance our financial standing of the country.

When you hear someone say that they don’t want to raise taxes on the wealthiest 1 percent and on corporate profits, less than 10 percent of America’s top tax bracket, you going to raise instead, and whose are you going to cut?

Look at the big tax cut in 2017. Remember, it was supposed to pay for itself—that was how it was sold—and that just increased inequality.

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. It used to be below 100.

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 when many Americans were out of work.

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 that 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. America’s willingness to be fully covered by the vaccines we have for COVID–19.

The climate crisis is not our flight alone, either. It is a global fight. The United States accounts for, as all of the world has recognized, around 15 percent of carbon emissions. The rest of the world accounts for 85 percent. That is why I kept my commitment to rejoins 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 of 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 have much time—that is what virtually every nation said, even the ones that aren’t doing their fair share.

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
NATO in Europe; not to start a conflict, but to prevent one.

I told him what I have said to many world leaders, that America will not back away from our commitments—our commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms and to our alliances. I pointed out to him, no responsible American President can remain silent when basic human rights are being so blatantly violated.

An American President has to represent the essence of what our country stands for. America is an idea, the most unique idea in history. We are created, all of us, equal. It is who we are. We cannot walk away from that principle and, in fact, say we are dealing with the American idea.

With regard to Russia, I know it concerns some of you, but I made it very clear to President Putin that we are not going to seek escalation, but their actions in Ukraine and consequences if they turn out to be true, and they turned out to be true. So I responded directly and proportionately to Russia’s interference in our elections and the cyber attacks on our government and our businesses.

I extended the New START Treaty on nuclear arms, and we are working to do it on climate change. But he understands, we will respond.

On Iran and North Korea, nuclear programs that present serious threats to America’s security and the security of the world, we are going to be working closely with our allies to address the threats posed by both of these countries through diplomacy, as well as stern deterrence.

And 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 President of 40 years who knows what it’s like to 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 that Osama bin Laden was the gates of hell to do it. If you have been in the Upper Kunar Valley, you have kind of seen the gates of hell. We delivered justice to Osama bin Laden, and we degraded the terrorist threat of al-Qaeda.

After 20 years of American valor and sacrifice, it is time to bring those 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, in 20 years, terrorism has metastasized. The threat has evolved way beyond Afghanistan.

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 other places in Africa and 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 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 will be the first anniversary of George Floyd’s death. The country supports this reform, and Congress should act.

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, white, 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 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. They acted decisively. You can see on television the aftermath of the hate crimes we have seen over the past year and for too long. I urge the House to do the same and send that legislation to my desk, which I will gladly, anxiously sign.

I also hope Congress can get to my desk the Equality Act to protect LGBTQ Americans. To all the transgender Americans watching at home—people I know—the survivors 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 I promised you the last time I was here, forty-seven years ago, I wrote. It is the law that has to be reauthorized now will close the girlfriend 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 people that were left behind, 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 buyers 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 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. Cer-
tain 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 Amer-
ican issue.

And here is what else we can do: Im-
migration 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 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 com-
prehensive 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, pass it so over
people in their own countries instead of
causes of migration. It helped keep
migrants from coming.

Ident asked me to focus on providing
mechanism 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 to-
night, the images of a violent mob as-
saulting 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 insurrec-
tion 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 de-
mocracy will long endure is both an-
cient and urgent. As old as our Repub-
ic. 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 possi-

bility?

Can our democracy deliver on the most pressing need 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 we can’t. And I promise you they are betting we can’t. They believe we are too full of anger and division of rage. They look at the images of the mob that assauted the Capitol as proof that the Sun is setting on American democracy.

They are wrong. You know it. I know it. We have to prove them wrong. We have to prove democracy still works, that our government still works, and we can deliver for our people.

In our first 100 days together, we have acted to restore people’s faith in democracy to deliver.

We are vaccinating the Nation. We are creating hundreds of thousands of new jobs. We are delivering real results to people. They can see it and feel it in their own lives.

Opening doors of opportunity, guar-
teeing fairness and justice, that is the essence of America. That is democ-
racy in action.

Our Constitution opens with the words, as trite as it sounds, “We the people.”

It is time to remember that we the people are the government. You and I. Not some force in a distant capital. Not some powerful force that we have to appeal to to get it to work over. It is us. It is “We the people.”

In another era when our democracy was tested, Franklin Roosevelt reminded us: In America; we do our part.

We all do our part. That is all I am asking. That we all do our part, all of us. If we do that, we will meet the cen-
tral challenge of the age by proving that democracy is durable and strong.

The autocrats will not win the fu-
ture. We will. America will. The future belongs to America.

I stood here tonight before you in a new and vital hour in the life of our de-
mocracy and our Nation. And I can say with absolute confidence: I have never been more confident or optimistic about America, not because I am Presi-
dent, but because of what is happening with the American people. We have stared into the abyss of Ins-
surrection 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 fail, we came together. We united.

We have acted to restore people’s faith in democracy and our Nation. And I can say with absolute confidence: I have never been more confident or optimistic about America, not because I am Presi-
dent, but because of what is happening with the American people.

Folks, as I told every world leader I have ever met with over the years, it has never, ever, ever been a good bet to bet 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 what-
ever we set our minds to if we do it to-
gether. So, let’s begin to get together.

God bless you all, and may God pro-
tect our troops.

Thank you for your patience.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

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

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

The members of the President’s Cabi-
et;

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 21
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. ACUÑA). Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Rule XXI, the Speaker adjourned the House at 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, as 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. 247(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. 1641(c); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 96–225, 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 13854 of April 1, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(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 violence that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(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 sexual exploitation and trafficking of persons that was declared in Executive Order 13568 of July 26, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(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. 1641(c); Public Law 94–412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 96–225, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–969. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act, agreements between the American Institute in Taiwan, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, and United States Government agencies, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3311(a); Public Law 96–8, Sec. 12(a); (93 Stat. 20); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–970. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department’s FY 2020 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107–174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109–835, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–971. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification of a nomination and designation by the Secretary in a foreign role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105–277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681–614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–972. A letter from the First Vice President and Vice Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the Bank’s FY 2020 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107–174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109–435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–973. A letter from the Senior Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, transmitting the Bank’s 2020 management report and financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(3); Public Law 97–258 (as amended by Public Law 101–576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2354); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–974. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board’s FY 2020 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107–174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109–435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–975. A letter from the Chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting the Commission’s 2020 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107–174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109–435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–976. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes (Docket No.: FAA–2020–0459; Product Identifier 2020–NM–01036–A; Amendment 39–21374; AD 2020–26–19) (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–977. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Airplanes (Docket No.: FAA–2020–01036–A; Amendment 39–21374; AD 2020–26–19) (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–978. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab AB, Support and Services (Formerly Known as Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics) Airplanes (Docket No.: ATT–2021–03–04; 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–979. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters (Docket No.: FAA–2021–01036–A; Amendment 23–21407; AD 2021–03–04) (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–980. A letter from the Director, Criminal Division, Office of the United States Attorneys, transmitting the Department’s fourteen annual report to Congress on crime victims’ rights, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3711 note; Public Law 107–220, Sec. 118 Stat. 2265); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–981. A letter from the Director, Criminal Division, Office of the United States Attorneys, transmitting the Department’s March 2021 report to Congress on the National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3711 note; Public Law 107–220, Sec. 118 Stat. 2265); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

April 28, 2021

H2124

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
EC–988. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Decatur, IL [Docket No.: FAA–2020–0979; Airspace Docket No.: 20–ASO–25] (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.


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. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

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

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Miss GONZALEZ–GOLINO):

H.R. 2866. A bill to prioritize funding for an expanded and sustained national investment in agriculture research; to the Committee on Appropriations, in addition to the Committee on 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 Mrs. BUSTOS (for herself, Mr. PAULA CORTlaps, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 2867. A bill to amend title 21, United States Code, to provide for efforts relating to Move Over laws, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require crash avoidance technology on motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD (for himself and Mr. LONG):

H.R. 2868. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit additional rebates under the Medicaid program for certain innovator multiple source drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 2869. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a demonstration project to increase access to biosimilar biological products under the Medicare program; 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. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Ms. BROWN-DEAN):

H.R. 2870. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for stockpiles to ensure that all Americans have access to drugs at a fair price, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.
By Mr. CARTER of Texas (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BOST, Mr. GEOMERT, Mr. McCaul, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MOORE of Georgia, Mr. LAVALFA, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 2871. A bill to prohibit the use of military bases and military installations to house aliens who do not have a lawful immigration status or are undergoing removal proceedings in 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. DESAULNIERS, Ms. DION, Ms. KENYER, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MENG, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. TRENEY 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 and reduce costs, in coordination with State, local, and Tribal governments and other entities, and for other purposes; 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. 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. CLAY (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. SMITH of New York, Mr. SARAHA, Mr. ADAMS of Connecticut, Mr. MIRVAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. DELAURIO, Mr. SAAHAN, Mr. DUARTE, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. PENG, Ms. MORELLE, Mr. GRJALIVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. MERRILLES):

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

By Mr. FERGUSON (for himself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PETTIČ, and Mr. PAYNTER):

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. GALLEGUO (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LAKIN, Mr. CALDERON, 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 provide 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. A bill to require the Commandant of the Coast Guard to modify regulations relating to vessel response plans to include notifications with respect to search and rescue incidents; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York (for himself, Mr. LAISON 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 65 to 69 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, 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 National 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 direct the filing of abridged citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns, 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 clarify the penalty for use of trademark symbols on山寨 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. MAT-SUL, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. LAVALFA):

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. TLAIB, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JAYAPAL, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. AUCHANTC, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MQUAYNE, 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. KEATING (for himself and Ms. KAPRU):

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. KEATING (for himself and Ms. KAPRU):

H.R. 2888. A bill to help prevent emerging evergreened patents, 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 an entity's 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. BOSSERT, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. HICK of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LAVALFA, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DESJARLAIS, 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 delaying the entry of a generic drug, biosimilar biological product, or interchangeable biological product for the purpose of delaying entry of the generic drug, biosimilar biological product, or interchangeable biological product in 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. CALVER):
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. PETERS (for himself and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):
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. FORSTENBERGER, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. HARDER of California):
H.R. 2896. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell 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, Mr. 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, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FORSTENBERGER, Mr. VAN DEWE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COOPER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. ANNE, 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 home care expenses; 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 suitability and feasibility of designating areas within the island of Guam as a National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. BACON):
H.R. 2900. A bill to permanently exempt payments made from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account from segregation under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; to the Committee on the Budget.

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. SCHWEIZER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. MATSU, 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 Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GRILALVA):
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. KRANNA, Mrs. KIM of California, and Ms. LOWE):
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 it occurs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RASKIN (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. NATAYAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. MCNINNIS):
H. Res. 357. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 7, 2021, as a “National Day of Reconciliation” and recognizing the cultural importance of reuniting in the betterment of humanity; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. STEIFER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. DUNZEL, Ms. CHAIL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SINES, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. COSTA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. EMMER):
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 Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:
H.R. 2861. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BEYER:
H.R. 2862. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Ms. BLUMENAUER:
H.R. 2863. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. BONAMICI:
H.R. 2865. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mrs. BUSTOS:
H.R. 2866. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:
H.R. 2868. 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. CARMICHAEL:
H.R. 2869. 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. 2870. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:
H.R. 2871. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:
H.R. 2872. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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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. 2873.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CLEAVER:
H.R. 2874.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 2875.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COURTNEY:
H.R. 2876.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FERGUSON:
H.R. 2877.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GALLEGO:
H.R. 2878.
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. 2879.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:
H.R. 2880.
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. 2881.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HORSFORD:
H.R. 2882.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:
H.R. 2883.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, 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 Georgia:
H.R. 2884.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Third is enacted pursuant to Article I, section 8, clause 18.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:
H.R. 2885.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: (1) The U.S. Constitution including Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JONES:
H.R. 2886.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KEATING:
H.R. 2887.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KEATING:
H.R. 2888.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:
H.R. 2889.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MASSIE:
H.R. 2890.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which recognizes the right to bear arms.

By Mr. NADLER:
H.R. 2891.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PETERS:
H.R. 2892.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PINGREE:
H.R. 2893.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PANETTA:
H.R. 2894.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. PORTER:
H.R. 2895.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. PORTER:
H.R. 2896.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SAN NICOLAS:
H.R. 2897.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution

By Mr. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 2898.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 2899.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18. The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

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. SCHAKOWSKY:
H.R. 2900.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section 8

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 2901.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States 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. THOMPSON of California:
H.R. 2902.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:
H.R. 2903.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:
H.R. 2904.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JONES:
H.R. 2905.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

(1) By Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HEIN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 55: Mrs. McCARTHY.
H.R. 393: Mr. VELA.
H.R. 477: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 646: Ms. MCCULLUM, Ms. WILD, Mrs. NAPOLEITANO, and Mr. Kim of New Jersey.
H.R. 677: Mrs. Kim of California.
H.R. 793: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 812: Mr. HEIN and Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 890: Ms. LEGER, Mr. CURCHA Ethics, and Mr. KATZCO, Mr. KIDDER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TONKO, Ms. PANETTA, Mr. CUÉLLAR, and Mr. LATUNER.
H.R. 928: Ms. WATERS and Mr. ALCALÁ.
H.R. 1012: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. JACKSON, Mr. LEE, and Ms. MANNING.
H.R. 1084: Mr. CAVITTHORN.
H.R. 1235: Mr. STURE.
H.R. 1299: Mrs. HARTLEH and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 1330: Mr. BUCHSON.
H.R. 1338: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1346: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. McCaull, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. MOORE of Utah, and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 1476: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 1512: Mr. CLAY

H.R. 1561: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 1600: Ms. LIGHTFOOT.
H.R. 1708: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 1776: Mr. WENTUP and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 1783: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 1974: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Ms. DELBINE.
H.R. 1983: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2079: Ms. NORTON and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 2125: Ms. LEWIS of California.
H.R. 2126: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1983: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 1983: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2079: Ms. NORTON and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 2125: Ms. LEWIS of California.
H.R. 2126: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H. Res. 278: Ms. Norton, Mr. Huffman, Ms. Tlaib, 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. Steube, Mrs. Wagner, Mr. Budd, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Zeldin, Ms. Herrell, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Biggs, 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, D.C., 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 predecessor 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 HEINRICH, 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 is bold and comprehensive legislation that this Congress, through legislation to reduce greenhouse pollution while creating millions of jobs and economic prosperity in the new 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, is the type 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 GDP to support workers and free retraining 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, retraining is essential. Giving our children a head start earlier in life with pre-K education has benefits that span a child’s entire life and so will affect our country positively for decades to come, economically, socially, and environmentally, 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 new workers and families 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. The rest of the country approves of 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 policies 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 address a joint session of Congress to mark the progress of our first 100 days and talk about where we, as a country, still need to go. I expect President Biden, unlike his predecessor, will lay out the facts and appeal to our better angels. I hope he has been doing this over these 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 uninged 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 it must be managed all-consumingly. It is not supposed to keep average citizens up at night. Politics is supposed to be where we come together to solve our differences amicably, 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—to say the least—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. 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 controlled by the left, 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 recent 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 rebounded 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 roads and bridges. It is being sold as a serious effort to rebuild our Nation’s 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 virtual signaling 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 policy that is 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 decidedly avoided taking ownership of the campaign rhetoric surrounding 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 have died, others have been murdered, convinced, as one put it, that “Biden promised us that everything was going to change.” Among them are record numbers of unaccompanied children, crammed into overflow facilities, who have been tragically misdirected by 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 terrorist 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-Qaeda 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 several 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 problems with a genuine 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 promised everything—everything—to the radical left.

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

S. J. RES. 14

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I am pleased 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 the short term, 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 southwestern New Mexico—the San Juan Basin—and the mid-2000s, when a giant plume 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 now 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, if I were to say so, 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, most oil and gas operators are on board with updating their equipment and their practices to minimize 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 has already adopted specific health advocates and local oil and gas producers to establish 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 best 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 newly finalized rules, which promote “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 their methane.

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 equipment 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 theory. 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 uniform Federal methane standards “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:

Our 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 methane resolution under 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 to approve the methane resolution 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 also to 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 upstream 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 petroleum, 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 today, he has 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 meaningful 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 is some common—some common-sense and some responsible Federal standards for the waste and leakage of methane.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

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

The Republican whip.

S2261

Biden Administration

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, this evening President Biden will deliver his first address to Congress. It has been asked, I think by many Members, is not what the President will say tonight the 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. When the Senate was under 50, we had 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 left out of the legislation. The point was made, 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 voters who had elected him. President Biden had pledged himself to his inaugural address.

Unfortunately, the Biden Presidency has mostly continued along in the same partisan fashion. The President has tried to position himself for the same role that the Democrats in the 2020 election—a President who can unite the whole people yet seems focused on making sure that he is the President for the far left. You don’t have to look far to see what he’s talking about. One of the leading voices of the far left in this Congress recently stated that President Biden had exceeded—not met; exceeded—progressives’ expectations.

Between Democrats and the White House, the first 3 months of the Biden Presidency have been a long stream of legislative proposals. None of these seem to have come right from the progressives’ playbook—proposals for tax hikes and more tax hikes and still more tax hikes to pay for new government programs like the President’s Green New Deal-esque Civilian Climate Corps; a sharply increased border security, with a huge crisis going on at the border as a result; a bill that would place unprecedented restrictions on the free exercise of religion in the name of equality; legislation to dramatically revise our electoral system; Democrats’ hold on power. The list goes on.

Once an ardent defender of America’s core institutions, the President recently established a commission to explore the idea of court-packing—perhaps the most audacious partisan and political proposal we have seen in this century.

From the way Democrats are behaving, you would think that the American people had elected overwhelming Democratic majorities and a President with a reputation as a strong leftist. Of course, that isn’t close to being the case. We all know that. Democrats have a razor-thin majority in the Senate and an almost equally thin majority in the House of Representatives, where they lost a substantial number of seats. As for the Presidency, while certainly a Democrat won the election, the President ran against not the only candidate who could have won but a Democrat who was third in the Democratic primary was a man historically regarded as a moderate. That is right. Even among primary Democratic voters, the Democrats’ far-left liberal candidates did not fare so well.

As with any President in the election, it was a mandate for moderation, for compromise. Yet the President and Democrats are behaving as if they had been delivered a mandate for a partisan revolution.

There has been one encouraging thing lately, and that is the fact that President Biden seems to actually be considering pursuing bipartisanship on an infrastructure package. He has had multiple meetings on infrastructure in the last week. 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.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bipartisan infrastructure package should be a slam dunk. 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 Democrats and Republicans, 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 another substantial infrastructure bill, but it will require a commitment from the Democrats and the President to real bipartisan work and a recognition that bipartisanship involves compromise and that no one side is going to get everything its Members want.

Bipartisanship is not the Democrats inviting the Republicans to support the Democrats’ ideal bill. Bipartisanship is sitting down at the table, identifying what we agree on, and then working out a solution to our differences that is agreeable to both sides accepting compromises.

I hope that, today, the President will go beyond empty talk about bipartisanism and make an actual, concrete commitment to achieve bipartisan results on their substantial infrastructure bill, but I will require a commitment from the Democrats and the President to real bipartisan work and a recognition that bipartisanship involves compromise and that no one side is going to get everything its Members want.

Ultimately, what matters the most is not what the President will say tonight.
Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the resolution of disapproval on the Trump EPA’s methane policy rule.

The 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 in 2020 cut methane overall greenhouse gas 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 so-called 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.

The EPA has left the door open to oil and gas producers to modernize their activities and improve environmental outcomes. We can work with the industry to reduce those emissions, especially as we move on to renewable energy.

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 the environmental review and 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.

Ms. 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.

Mr. President, I rise to respond to the minority leader’s remarks on the floor yesterday, the minority leader seems 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.

The 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 and perilous 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 strapped the long gash 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—men and women—that boxes 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 lifetime.

Throughout the pandemic, millions of workers have been at risk—at risk of contracting the virus as they did their work every single 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 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 and to ensure that frontline workers receive the supplies and personal protective equipment they need to stay safe on the job. It also included a $100 million for OSHA to protect workers on the job. So we can celebrate that on this celebration of Workers Memorial Day. This $100 million in funding is essential to help defeat the pandemic but also, in the process, to keep workers safe.

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 just coal mining.

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 a voice on the job and are able 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 and discussions.

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 $900 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 care to people 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 talk about what 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 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 who kicked in the face in the anthracite coal mines of northeastern Pennsylvania. That 11-year-old was my grandfather. His name was Alphonse Liguori Casey, and he, like a lot of young kids, started in the coal mines at age 11, worked for 41 years—between—worked in the mines between 1905 and 1910. Of course, when he worked in the mines, there were no protections—virtually none, even for a child. Thank goodness we have made a lot of progress since then, but we still have a long way to go to make sure that all workers in all workplaces are protected in their workplace.

We also have to make sure we are making the appropriate investments in them to call ourselves the greatest country in the world. We can't say we are the greatest country in the world if we are paying people $11 or $12 an hour to do the important work they have to do every day and want to do. It is a high calling to care for people with disabilities and seniors.

So just like that 11-year-old boy and so many like him in those days, we have to make sure that today's workforce, the subject of our attention, is the subject of our investment. Let's lift them up so that we have the best workforce in the world and the safest workplaces, not only on Workers Memorial Day but every day.

I yield the floor.

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

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

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am here to speak on the upcoming methane Congressional Review Act matter and speak in support of overturning the Trump misrule regarding the problem of methane emissions.

Let's just start with understanding the stage that about one-quarter of the global warming that we have experienced has been due to methane and about one-third of that is due to the activities of the oil and gas industry. So this is a very significant part of the climate problem—I should say our climate and oceans problem—and we don't actually know how bad it is.

The Environmental Defense Fund has recently estimated that methane emissions from oil and natural gas operations could be as much as 60 percent higher than previous estimates. So it is a significant part of the problem.

One of the reasons we don't know how bad the problem is, is because of the way the oil and gas industry has behaved about reporting its methane problem. Now, just to understand, what the natural gas industry would like to tell you is that natural gas is a far cleaner fuel, far safer from a climate perspective, than coal or than oil—bunker oil or whatever else you want to burn. And it is true that once natural gas has been burned at the burner tip, it is less harmful. But what the natural gas industry wants you to forget is the enormous web of piping occurs so much leakage that satellites flying overhead can pick up the pools of methane floating in our atmosphere from the leakage. 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 were required, in agreement that they would have to report on their methane emissions. When the fossil fuel apparatus occupied in 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 had oil and gas companies report if their methane leakage 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 no, they asked EPA to undo that order so they could more readily readle 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 required 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 their new wells—weakened 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 in entirely 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.

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 to report on 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. I will close 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 do anything else but work 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. We have a bill that would do quite a lot to solve this problem. One of the problems in this whole enterprise of pollution is methane. Methane is easily preventable from 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 all 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. We have a whole lot of work that we have done all along. So it would begin in 2023, and it would cost them $1,800 per ton of leaked methane.

You leak it; you pay for it. It is not that complicated. When I was growing up, we had a pretty pretty pool in my family: You spill it; you clean it up. I don’t know why that is suddenly not an appropriate rule when the company and the industry gets big enough and has enough political power and dark money to get EPA’s regulatory authority over methane emissions.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, later today we will have one of the most consequential votes we have had in this
body in years, perhaps the most con-
sequential 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 straightfor-
ward vote, although it is an interesting procedural problem.

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

Some years ago, regulations were im-
posed 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 
gasses that escape into the atmosphere as part of the drilling process or the 
transportation process.

The problem is that methane is the 
nuclear weapon of climate change. Methane is 80 times as dangerous as 
CO\textsubscript{2} in the atmosphere, in terms of captur-
ing heat and contributing to cli-
mate change—80 times; not 80 percent 
turing heat and contributing to cli-
mate change—80 times; not 80 percent 

Now, the good news is methane only 
persists in the atmosphere for about 20 
years; CO\textsubscript{2}, 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 impor-
tant votes that we will have in this 
Chamber in order to forestall and slow the 
downward spiral that is climate change. 

Acknowledges 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-
flicts 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 polit-
cratic 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 a lack of a sensible way to live.

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 
what are considered to be 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 import.

Now, why is this vote today import-
ant 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 local 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, or CH\textsubscript{4}, or 

We are talking about restoring com-
monsense 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. 

Who said that? A NGUS KING didn’t 
say that. Shell Oil said that. Many, if 
not most, of the major producers of oil 
and gas in this country are supporting 
this vote today. This is not a vote 
where fossil fuel is on one side and the 
environmental community is on the 
other. No, this is a coalition of 
people worried about health, of people 
worried about the environment, of peo-
ple worried about climate change, and 
also people in the industry who are 
worried about the effects of this on 
their industry if we don’t take care of 
this.

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 by 
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 coun-
try.

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, indeed, our CO\textsubscript{2} is 
down because of that. But here is the 
problem. See this little black line 
here? That is the actual emission from 
natural gas 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 to 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 
CO\textsubscript{2}, let’s fix it. And that is all we are 
talking about today.

We are talking about restoring com-
mmonsense 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. 
We are eliminating the fugitives, 
and the chart look like this. Then, natural gas 
works. But we have to deal with meth-
ane.
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 problems that we face.

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.

Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you 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 headlining 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 wasprivileged 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 Montana (Mr. SHELDY).

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.]

YEAES—67

NAYS—28

Baldwin
Bennet
Bingaman
Brown
Burr
Capito
Cardin
Chambers
Coryn
Cortez Masto
Cochrane
Corker
Casey
Collins
Cochrane
Corryn
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Fischer
Gillibrand
Graham
Hassan
Young

[INhofe
Hyde-Smith
Hoeven
Hickenlooper
Kennedy
Manchin
Leahy
Klobuchar
Leahy
Kaine
Levy
Krause
Lankford
Lee
Lummis
Grassley]

NAYS—28

Barrasso
Boozman
Braun
Cassidy
Cotton
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Grassley

[Bagley
Boozman
Braun
Cassidy
Cotton
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Grassley]

NOT VOTING—5

Cantwell
Cramer
Rounds

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 nominations, which the clerk will report on.

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

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 disposition 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 political appointees, 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. Heavily redacted versions of those emails obtained by my office appear to remove the Islamic Relief Agency from the U.S. Treasury Department’s sanctions list.

That organization was placed on the sanctions list for what? Funneling money to terrorist groups, and, thus, removing it would allow that organization to receive private donations as well as taxpayer funds.

In her letter responding to my questions, Ms. Power claimed that she was not working to take the Islamic Relief Agency off the sanctions list. She further claimed that the emails in question provide unredacted copies of the emails and complete answers to the questions that I posed in my original letter.

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 expected to confirm 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.

For instance, I asked the Secretary of HHS a number of specific questions for the record as part of the Finance Committee vetting process. I received responses that didn’t even try to answer the substance of my questions.

I also asked Interior Secretary Deb Haaland to reconcile some conflicting information on her House financial disclosures and responses to questions for the record for the Energy Committee about her taxes. They weren’t gotcha questions; it was probably innocent mistakes on her part, if anything, but Secretary Haaland declined to respond at all.

The White House figures simply that they don’t need Republican answers to their routine vetting questions from Republicans, but then the White House can’t blame Republicans for voting no on their nominees when they ignore our oversight questions.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

S.J. RES. 14

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 take action, the 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 start, we need robust and specific targets for methane.

By voting today to rescind 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 an oil and gas facility that has the highest COVID-19 infection rates in the State and the Nation, or Weymouth, MA, which grapples daily with the public health and public 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 by defending 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 different air because of their race, their ZIP Code, or their income level.

In Massachusetts, Ralph Waldo Emerson said that health is the first necessity 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 be Administrator for the U.S. Agency for International Development or USAID.

He has a great name, 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 speak for the voiceless 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 matters too expensive for 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 at 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, winning a Pulitzer Prize for her book, 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 for the need of 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 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 tackle the world’s shared challenges.

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.

No. 2, we could repurpose the $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, the child tax credit, and on food stamps for adults who are lucky enough to be born in the United States. 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 now, sending the checks to dead people. Even 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 recouping 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.

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 applies to the CBO. 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? Well, 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. 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 necessarily our countrymen. We are more 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. Doing is better than having. 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.

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 last coronavirus bill has 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 it all. I would like to see them spend it 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.
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 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 might be mistaken here, but I understand that when the Presiding Officer did it 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 Agency’s methane rescission rule, which deregulated 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 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 with respect to its contributions 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 death, and we know that children and the elderly 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 inspect and repair leaks and malfunctions that are such a big source of our methane problem.

Based on feedback from the oil and gas industry meeting, these new emission requirements did not place an undue burden on industry and raise costs for consumers. In fact, many oil and gas companies and industry groups supported the measures, and they still do. That is why it was so surprising when, in September of 2020, the EPA issued the final methane rescission rule to roll back what so many believed to be commonsense approaches for reducing methane risks.

While the Trump administration moved forward with this damaging policy, the consequences of climate change were rolling—rolling—our Nation. California, for example, experienced its worst wildfire season on record, with historic forest fires covering 3.3 million acres and burning an area about the size of the State of Rhode Island. Other Western States—including Oregon, Montana, and Colorado—were ablaze with unprecedented damaging wildfires.

At the same time, other parts of our country were being battered by violent, extreme weather. The people of Iowa experienced one of the costliest thunderstorms in history, with hurricane-force winds causing $7.5 billion in economic damage. It flattened, I am told, over half of that State’s corn and soybean crops in one day.

Coastal towns in Southern States like Florida, like Louisiana, and like South Carolina were battered by hurricanes after hurricane. In the summer of 2020, last summer, we saw the most hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean in recorded history.

Despite all of this, the Trump administration took a step to undo one of the key tools available to us to combat methane emissions that contribute greatly to climate change. The methane rescission rule was a stark departure from the widely accepted, science-based, and commonsense view that we should protect people and our planet from the dangers of methane.

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 create an 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 polluting, 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’s re-instate 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 rejected and nullified the methane rescission rule.

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 believe methane is an industry-wide challenge. In their view, the way growth 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 a potent air pollution problem, not a part of the solution as we endeavor to drive toward lower carbon fuels.

Companies know where the global market is heading. 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 about it: The oil and gas industry knows the best way to boost its production to processing and from production to transmission and from transmission to storage.

We are saying to EPA loud and clear: It is your mission to protect the environment, to protect human health and public welfare from the dangers of climate pollutants like methane. And 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 that I would like 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 SECTOR: 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 Review.’

The rule, published at 85 Fed. Reg. 57018 (September 14, 2020), would have required EPA to take action to protect Americans from dangerous pollution like methane.

In passing this resolution today, Congress is rejecting the Trump rule’s baseless interpretation of the Clean Air Act and, in its place, reinstating commonsense methane public health and climate protections across the entire oil and gas sector. We are also clearing a path for additional protections from methane and other hazardous climate pollutants.

As a Senate, we are making our intent clear: The Clean Air Act gives EPA the authority to immediately establish methane emissions standards, even stronger than the ones we reinstate with this resolution. This includes all facets of the oil and gas industry now and moving forward, from production—source destruction and from transmission to storage.

Today, the oil and gas sector already regulated under the Clean Air Act emissions standards for the transmission and storage segments of that 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 methane emissions; and (4) establishment of a new, non-statutory requirement that EPA make an additional, pollutant-specific finding of significant contribution to endangerment before addressing harmful air pollution from a sector already regulated under the Clean Air Act. All four of these actions would be reversed by the passage and signature of the resolution.

S.J. Res. 14 will restore robust Clean Air Act pollution standards for this sector, protecting American communities. The resolution will also clear 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. The Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to restore these critically important pollution standards.

**APRIL 26, 2021.**

Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. Chuck Schumer,
Majority Leader, Senate of the United States,
Washington, DC.

Hon. Mitch McConnell,
Minority Leader, Senate of the United States,
Washington, DC.

Hon. Nancy Pelosi,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. Chuck Schumer,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. Mitch McConnell,
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Dear Speaker Pelosi, Majority Leader Schumer, Minority Leader McCarthy, and Minority Leader McConnell: On behalf of our collective millions of members and supporters, we write to express our full support of Senate Joint Resolution (S.J. Res.) 14 and House Joint Resolution (H.J. Res. 59), providing for congressional disapproval of recent executive action to roll back the 2016 methane and volatile organic compound...
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 responds 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. The agency's concrete standards to combat previously unchecked emissions. The oil and gas sector is likewise a significant source of smog-forming volatile organic compounds and hazardous air pollutants in communities across the nation.

In the waning days of the previous administration, EPA finalized a rule that eliminated safeguards that protect our climate and communities from oil and gas pollution and attempted to erect barriers to the pro-mulgation of future standards. Many oil and gas operators, natural gas users like utilities, states, and environmental and health groups have expressed support for the rule.

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 emission standards for new and existing oil and gas facilities. S.J. Res. 14 and H.J. Res. 34 would reinstate pollution protections and clear the path for EPA to move forward with science-based safeguards for methane and other pollution from oil and gas pipelines.


SHELl OIL COMPANY, Houston, TX, April 22, 2021.

Hon. Tom CARPER, Chairman, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Washington, DC.

Hon. Frank PALLONE, Chairman, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Washington, DC.

Hon. Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Ranking Member, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman CARPER, Ranking Member CAPITO, Chairman PALLONE, and Ranking Member Rodgers: Shell supports passage of S.J. Res. 14 and H.J. Res. 34, the proposed joint resolutions of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act (CRA) to rescind the 2020 rule “Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review” and reinstate the direct regulation of methane emissions from new and modified sources established by the Environmental Protection Agency in 2016.

Beginning in 2015, Shell worked with EPA and industry peers to develop a workable approach to regulating methane from onshore oil and gas operations. We believed the first oil major to signal support for the rule. Beginning in 2017, Shell urged the Trump Administration to adopt refined refinements to the regulation, but to maintain the direct regulation of methane from onshore sources established by the previous Administration.

The efficient regulation of methane from onshore oil and gas makes good 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 technologies, better cameras and new airborne imagery, tools that help us better understand and control methane leaks from our assets.

We 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’s step to start this. We are in your debt. Good work. God bless.

With that, I yield the floor.
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 arms ICE. They want to tear nearly every aspect of our economy with their radical Green New Deal. The Democrats are plotting to pack the Supreme Court with ultra-liberal Justices and destroy that institution. And to pad their coffers in Congress, Democrats are attempting to make Washington, DC, a State.

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

If President Biden actually listened to the voices of Americans who live outside of the DC swamp, he wouldn’t be 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. Folks, we can do this.

President Biden, if you are listening, please hear me out. Giving into the deafening demands of the loudest on the left and attempting to silence half of the country will not solve our problems, it will only divide us more.

To succeed, we need to consider the voices of all Americans and speak to what unites us so we can overcome our challenges. And we can overcome these challenges together.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming,

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 second woman to serve as a 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 “with unity, we can repair the soul of America.” 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 caused damage to our country, damage to our people, damage to our economy.

Right after his inaugural address about unity, President Biden drove to the White House, sat there, went in, and threw the unity speech out the window, and he drew a big target on the back of American energy, and he pulled the trigger. He shut down the Keystone XL Pipeline; he ended new fossil fuel projects on Federal lands; he ended new energy loans to developing nations that need our help and look to us for help.

Well, these steps aren’t going to reduce carbon emission, but they will 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, though. This is what happens when more and more people try to come illegally to cross our border.

Children who cross the border unaccompanied 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 relocated, those who have tested negative 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.”

NANCY PELOSI says: “We’re on a good path on the border.”

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 coming across the border this year.

The White House refuses to use the word “crisis.” In fact, when the President and his Press Secretary inadvertently 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 thousand days or so left in his term. 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 return to work.
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 haven't 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 effective, and they 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 the 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 it takes positive leadership from 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 intently, 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 as one country. 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 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 in what is called reconciliation, where they don't need a simple 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 bipartisanship but bipartisanship. 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 one area 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, because they introduced their $2.3 trillion infrastructure package without consulting, again, any Republicans.

We now have 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 and get things done. In fact, typically that is how things happen with infrastructure.

Last Congress, we passed a bill out of committee on highways and bridges with a unanimous vote—not just a majority vote—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 it is electric car companies or whether it is more child care. 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 an unemployment 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 keep jobs here in the United States. 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 is 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 inauguration. I don't think 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 putting in place bipartisan policies that help our constituents and help our country, but that can only happen if they agree to reverse course and engage with Republicans in a genuine way. That is clearly what the American people want. In a recent Washington Post and ABC poll, 60 percent of respondents, including two-thirds of Independents, said they wanted the Biden administration to work with Republicans to make these 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I rise today to talk about how Congress can work together in a bipartisan and open-minded manner 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 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 including making targeted investments in traditional infrastructure, while reducing regulatory barriers to provide long-term certainty to Americans. That is the right approach. We need to 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.

So, tonight: Don’t just listen to the rhetoric; look at the action because the rhetoric thus far has not been matched by actions.

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.

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, saying he would be a different kind of President. But let’s look at the first 100 days of his administration. It is a catastrophe. The President hasn’t spoken. It is creating a dangerous situation. It is a catastrophe that President Biden has not spoken on. To my knowledge, the Vice President has never gone down 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 economically challenged areas in our country.

They rammed through an entirely partisan $2 trillion spending package. They called it COVID relief. But only 9 percent of it actually got to the people. They are smuggling drugs or are human traffickers, who are evading arrest. It is creating a dangerous situation. It is a catastrophe. The President did not even speak of it to the American people. Indeed, there has been a lot in the past 100 days that I would not bring to my great country. In fact, I was actually inspired by that statement.

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

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 support businesses in danger. 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 say 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 “gotaways”—not the thousands who are crossing the border illegally. We have thousands but the hundreds every night who are crossing. They are bad actors. Many of them are gang members or they are smuggling drugs or are human traffickers, who are evading arrest.

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Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, on April 28, 2021, 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 his predecessor 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 created 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 spin the legislation events passed as a so-called infrastructure bill, when less than 5 percent of it is going toward roads and bridges.

He is going to try to convince Americans of something that is a misnomer and not a truth. What he won’t tell you is this is a recipe to kill Kansas jobs and an economic catastrophe for this Nation.

Last week, President Biden signed into law a bipartisan bill I introduced, alongside Senators BILL CASSIDY and TINA SMITH, to lower prescription drug prices for the American people. Additionally, we unanimously passed a bill out of the Ag Committee regarding carbon markets. These are both great examples of unity the President spoke of in his Inaugural address, with Democrats and Republicans coming together to deliver solutions for the American people.

These are good first steps, and in case there is more opportunity for bipartisanship, let me tell you where we can and should start. We can start with an infrastructure package that actually rebuilds our aging roads, bridges, and waterways; invest in future generations and ensure high-speed internet for all Americans and incentivize innovation. We can start with staying the course laid out by Operation Warp Speed and get more shots in people’s arms so we can reach herd immunity sooner, rather than later. We can start with people getting back to work and finally unleash our economy to prepanvelic demands, and we can start getting all our kids back in school.

As President Biden said in his inaugural address, it is 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 Tempore. The Senator from Arkansas.

**UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1410**

Mr. 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 we have 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 street 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 mixed with other street drugs such as heroin, is, itself, 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. Because these drugs are even more powerful than fentanyl—up to 150 times more potent of a drug that I would remind you, once again, is, itself, 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. Because these drugs can mix with other street drugs such as heroin, poisoning our citizens, while still allowing legitimate researchers to apply for and obtain approval to research these analogs for potential medical or scientific breakthroughs. The Biden administration is likely to use this loophole for research and not for anything else.

Unfortunately, these Mexican drug cartels and Chinese superlabs are continuing to create these deadly fentanyl analogs as schedule I prohibitions. 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 street 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.

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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 extension of the scheduling order because tens of thousands of Americans 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 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 rise today to speak in support of Ambassador Power, who was in my State, and with whom I had a productive meeting. 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 solution as he put it, these cartels and these drug labs from wreaking such havoc on our country. I believe that together we can find a solution. In fact, there has been constructive talk across the Capitol—bipartisan talk about finding a way to come to some kind of accord.

In addition to that, I am hopeful that there are other bills out there that have the same ambition, the same goal, the same sense of urgency that I believe should be part of the discussion; for example, policies like the ones in the STOP Fentanyl Act, which I understand Senator MARKEY will be introducing in the Senate very soon. I believe we should have time in the Judiciary Committee to work on a longer term solution that cannot just deal with the international cartels, not just deal with these horrific drug labs but also empower people who are addicted to begin not to be punished simply with more days in our criminal justice system but to find ways to provide treatment and support to people who are struggling with addiction to this horrific drug.

So with that, I would like to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Objection is heard.

The Junior Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. I thank my colleague from New Jersey for these remarks.

Time is not on our side. This emergency scheduling order expires next week. The Senate is not in session next week.

I know that we want to empower addicts, as the Senator from New Jersey said, that we want to help give them the tools 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 this 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. Mr. President, I want to say, in conclusion, before I switch to another topic, that I appreciate the willingness 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 these critical 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 invest 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 a lot easier. If our 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 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. She is one of our most experienced international diplomats from America whom we have today, and by elevating Ambassador Power to the National Security Council, President Biden has made it clear that development and humanitarian assistance will be an integral component to meeting our foreign policy objectives. It is important that we understand that development and humanitarian assistance are a critical part of our foreign policy.

Finally, I just want to end with something that Ambassador Power shared in her most recent book. It is something that, I think, speaks so well to her humility, to her willingness to learn, and to why she will be the leader of the USAID—and, I say, of our entire Nation—and that is: 'What the world needs right now. Ambassador Power wrote about a meeting she had with the Ambassador from the Central African Republic, Charles Doubane, who described to her the horrific violence taking place in his country.

She wrote that, during that meeting, she told him she didn’t have an agenda. She just wanted to learn from him
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 more than 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 right now as we navigate the increasing and challenging facing the world and our country.

I am thankful. It would be enough for Ambassador Power to retire. It would be enough for her to say, “I have served my country” and, like Cincinnatus, will return to her plow, but, clearly, her calling has not yet fully been answered. She will continue, should this body believe it and endorse it, to serve this country. She will continue to honor the United States of America. She will continue to be a credit to our Nation and the world. That is why I urge my colleagues to support her nomination.

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—hopedfully, 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’ lives 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 issue. 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 overuse deaths. Prevention is possible when we use our laws to force China to stop the flow of fentanyl analogs.

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. So, to argue 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.

So if controlling fentanyl analogs is, in fact, bipartisan and necessary, why isn’t supporting legislation then a no-brainer? Perhaps because of heightened partisanship, the Democrats can’t vote for legislation that helps law enforcement, or maybe they can’t be seen as supporting any drug control law even if it could save thousands of lives. This position goes against the unfortunate truth that 50,000 Americans have died from these deadly fentanyl analogs. Politics has no place above human life.

As frustrated as I am by this, it is not my nature to throw in the towel. I will always work hard to find middle ground. That is why I am asking every Senator to support Senator COTTON’s permanent extension or, at a minimum, my bill, the Temporary Extension of Fentanyl Scheduling Act. This bipartisan measure extends the authority to schedule fentanyl analogs for 14 months. It keeps fentanyl analogs in schedule I until July 2022, which is long enough for the administration to come to a permanent scheduling solution and allow for a deliberate and transparent dialogue with Congress.

Simply 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 bipartisan 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 temporary extension bill I until July 2022.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Junior Senator from Florida.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 185

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, Americans are worried about inflation. New polling shows that 87 percent of Americans are concerned about the rising costs of household items, like diapers and gas and groceries. That is up from 77 percent just last month. This month to feel that way. Right now, reports show that a third of American households making less than $50,000 in annual income are buying less because of increasing prices, and more than one-quarter of all households report that rising prices on goods are causing them to purchase less.

Just this month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that, over the last 12 months, food prices have gone up, and gas prices have risen 23 percent. That means, since Biden was elected, gas prices have increased about 70 cents per gallon across the Nation. Year over year, consumer prices increased 2.6 percent in March. That is up from an annual 1.7 percent increase in February. This is all in addition to statements from some of America’s largest corporations, like Procter & Gamble and Kimberly-Clark, which recently announced that they are increasing prices on a number of their products. That includes essential household goods, like toilet paper and diapers.

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 for months about 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 avoid those risks at least for the next few 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:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 13, 2021]

**The Administration Is Quietly Preparing for 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 overwhelm the economy and fuel runaway inflation? To get the closest 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 signs that Mr. Biden’s plans 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 worry about. Some former Treasury secretary, have said could flow from the trillions being pumped into the economy.

Traditional readings of price increases are beginning to turn upward as the recovery accelerates. On Tuesday, the Consumer Price Index rose 0.6 percent, its fastest monthly increase in more than a decade, while a less volatile index excluding food and energy rose a more muted 0.3 percent.

But administration officials believe any price spike is likely to be temporary and not harmful, essentially a one-time event stemming from the unique nature of a pandemic recession that ruptured supply chains and continues to depress activity in key economic sectors like restaurant dining and tourism.

The administration’s view mirrors the perspective of top officials at the Fed, including its chairman, Jerome H. Powell, whose mandate includes maintaining price stability in the economy, a goal that the Fed expects any short-term price pops to be temporary, not sustained, and not the type of uptick that would prompt the central bank to raise interest rates rapidly—or anytime soon.

“What we see is relatively modest increases in inflation,” Mr. Powell said in March. “But those are not permanent things.”

Armed with their internal data and conclusions, administration officials have begun to push back on warnings that a stimulus-fueled surge in consumer spending could re- 

"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 income. It's going to be good and redound to the benefit of the American people means is ensuring that they're fully on top of both the tailwinds to the U.S. economy but also the risks that are out there. And this is one of them."
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 straightforward 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 all of 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 first 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, preamble language, and 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, retaining 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 say that will over, but I 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 was ill and we tried 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 money 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, we know millionaire Senators, we know people at the top have done very—in 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—one 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 stock, 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—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 conservative 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 when we ask for a minimum wage raise, we’re told “no that will raise the cost of stuff, oh that’ll cost jobs.”

Funny, corporate executives never seem to say they will have to raise prices when they give themselves bonuses. It is just we will have to raise prices if we increase the minimum wage.

This same Ms. Garrison also said: You know, they call me part of the working poor. The “working” 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. Executives compensate upward, and workers’ wages haven’t kept up.

Executive compensation—productivity is up. Executive compensation is up. Profits are up. 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 dishonest and transparent.

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.

I just 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 truth about what is happening with the economy?

Floridians deserve 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. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WORKERS MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, today we mark Workers Memorial Day, where 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 out of the mines. He had no union strength to protect him and no government that cared enough to protect him in those days.

To me, this pin represents the role of government to support the middle class and those who aspire to the middle class. It represents the progress we have made and the society we continue to fight for every day here.

We know the story. Coal miners took the canary down in the mines. Throughout the 20th century, we have worked to change that. We passed workers safety laws and overtime pay. We banned child labor. We passed clean air and safe drinking water laws. We enacted Social Security and Medicare and workers rights and women’s rights and civil rights.

But despite that progress over the last year, too many workers have felt a whole lot like those miners. They have felt like they are on their own.

A moment ago, I mentioned a grocery store worker in Cincinnati, who said: “They tell me I am essential, but I feel expendable.”

That grocery store worker and thousands others have been on the frontlines of this pandemic, risking their lives so Americans could keep food on their table and get their packages delivered. They were changing linens in hospitals and driving buses and stocking shelves in supermarkets.

Then workers go home at night and are anxious that they might spread the virus and infect their family.

We know that hundreds of thousands of workers have been exposed to the virus on the job. Thousands have died. It is hard to get an exact count of how many because the previous administration didn’t bother to keep track.

We know that food and commercial workers reported last summer that more than 20,000 workers have been exposed, more than 100 have died. We know those numbers keep going up.

The National Nurses United has recorded at least 3,200 healthcare workers have died. In meatpacking plants, the toll has been horrific.

Last summer, 16,000 workers had been infected; the vast majority of them Black and Brown workers. More than 230 died.

And yet all of last year, the Trump administration and too many large corporations failed to protect their workers. The corporate lawyers that ran the Labor Department from the top down refused to issue workplace safety requirements.

Corporations ran a lot of feel-good TV ads saying thank you to essential workers, claiming these workers are the heart of their companies, but workers didn’t ask 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.

We 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 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 talked about how the bank misclassified her to avoid paying overtime. They put her on salar.

She 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 issuing 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 supportive of that. It’s a 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 the Biden administration to start standing up for 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 1988, 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 1997 and is the right person to lead this pivotal agency at a critical point in America’s return to global leadership.

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 the 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time has expired.

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?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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. ROUND), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHUMER), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). Ambassadors? any Senators in the Chamber wishing to vote or change his or her vote?

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 26, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 174 Ex.]

YEAS—68

Baldwin                Blumenthal             Blunt            Brown            Burr            Capito            Cardin            Carper            Casey            Collins            Cooper            Cornyn          Cortez Masto        Duckworth         Durbin            Feinstein          Fischer          Gillibrand        Graham            Hassan

Reid                    Hirono                 Inhofe           Johnson          Kaine            Kelly            Klobuchar         Leahy            Lugar            Manchin           McCain          McConnell         Menendez          Merkley           Murkowski        Ossoff           Osuna             Peters             NAYs—26

Barrasso             Blackburn             Crapo           Crapo             Cruz             Daines            Ernst            Grassley          Hagerty           Hawley           Hoeven             Hyde-Smith         Kennedy         Lankford           Lummis           Marshall           Robiti

Cassidy              Cotton

Not Voting—6

Cantwell             Cramer            Cassidy             Clay             Cotton

The nomination was confirmed.

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

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.

S.J. RES. 14

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, Leader CHUCK SCHUMER, Chairman TOM CARPER of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, Senator ANGUS KING, Senator EDWARD MARKEY and I are leading supporters and sponsors of S.J. Res. 14, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review, 85 Fed. Reg. 57,018, Sept. 14, 2020, also known as methane rescission rule. We submit these comments to provide the Senate with additional information regarding the intent in adopting this resolution.

The atmospheric buildup of greenhouse gases, such as methane, is changing the climate at a pace and in a way that endangers human health, society, our economy, and the natural environment. Specific public health impacts of anthropogenic climate change include respiratory and heart problems associated with smoke inhalation from unprecedented climate-driven forest fires, heat stroke, and other health effects of increasingly frequent heat waves, and more widespread vector borne diseases. Other public welfare impacts include displacing U.S. communities by retreating snow and ice and rising sea levels, droughts that impact agricultural production and farming communities, and...
changes in the frequency and intensity of heat waves, precipitation, and extreme weather events that have a disproportionate impact on our Nation’s 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 without 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 disproportionate locations of the points of emission.

Within this context, the methane rescission rule should be disapproved by Congress. The rule finalized regulatory actions and introduced legal interpretative contradictions 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, from sources throughout the production, processing, transmission, and storage segments of the oil and gas industry under section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

The welfare of our planet and of our communities is at stake.

The methane rescission rule would have the opposite intent and effect of the methane rescission rule and therefore cannot be construed as “substantially the same” as the methane rescission rule.

In fact, with the congressional adoption of this resolution, we encourage EPA to strengthen the standards we reinstated and aggressively regulate methane and other pollution emissions from new, modified, and existing industrial sources, regardless of the relative size of any one emission source or the disproportionate locations of the points of emission.

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 under the authority of section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

In addition, we do not intend that section 111 of the Clean Air Act obligates and provides EPA with the legal authority to regulate existing sources of methane emissions in all of these segments.

In addition, we do not intend that section 111 of the Clean Air Act requires EPA to make a pollutant-specific significant contribution finding before regulating emissions of a new pollutant from a listed source category, although EPA could make such a finding if it chooses to do so on a case-by-case basis.

Disapproval of the methane rescission rule does not preclude future regulatory action under section 111 of the Clean Air Act of methane, VOCs or other pollution from the oil and gas industry. This resolution nullifies a rule that strips away public health and welfare protections and deregulates the oil and gas industry. Any future rule that imposes regulatory requirements on the oil and gas industry, provides additional public health and welfare protections, or establishes or strengthens standards on sources of methane and other pollution emissions would have the opposite intent and effect of the methane rescission rule and therefore cannot be construed as “substantially the same” as the methane rescission rule.

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In fact, with the congressional adoption of this resolution, we encourage EPA to strengthen the standards we reinstated and aggressively regulate methane and other pollution emissions from new, modified, and existing industrial sources, regardless of the relative size of any one emission source or the disproportionate locations of the points of emission.
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 home State of 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 300,000 lead service lines, the highest 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 this 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 communities across the country. 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 and dangerous situation and one that deserves significant Federal attention. And yet the problem has persisted for decades. Why? Centreville is one of the poorest towns in Illinois. Residents 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 never given up, the Town fed up with officials looking the other way. They have every right to feel frustrated. They have every right to demand more of us. For decades our water policy has overlooked their needs and left them to fend for themselves. This cannot continue.

That is why I am glad this bill offers towns like Centreville a chance to fix their broken pumps, shore up their infrastructure every American needs.
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 each courageously defended our country 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 20 years of military service. Terry’s son continued 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 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 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 II Memorial 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 made me and my family 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 piece 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. HENRICH. 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—Disapprove 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:

We are extremely concerned that the Trump EPA unlawfully nullified the Methane and VOCs Emitted by Oil and Gas Facilities Standard. This rule development ignored important existing data and the need to effectively reduce emissions of methane and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and facilitate state efforts to limit pollution from existing oil and gas facilities.

Methane and VOCs Emitted by Oil and Gas Facilities

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas that is responsible for about 20 percent of all global warming we are experiencing today. Oil and natural gas facilities are the single largest industrial source of methane emissions. Methane and VOC emissions from these sources are harming the States and our residents by significantly contributing to climate change. Our States are experiencing substantial injuries from climate change, including property damage and hazards to human safety associated with sea level rise and increased severe weather events and the threats and illnesses due to intensified and prolonged heat waves; harms to lives and property caused by increased frequency and duration of wildfires; and damage to public health—particularly among our children, elderly, and those with lung ailments—due to local air pollution exacerbated by hotter temperatures. These injuries are often most severe in low-income communities and communities of color. Scientists have found that substantial reductions in global methane emissions this decade is critical if we are to have a realistic chance of avoiding catastrophic effects from climate change.

Oil and gas facilities are also a substantial source of VOCs, a primary component of ground-level ozone (smog). Several of our States experience persistent and widespread unhealthy levels of smog, which EPA has found results in numerous injuries to public health, including triggering asthma attacks and even premature death. The States’ smog problems are often substantially causally or exacerbated by the transport of smog precursors, such as VOCs, from emission sources located upwind. More than 9 million people live within a half mile of an existing oil or gas well, including approximately 600,000 children under the age of five and 1.4 million over 65, groups that are especially sensitive to the health risks posed by ozone and other local air pollution.

The Rescission Rule

The Rescission Rule eliminated methane emission standards for new (including modified and reconstructed) oil and gas facilities that the agency issued four years earlier pursuant to section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. See 40 C.F.R. part 60, subpart OOOAs, 81 Fed. Reg. 35,824 (June 5, 2016). Through common sense, cost-effective approaches such as more efficient technology and leak detection and repair, the 2016 rule helped secure important reductions of methane and VOC pollution. EPA sensibly required that the emission standards apply to similar equipment used in the production, processing, and transmission and storage segments, i.e., up to the point that natural gas is delivered for distribution to businesses and consumers. In sum, the 2016 rule helped prevent and mitigate significant impacts 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 at new facilities. The Rescission Rule also eliminated pollution abatement requirements for methane and VOCs emitted by facilities engaged in the transmission and storage segment. The Trump EPA acknowledged that this segment uses some of the same equipment (e.g., compressors, pneumatic pumps) as production and processing facilities. EPA acknowledged that this rule 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 hurdle for limiting pollution: the emission standard under section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act; to adopt emission limits on any additional pollutant for sources already regulated under section 111(b) of the Act, EPA must make a pollutant-specific "significant contribution" finding. See 85 Fed. Reg. at 57,019. This new obstacle contravenes EPA’s longstanding position that the agency could promulgate emission limits for other pollutants from already-listed sources provided it demonstrates a rational basis for doing so, and creates an unjustified roadblock for EPA to carry out its mission to protect public health and the environment. The D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals recently vacated a rejected EPA rule that sought to implement EPA’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. As noted above, it also would block the Clean Air Act regulation of existing oil and gas facilities—facilities that collectively emit substantial amounts of methane and VOCs.

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 mandatory promulgation 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 under C.F.R. 60.22a(a). 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. 18-776). In that litigation, EPA is required to show that it is 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 BP, Shell, and ExxonMobil. These industry leaders support the direct regulation of methane by the states because it is the right thing to do for the environment, and would reestablish EPA’s legal interpretation permitting regulation of additional pollutants from already-listed source categories under section 111.

Disapproving the Rescission Rule thus would restore the provisions in the 2016 rule that directly regulated methane and VOCs from sources in the transmission and storage sector, and (3) creates a new legal requirement for EPA to regulate additional pollutants from already-listed source categories under section 111.

Disapproving the rule would not change the way EPA uses its statutory authority in the future to promulgate more protective standards for new facilities under section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act and more emission guidelines for existing facilities under its section 111(d). Indeed, it would be absurd to contend that a CRA resolution disapproving a purely "deem蹦 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,

Letitia James, Attorney General of New York
Matthew Rodríguez, Acting Attorney General of California; Phillip Weiser, Attorney General of Colorado; William Tong, Attorney General of Connecticut; Kathleen Jennings, Attorney General of Delaware; Kwame Raoul, Attorney General of Illinois; Tom Miller, Attorney General of Iowa; Aaron M. Frey, Attorney General of Maine; Brian E. Frosch, Attorney General of Maryland; Maura Healey, Attorney General of Massachusetts; Dana Nessel, Attorney General of Michigan; Keith Ellison, Attorney General of Minnesota; Gurbir S. Grewal, Attorney General of New Jersey; Hector Balderas, Attorney General of New Mexico; Josh Stein, Attorney General of North Carolina; Ellen Rosenblum, Attorney General of Oregon; Maura Healey, Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Peter Neronha, Attorney General of Rhode Island; T.J. Dono-
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 complex 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 Industries, Inc., 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, 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. Under his tenure, Ingalls 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 the shipyard for 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 care plans. As part of a $900 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 Gulf Coast Business Council, as well as serving on boards of directors for the Mississippi Economic Council, the Mississippi Partnership for Economic Development, the Jackson County Economic Development Foundation, and the Salvation Army of Mobile, AL. 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 unswerving 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 the following messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(Please refer to a copy of the messages received today at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE UNION 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 lie on the table:

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.

Tonight, I come to talk about crisis—and opportunity. About rebuilding our Nation—and revitalizing our democracy. And winning the future. For America.

As I stand here tonight—just one 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 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. 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.

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—

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’ve already seen 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 marshaling Federal resources. 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—every one—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—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.

Rental 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 better. 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.

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 home care 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.

There’s no reason for wind turbines—can’t be built in Pittsburgh instead of Beijing. No reason why American workers can’t lead the world in the production of electric vehicles and batteries.

The American Jobs Plan will create 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 funding.

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 others are closing in 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 else.

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 are the times 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 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.

That’s how we’re doing it. And a recent study 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 10% 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 work with the 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 $3,000 Child Tax Credit per child over 6 and $3,600 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, protecting their 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 lower 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 the proverbial 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. And they benefit from tax loopholes and deductions that allow for offshore jobs and shifting profits overseas. That’s not right. We’re going to reform corporate taxes so they pay their fair share and to 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 39.6%. That’s where it was 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 millionaires 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 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. They 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. 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 in 100 days.

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 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, cyber-security, climate change, pandemics. We’re experiencing now, and in our mutual interests.

And 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 engagement.

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 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 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. The country 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.

I am able to go anywhere in the world, to anywhere in the world, to anywhere in the world, 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.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
April 28, 2021
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 you may say 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 held 100 rounds that can be fired in seconds. We beat the NRA. Mass shootings and gun violence declined. But in the early 2000s, that law expired and we’ve seen the daily bloodshed since.

More than two weeks ago in the Rose Garden, surrounded by some of the bravest people I know—the survivors and families who lost loved ones to gun violence—I laid out several steps the Department of Justice is taking to end this epidemic.

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. Anyone 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. 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 new and 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 fail. 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—beyond 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:

By Mr. SCHUMACHER, 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. SCHUMACHER, 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 Indian Language Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. SCHUMACHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 469. 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. Ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. ROSEN):

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. Ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SCHUMACHER):

S. 1413. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce, Science, and Transportation to report on the administration’s actions to mitigate the impacts of climate change, to re-serve comprehensive efforts to limit global average temperature rise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 1406. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to conduct research regarding and require the use of driver monitoring systems to minimize or eliminate motor vehicle collisions, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SCHUMACHER):

S. 1407. A bill to establish the Corporation for the Americas as an independent, non-partisan, non-profit entity, to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Ordered to lie on the table.
S. 1426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable credit for employers which hire Americans who are unemployed for at least 6 months, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAWLEY: S. 1419. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to provide support and incentives for domestic manufacturing of printed circuit boards, to identify national security risks in printed circuit boards imported from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARR, and Mrs. FEINSTEN): S. 1420. 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 efficiency and reduce costs, in cooperation with States; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. CORNYN): S. 1421. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish the Food and Nutrition Education in Schools Pilot Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Ms. STabenow, and Mr. CASEY): S. 1422. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for employer-provided worker training; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. MARKESON, 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 18; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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 prior to satisfaction of the deductible; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. Ernst, and Mr. Leahy): S. 1425. A bill to enable the Federal Trade Commission to 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 petitions filed in Federal courts; and to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KING): S. 1426. 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 Ms. COLLINS: S. 1427. A bill to provide compensation for United States victim of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HIRONO, and Mr. BINGGELI): 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 for a metropolitan statistical area from 50,000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. TUMA, 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. CASEY, Ms. 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 a new code for health care 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, Mr. CAPITO, and Mr. KING): S. 1439. A bill to establish procedures regarding the approval of opioid drugs by the Food and Drug 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. SHARRARD, 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 unsubsidized and emerging jobs, 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 commending the Government of Iran’s removal of the 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 South Carolina (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 adption 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 2021 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 expressing 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 (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 273, a bill to improve the management of drift net 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 New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) 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. 452
At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 452, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Willie O’Ree, in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to hockey, inclusion, and recreational opportunity.

S. 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. 480, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the deduction for qualified business income.

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 (Mrs. 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 hours of service rule for agricultural commodities.

S. 864
At the request of Mr. KAIN, 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. KAIN, 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 access to sexual assault examinations for survivors by holding hospitals accountable and supporting the providers that serve them.

S. 1030
At the request of Mr. BLUNT, 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, depletion, and amortization for purposes of determining the income limitation on the deduction for business interest.

S. 1109
At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1109, a bill to prohibit the sale of shark fins, and for other purposes.

S. 1135
At the request of Mr. MARKY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) 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. DURBIN, 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 and limit 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. 1289
At the request of Ms. SANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1289, 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 (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors 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 Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mrs. MURRAY) 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. J. RES. 33
At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. J. Res. 33, a resolution supporting the contributions of Catholic schools.

AMENDMENT NO. 1461
At the request of Mrs. 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. 934, 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 point of order, 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 1302 of the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6502) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(13) DELETE.—The term ‘delete’ means to remove personal information such that the information is not maintained in retrievable form and cannot be retrieved in the normal course of business.”.

(b) LIMITATION ON 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 “subsections (b) and (e) of section 1303”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “subsection (b)” and inserting “subsections (b) and (e)”.

(c) SAFE HARBORS.—Section 1304 of the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6504) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

“(S) FAILURE TO DELETE.—It is unlawful for an operator of a website or online service directed to children, or any operator that has actual knowledge that it is collecting personal information from a child, to fail to delete personal information collected from or about a child if a request for deletion is made pursuant to regulations prescribed under subsection (e),”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) RIGHT OF AN INDIVIDUAL TO DELETE PERSONAL INFORMATION COLLECTED WHEN THE PERSON WAS A CHILD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall promulgate under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, regulations that require the operator of any website or online service directed to children, or any operator that has actual knowledge that it has collected personal information from a child or maintains such personal information—

“(A) to provide notice in a prominent place on the website of how an individual over the age of 13, or a legal guardian of an individual over the age of 13, having the knowledge and consent of the individual, can request that the operator delete all personal information in the possession of the operator that was collected from or about the individual when the individual was a child notwithstanding any parental consent that may have been provided when the individual was a child;

“(B) to promptly delete all personal information in the possession of the operator that was collected from or about an individual when the individual was a child when such deletion is requested by an individual over the age of 13 or by the legal guardian of such individual acting with the knowledge and consent of the individual, notwithstanding any parental consent that may have been provided when the individual was a child;

“(C) to provide written confirmation of deletion, after the deletion has occurred, to an individual or legal guardian of such individual who has requested such deletion pursuant to this subsection; and

“(D) to except from deletion personal information collected from or about a child—

“(i) only to the extent that the personal information is necessary—

“(I) to respond to judicial process; or

“(II) to the extent permitted under any other provision of law, to provide information law enforcement agencies or for an investigation on a matter related to public safety; and

“(ii) if the operator retain such excepted personal information only as long as reasonably necessary to fulfill the purpose for which the information has been excepted and that the excepted information not be used, disseminated or maintained in a form retrievable to anyone except for the purposes specified in this subparagraph.”.

(d) ACTIONS BY STATES.—Section 1305(a)(1) of the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (15 U.S.C. 6504(a)(1)) is amended by striking “subsection (b)” and inserting “subsections (b) and (e)”.

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 prior to meeting the 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 called 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:

“(P) PREVENTIVE CARE SERVICES AND ITEMS FOR CHRONIC CONDITIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (C), preventive care shall include any service or item used to treat an individual with a chronic condition if—

“(I) such service or item is low-cost;

“(II) 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 appropriate and efficient use of the item will prevent the exacerbation of the chronic condition or the development of a secondary condition that requires significantly higher medical care and 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 success 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 United States-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 and Schafer Bean of Diamond Cove—whom I have heard put 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
Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to join Senator CORNYN in introducing the “Preventing Outages With Enhanced Resilience and Operations National Grids, 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, dangerous 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 resiliency of the electric grid. This legislation specifically includes natural disasters, such as wildfires, and extreme weather such as heatwaves, droughts, dangerous mudslides, prolonged heatwaves, and extreme wind events that prompt sustained power shutoffs, the Federal government can and must help.

This legislation ensures that a utility may not be liable.

To protect ratepayers, this legislation would authorize the Department of Energy for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of innovations to enhance resiliency and strengthen emergency response and management of the electric grid. California has always been a leader in research and development, and this new program will allow universities, national laboratories and others to make our grid smarter and more resilient. This legislation would not require 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 DALMELPA, EDDIE BERNICE JOHN- SON, 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:

S. Res. 181

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; and
WHEREAS Carl Lutz, upon arrival in Budapest, began to work to help Jews receive Swiss diplomatic protection so they could flee Nazi persecution; and
WHEREAS, in 1944, Carl Lutz received permission to issue protective papers to save 8,000 Jews from deportation, which Lutz determined to mean 8,000 families, not 8,000 individuals; and
WHEREAS Carl Lutz extended Swiss protection to 76 buildings that operated as safe houses for Jewish refugees seeking protection, including a department store called the “Gergely,” which he used as a refuge for up to 3,000 Jews and as a headquarters for the Zionist underground; and
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; and
WHEREAS, at the end of World War II, Carl Lutz and his co-conspirators, including his wife, his staff, and the Zionist underground members, saved over 50,000 Jews, which was one-third of the surviving Jewish population of Budapest; 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 documentation 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 Memorial 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 in-mate 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 Concurrent 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 18, 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 9,500 such articles, videos, or web pages appear in accordance with religious tenets; 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) deplores the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha'i community during the 12-month period ending in 2021;

(2) recognizes the declining awareness and knowledge of those who teach about the Holocaust and all genocides 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. RUBINO, 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) would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith; and

(3) supported the Baha'i International Community in all its diplomatic and educational activities; and

(4) supported all those who work for the protection of those arrested or detained Baha'is and all other prisoners of conscience;

(5) urges the President to impose sanctions on individuals and entities that are responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of the United States or their family members on or after June 12, 2009; and

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 (22 U.S.C. 8514) to allow the President to impose sanctions on individuals and entities that are responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of the United States or their family members on or after June 12, 2009; and

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; and

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; and

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 the United States or their family members on or after June 12, 2009; and

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 Baha'i 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 opportunities 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 individuals and entities that are responsible for or complicit in the government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against the Iranian Baha'i community.

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; and

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 higher risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas a person is at higher risk for Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs for 3 months or longer. If 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 for 3 months is between 10 and 30 percent; and

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

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 INFILATION

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.
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 Senate Resolution 270, 100th Congress, agreed to June 23, 1988, to commemorate Sousa Mendes' humanitarian efforts;
Whereas, in 1995, 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 in Bordeaux, France, and Portugal; Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) acknowledges the humanitarian and principled work of Dr. Aristides 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; and
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; and
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 championships for the second time in program history, having also won in 2006 and 2007; and
Whereas the following players should be congratulated for their hard work and dedication in representing the University of Wisconsin: Kennedy Blair; Breanna Blesi; Grace Bowley; Natalie Buchbinder; Britta Curl; Delaney Drake; Lacey Eden; Chayla Edwards, Jane Gervais, Teagan Grant, Dara Greig, Katie Kotlowski, Cami Kronish, Nichole Lamoureux, Celine Labonte, Brette Pettet, Maddie Posick, Caitlin Schneider, Grace Shirley, Sophie Shirley, Mayson Toft, Daryl Watts, Makenna Webster, and Maddi Wheeler;
Whereas the University of Wisconsin Badgers were guided by a superb coaching staff of Mark Johnson, Dan Koch, Jackie Crum, Mark Greenhalgh, AJ Harndt, Jim Snider, Justin Kakuska, AJ Harrison, and Billy Breider; and
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 coached the Badgers for 18 seasons, producing 539 wins and 6 national championships to become the all-time winningest coach in the history of college women’s hockey; and
Whereas the University of Wisconsin Women’s Hockey Team—
(1) also captured the 2021 Western Collegiate Hockey Association Conference’s Regular season and tournament championships;
(2) featured 4 players who earned USCHO All-American honors at the end of the season: Daryl Watts, Marie Gravelly, 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 on their hard work, dedication, and success throughout the 2021 season; and
(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, and staff, and contribution 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; and
(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—EXCERSER APPEALING AND RECOGNITION OF 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 lives of more than 500,000; and
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 “delivered” by the end of (2020) a vaccine at scale to treat the American people; and
Whereas, on October 16, 2020, President Trump and the President of the United States announced the identification and procurement of multiple potential vaccines, including that multiple safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines “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”; and
Whereas, on December 8, 2020, President Trump signed an Executive Order authorizing access by multiple 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; and
Whereas, on December 11, 2020, the Food and Drug Administration authorized the first vaccine for emergency use to prevent COVID-19; and
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; and
Whereas Operation Warp Speed helped to support development, manufacturing, 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; and
Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, by the time the President Trump left office, more than 21,000,000 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine had been administered in the United States; and
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 paved the way for 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;
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.

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.

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.

"(a) Fiscal Years 2022 and Thereafter.—

"(1) Definitions.—In this subsection:

"(A) Buy American oversight.—The term ‘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 Marianas 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 total allotments 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 in 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.—

(i) 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 (i) of

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—

(I) BASES.—The formula under clause (i) shall be developed based on—

(aa) the State needs identified in the most recently available clean watersheds needs survey prepared by the Administrator under section 516(b)(1)(B); and

(bb) the population results of 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 clause (i)(aa); and

(bb) 30 percent weight to the census referred to in clause (i)(bb); and

(cc) 20 percent weight to the ratio referred to in clause (i)(cc).

(iii) 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).”;

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States territories</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>0.005</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>0.005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>0.005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Tribes</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy American oversight</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SA 1472. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 1473. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1472 submitted 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:
SA 1475. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1469 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:

TITLES III—RECLAMATION PROJECTS

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF ST. MARY CANAL REHABILITATION PHASE 1 PROJECT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—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 BLACKFEET TRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall co-

ordinate with the Blackfeet Tribe with re-

spect to any replacement activities carried out under the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project.

(2) EFFECT ON RIGHTS OF TRIBE.—This sec-

tion shall not be considered to be an Act ap-

proaching funds for the rehabilitation of the St. Mary Unit for purposes of section 3706(b)(A) of the Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 114-322; 130 Stat. 1823).

(d) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—The Fed-

eral 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.

(e) STUDY OF ABILITY TO PAY.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which funds are first appropriated for the St. Mary Canal Re-

habilitation Phase 1 Project under sub-

section (g), the Secretary shall conduct, at Federal expense, a study of the ability of the Project Beneficiaries to pay, in accordance with subsection (a), the costs of the St. Mary Canal Re-

habilitation Phase 1 Project.

(f) REPAYMENT TERMS.—Based on the study conducted under paragraph (e), the Secretary shall establish the repayment terms for the Project Beneficiaries with respect to

the St. Mary Canal Rehabilitation Phase 1 Project.

(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 2027.

(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 substantially similar to the conduct 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 Sen-

ate, the following committees are au-

thorized 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.

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 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intell-

ligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

The Committee on National Security is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 1:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

COMMITTEE ON WORKING WOMEN

The Select Committee on Working Women is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 4:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND JUNIOR CAPITAL

The Committee on Small Business and Junior Capital is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 11 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON APPOINTMENTS

The Committee on Appointments 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 RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee on Rules and Administration 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 THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary 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 THE JUDICIARY

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COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

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COMMITTEE ON APPOINTMENTS

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The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 1:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intell-

ligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

The Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Sen-

ate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 28, 2021, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

The Subcommittee on Government Operation and Border Management of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental 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.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I would ask unanimous consent that Jakob Lindaas, the AAAS fellow from my office, have floor privileges for the rest of today’s session.

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

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS APPOINTMENTS

U.S. Senate, Select Committee on Ethics, Washington, DC, April 26, 2021.

Hon. Kamala D. Harris, Washington, DC, President of the Senate, U.S. Senate, Wash-

ington, DC.

DEAR MADAM PRESIDENT: Pursuant to the Rules of the Select Committee on Ethics, this is to notify you that Senator Chris-

topher A. Coons, Chairman of the Select
Committee on Ethics, and Senator James Lankford, Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics, in their discretion and as permitted under Committee Rules, disqualified themselves from participating in Preliminary Inquiry Case Numbers 30094 and 30262.

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 179, we, Senators Brian Schatz and Senator John Boozman were appointed to the Select Committee on Ethics for these matters. Additionally, Senator Ben Ray Lujan and Senator John Boozman were appointed to the Select Committee on Ethics for these matters.

Sincerely,

BRIAN SCHATZ,
Chairman.

JAMES E. RISCH,
Vice Chairman.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

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; further, that upon disposition of the amendments, amendment No. 1460, as amended, be 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, all 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. Mendes do Amaral e Abranches and Dr. Steven Hester of Kentucky.

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

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.
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAMES S. ARTHURS, JR.</td>
<td>COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRAIG D. ARNOLD II</td>
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<td>ANTHONY J. ALLEN</td>
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<td>EDWARD CLARK III</td>
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To be lieutenant colonel

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<th>Date</th>
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TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT

TO BE COLONEL

THOMAS E. BENTON
JABIR L. BUSHAN
RICHARD M. CRUZ, JR.
LESLIE D. GORMAN
STEPHEN D. COHEN
JULIA S. REED
RICHARD L. ROBLES
JASON B. ROBERTS
THOMAS M. GERARD
JASON M. COOK
TAMMY L. COHEN
JASON A. COLE
MICHAEL J. MCCAFFREY
JASON B. HOMER
JOSEPH B. HARRISON II
MATHIAS K. ROTH
ROBIN C. HERSHEY
KIMBERLY M. FRIETAS
MATTHEW R. STARR
JARED B. HARTY
LAURA G. HUTCHINSON
MICHAEL P. LANNUCCILLI
PATRICE N. JOHNSON
SCOTT R. BOSNICH
JONATHAN R. YOUSSEF
JHRT H. KAJI
PATRICK L. KNIGHT
EVERETT LACHOS
JAMES A. LINDS II
JON F. LOVES
GAVIN O. LUNER
RANDALL A. LUMBER
EBBERAH S. LUST
THOMAS R. LILES
ANDREW J. LYNCH
ALINA C. MARTINEZ
KENNETH W. McGRAW
JESSE R. MEYER
RICHARD D. FRANK
PATRICK D. FARRELL
JANA K. FAJARDO
CRAIG A. DANIEL
JAMES L. CROCKER
JASON A. COLE
INDER L. Z. CHANDLER
JAMES R. BURKES
JASON D. BOHANNON
JONATHAN A. BODENHAMER
KATRESHA M. BAILEY
BRANDON J. BAER
CORY D. ARMSTEAD

UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

RINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 1200:

TO BE COLONEL

DANIEL W. LAUX

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT

TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT

TO BE COLONEL

PAUL W. MABRY
JOHN B. BARNES
AMANDA M. EDWARDS
NEAL T. GARVIN
JOSE R. GOMEZ
WADE C. THAMES

UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

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TO BE COLONEL

ROBIN C. CHERRETT
KIMBERLY M. FRIETAS
MATTHEW R. STARR
JARED B. HARTY
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IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT

TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY ARMY

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JON F. LOVES
GAVIN O. LUNER
RANDALL A. LUMBER
EBBERAH S. LUST
THOMAS R. LILES
ANDREW J. LYNCH
ALINA C. MARTINEZ
KENNETH W. McGRAW
JESSE R. MEYER
RICHARD D. FRANK
PATRICK D. FARRELL
JANA K. FAJARDO
CRAIG A. DANIEL
JAMES L. CROCKER
JASON A. COLE
INDER L. Z. CHANDLER
JAMES R. BURKES
JASON D. BOHANNON
JONATHAN A. BODENHAMER
KATRESHA M. BAILEY
BRANDON J. BAER
CORY D. ARMSTEAD

UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

RINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 1200:

TO BE COLONEL

DANIEL W. LAUX

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
To be captain

THOR MARTINSEN
JULIE A. SPENCER

To be lieutenant commander

ROY M. ROGALD II

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate April 28, 2021:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SAMANTHA POWER, 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.

Hon. CHARLES E. SCHUMER, 
Majority Leader, Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY, 
Minority Leader, Washington, DC.

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

Hon. PATRICK MCHENRY, 
Chair, House Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY, 
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI, 
Majority Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS: As our States and territories, we urge Congress to pass legislation allowing states with legalized 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 (H.R. 1996) or similar legislation that would remove the legal uncertainty and allow banks and credit unions to provide services to state-licensed cannabis-related businesses.

We believe that the House passed similar legislation in the 116th Congress (H.R. 1995). The SAFE Banking Act of 2021 already has more than 165 bipartisan House cosponsors and more than 30 bipartisan Senate cosponsors. The legislation has also received support from more than 30 associations.

Currently, 36 U.S. states, four U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia have legalized the medical use of cannabis. Additionally, 18 states, two territories, and the District of Columbia have legalized recreational use by adults over 21 years of age. Despite legalization of cannabis at the state level, our financial institutions face enormous legal risks and criminal and civil liability under the Controlled Substances Act. These barriers disincentive financial institutions from providing banking services to state-licensed and regulated cannabis businesses.

Because banks and credit unions provide these services, state-licensed cannabis businesses predominantly operate on a cash basis. Because banking services, state-licensed cannabis businesses are unable to write checks, make and receive electronic payments, utilize a payroll provider, or accept credit and debit cards. Cash only businesses pose a significant public safety risk to customers and employees. The cash-only environment also burdens state and local government by collecting 70 percent of the nation’s tax and fee payments in person and in cash, which creates additional public expenses and employee safety risks.

State and federal governments have a shared interest in upholding the rule of law, protecting public safety, and transitioning markets out of the shadows and into our transparent and regulated banking system. Many of our states have implemented laws and regulations to reduce these risks while ensuring financial accountability of the cannabis industry. These public safety risks can be further mitigated on the federal level by passing the SAFE Banking Act to provide state-licensed cannabis businesses with access to banking services.

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 in 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.

April 19, 2021.

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

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY, 
Minority Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the undersigned state bankers representing banks of all sizes; we write to express our support for H.R. 1996, the Secure and Fair Enforcement Banking Act (SAFE Banking Act) of 2021. This bipartisan legislation scheduled for consideration on this week’s suspension calendar would be an important step to address the conflict between federal and state law. Banks that work with legal cannabis and cannabis related businesses.

Although we do not take a position on the legalization of marijuana, many are committed to serving the financial needs of their communities—including those that have voted to legalize cannabis. Currently, 36 states and the District of Columbia have legalized cannabis for medical or adult-use. Despite this ever-growing voter preference, current federal law continues to prevent banks from doing business with these states without fear of federal sanctions. As a result, this segment of our local economies could be considered money laundering. This raises the significant question of whether financial institutions can bank these ancillary businesses, as such actions could like violence be considered violations of the money laundering laws. Without a change to federal law that entire portion of the commercial activity in legal cannabis states may be marginalized from the banking system.

The SAFE Banking Act is a banking-specific bipartisan solution that would address the reality of the current marketplace and allow banks to serve cannabis-related businesses in states where the activity is legal.

We urge members of the House of Representatives to support H.R. 1996, the SAFE Banking Act, when this bill comes before the House on this week’s suspension calendar.

Sincerely,

DEAR REPRESENTATIVES PERLMUTTER, VELAZQUEZ, STIVERS AND DAVIDSON: On behalf of the United States Cannabis Council, I am writing 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-legal 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’s lack of access and whose retirement, insurance, and banking accesses are constantly in peril.

It is evident that the SAFE Banking Act is passed by the House of Representatives. In doing so, the House would take a meaningful first step in establishing a more equitable cannabis industry within the US, ensuring minorities that were most affected by the War on Drugs are properly represented. The US Cannabis Council voices its support for H.R. 1996 and commends the bill authors and Speaker PELOSI for your and her attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

STEVEN W. HAWKINS, Interim President & CEO, U.S. Cannabis Council.

SUPPORTING H.R. 1996

HON. WARREN DAVIDSON
OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following letters of endorsement for H.R. 1996, the SAFE Banking Act of 2021.

LAW ENFORCEMENT
ACTION PARTNERSHIP,
Medford, MA, March 17, 2021.

Dear Representative Perlmutter,

Thank you for the opportunity to speak on the importance of the SAFE Banking Act. The SAFE Banking Act is a critical piece of legislation that would provide the legal cannabis industry with the financial services needed to operate in a legal and sustainable manner.

Without access to financial services, the legal cannabis industry is at great risk of being targeted by criminals. Financial institutions are often used by criminals to launder money and engage in other illicit activities. This creates a dangerous situation for our communities and our law enforcement agencies.

The SAFE Banking Act would provide banks and credit unions with the necessary protections to provide financial services to the legal cannabis industry. This legislation is about ensuring that law enforcement is not hindered in its ability to protect our communities.

Thank you for your leadership in advancing this important legislation.

Sincerely,

LIEUTENANT DIANE GOLDSTEIN (Ret.), Executive Director, Law Enforcement Action Partnership (LEAP).
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.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FEDERALLY-INSURED CREDIT UNIONS
4000 Vaal Drive, Suite 400
Arlington, Virginia 22203

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

Hon. PAT TOOMEY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Speaker Pelosi and Leader McCarty:
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. 96, 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 are moving toward some degree of marijuana legalization, 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 servicing 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 September 2018, 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 compliance with criminal or civil laws and penalties, but also extend to requirements related to proper Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) and anti-money laundering (AML) filings that are required by the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA). 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 respectfully submits, 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. 96 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 contact me or Sarah Jacobs, NAFCU's Associate Director of Legislative Affairs.

Sincerely,

BRAD THEALER,
Vice President of Legislative Affairs.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE TREASURERS
211 14th Street NW, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20055

Hon. SHIRROD 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 MCHENRY,
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. 96). 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 legitimate participants in the industry lacking reliable access to the federally regulated banking system.

By July 2021, 15 states and the District of Columbia will have legalized adult use cannabis, and 36 states will have legalized 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 supports federal laws and regulations to provide essential banking services to legitimate cannabis businesses, promote public safety and financial transparency, and enact a tax collection without compromising federal enforcement of anti-money laundering laws 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).

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS
1000 Thomas Jefferson Street NW
Washington, DC 20007

Hon. ED PERLMUTTER,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. TYNDAL M. VELÁZQUEZ,
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 cannabis supply chain.

Thirty-six states have legalized cannabis for medical or recreational use, a number that is expected to continue to grow 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 specified that their proceeds will not be treated as proceeds from illegal activity. It also direct the Federal Reserve to provide a safe harbor for financial institutions that wish to serve such businesses and would be an important step toward providing clarity and addressing what is often perceived as misalignment between federal and state laws.

Thank you for your attention to this issue.

Sincerely,

BRAD THEALER,
Vice President of Legislative Affairs.

April 28, 2021
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 access and clarify to 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 OPPLEER, 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 the U.S. reporting being cyberbullied, detecting, cyberbullying others, or having seen 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.

IN HONOR OF NATIONAL ARAB AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. MARIE NEWMAN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Ms. NEWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate April as Arab American Heritage Month and honor the outstanding contributions that Arab Americans have made to this country.

For over a century, Arab Americans have been an integral part of virtually every aspect of American society, including medicine, law, business, education, technology, government, military service, and culture. The incredible contributions and heritage of Arab Americans have helped us build a better nation.

Men and women of Arab descent have strengthened their communities through involvement in community service and public life and by sharing their rich culture and traditions with neighbors and friends. In Illinois’ Third District, which has one of the largest concentrations of Palestinian, Jordanian, and Syrian Americans in the country, the Arab American community is a fundamental part of our civic life and culture.

Unfortunately, Arab Americans continue to face misconceptions, bigotry, and anti-Arab hate. These civil rights abuses, and instances of harmful stereotyping and bullying, must be combatted through education, awareness, and legislation.

Arab Americans join all Americans in the desire to see a peaceful and diverse society, where every individual is treated equally and feels safe; we must continue to work towards a future where every American is able to live free from discrimination.

I am proud to celebrate the extraordinary contributions Arab Americans have made to this country, and I am deeply honored to recognize National Arab American Heritage month this April.

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 St. Mary 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 3,142 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. Americans need to protect our freedom. 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, 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.
CONGRATULATING SHERIFF TSON STEPHENS ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. RICK W. ALLEN
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sheriff Tyson Stephens, Emanuel County’s longest-serving sheriff, on his recent retirement.

Sheriff Stephens first entered public service in 1982, and has spent his career ensuring the community is a safe place to live, work, and raise a family. He has certainly made an impact on Emanuel County, and it will continue to be felt for years to come.

I know that his family has made many sacrifices over the past three decades, and it is time for him to enjoy this next chapter with his wife, children, and grandchildren. I thank Sheriff Stephens for his service and commitment, and congratulations on his retirement.

RECOGNIZING LIEUTENANT COLONEL MATTHEW D. GORSUCH

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lieutenant Colonel Mat-thew 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 served 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 of Business Administration. He is a 2018 graduated Defense Legislative Fellow.

Lieutenant Colonel Gorsuch began his career in 2003 at Vance Air Force Base, Oklaho-ma, 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, recapitalizing, 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.

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 bombing 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 before 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, thousands congregate to quietly observe and remember the names found on marble headstones cascading across Arlington National Cemetery. On the fourth day of July, we join friends and family for a celebration of our nation’s independence. On each November 11th, we reach out to the veterans in our lives, thank them for their service, and if we are lucky, listen to their stories of service. Scattered between these national celebrations are memorials hosted in small towns and big cities...
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 Barnegat Light, have celebrated the heroes of Exercise Tiger with wreath laying 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 must honor 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, will be raised in memory of 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 be removed. While its removal does 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 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 Barnegat 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.

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 toward 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. Dr. Bowen-Jallow’s dedication to providing the highest quality of care is evidenced by her involvement in a variety of professional organizations, including the American Pediatric Surgical Association, as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and a number of national committees that address the need for excellent, comprehensive pediatric surgical care. Further, the American Academy of Pediatrics has honored her with the Distinguished Woman in Pediatrics Award for her contributions to pediatrics.

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 recognizing 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.

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 February 28, 1941, and lived most of his life in South San Francisco.

Gene Mullin grew up alongside the Coast Guard Station Barnegat alongside the Coast Guard Station Barnegat, serving tirelessly as a mentor to young people in communities. 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 recognizing 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.

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Gene Mullin began his career in local public service in 1972 when he was appointed to the South San Francisco Planning Commission. He served seven years on the South San Francisco City Council and was elected to the California State Assembly in 2002, representing California’s 19th Assembly District, and served for three exemplary terms. 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 grandsons. Gene Mullin was a cherished friend and I had the deepest admiration and respect for him. He was a good and great man, a superb educator, a highly effective legislator and a mentor to many. He made his community better by the way he lived, led and worked, and he strengthened our nation immeasurably.

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 by the Contestee, the Committee on House Administration voted on March 10, 2021, to postpone

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disposition of the motion to dismiss. On March 31, 2021, Contestant Hart announced she would withdraw her contest. A letter of withdrawal from Contestant Rita Hart, mailed on March 31, 2021, was transmitted to the Committee on House Administration by the Clerk of the House on April 8, 2021.

After a review of House and Committee precedents, it has been determined that the withdrawal is required to dismiss the contest. The committee's letter of withdrawal was entered into the record of the Committee on House Administration's Markup on April 28, 2021, and the Committee will take no further action on this contest.

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 today to honor my guest to President Biden's Address to a Joint Session of Congress, Jesus 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 employer's health plans until the fall, providing critical relief to workers like Jesus who was struggling to pay for the daily medicine and care his family needs.

Millions of union workers like Jesus—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 Jesus are now able to stay on their employer's health plans at no cost through the end of September.

Our union workers have given everything to our city and country, and it is time we honor them in return. That is why I am proud to honor Jesus 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.

IN HONOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY VOLLEYBALL TEAM

HON. ANDY BARR
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

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 this outstanding program, located in Lexington, Kentucky.

The Wildcats won the Southeastern Conference for the fourth straight year. Defeating Texas in the title game in Omaha, Nebraska, U.K. ended the season 24–1. These impressive student-athletes stayed focused throughout the 2021 season and earned the championship on April 17. Madison Lilley was named the tournament's Most Outstanding Player and also the AVCA Player of the Year.

Coach Craig Skinner has led the Volleyball Team at the University of Kentucky since 2005. He was named the AVCA Coach of the Year and brought great excitement to the volleyball program. His university leadership and his dedication to these student-athletes. He has built an excellent program of which all Kentuckians can be proud.

Congratulations to Coach Skinner, the staff, and all the outstanding members of the 2021 NCAA Division I Volleyball National Championship team.

HONORING WILLIAM “BILL” SPRINGER

HON. LARRY BUSCHON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. BUSCHON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my dear friend, William "Bill" Springer, for his more than thirty years of work advocating for the betterment of his community.

A true son of Sullivan County, Indiana, Bill, his two sisters, and two brothers were raised in that community. Bill and his beloved wife, Rita, raised their two sons in Sullivan. He demonstrated his dedication to the youth of the community each year by his involvement in annual events like the Easter Egg Hunt at City Park and the annual Halloween Walk Around the Square.

In recent years, Bill has operated the Sullivan County Indiana News on social media, a source that his community has relied on for important local information. Bill has been dedicated advocate for responsible government. He led his political party for thirty years and assisted with federal, state, and local campaigns. His tireless efforts have helped several people take on leadership roles in Sullivan County.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring William "Bill" Springer, a native son of Sullivan County dedicated to improving the lives and communities of his fellow Hoosiers.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the outstanding 34-year career in public safety of the City of Groton Police Chief Michael Spellman. Chief Spellman recently announced his retirement, after serving the public as a member of law enforcement in various capacities including resident state trooper for 25 years, followed by a stint as a detective in the statewide narcotics squad, and culminating in his appointment to the Chief of the Groton force. Throughout that long tenure he upheld the highest standards of ethics, professionalism, and compassion, never losing focus on his mission “to protect and serve.”

A lifelong proud resident of the Pawcatuck section of Stonington, Michael is a proud alumnus of Stonington High School where he was involved in student government, a multi-sport Varsity lettermen, and an honorable mention as an Offensive Guard on the 1980 New Haven Register All State Team. Michael demonstrated his leadership skills early in life and took his talents to Central Connecticut State University where he would earn his B.A. in political science and public administration.

After earning his degree, Michael decided to dedicate himself to working on the front lines to protect the public as a law enforcement officer. In 1987, Michael graduated from the 96th Training Troop of The Connecticut State Police—the rest, they say, is history. Starting his career as a state trooper at Troop E in Montville, Michael served the community as a state police officer in East Lyme, Danielson, and Meriden. While simultaneously working as
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 accidently 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 a 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.
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. Page S2303

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 Maryland, 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 the General Counsel of the Department of Defense.  

Michael Lee Connor, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.  

Christopher Paul Maier, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.  

Heidi Shyu, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.  

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.  

Rena Bitter, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Consular Affairs).  

Daniel J. Kritenbrink, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (East Asian and Pacific Affairs).  

Gentry O. Smith, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Diplomatic Security).  

Anne A. Witkowsky, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Conflict and Stabilization Operations).  

Anne A. Witkowsky, of Maryland, to be Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization.  

Elizabeth Schoff Watson, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.  

Ed Gonzalez, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security.  

Javier M. Guzman, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Attorney General.  

Routine lists in the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy.  

**Executive Communications:**  

**Executive Reports of Committees:**  

**Additional Cosponsors:**  

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:**  

**Additonal Statements:**  

Amendments Submitted:  

Authorities for Committees to Meet:  

Privileges of the Floor:  

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—175)  

**Adjournment:** Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:20 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, April 29, 2021. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S2303.)  

**Committee Meetings**  

(Approval not listed did not meet)  

**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.  

**INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE COVID RESPONSE**  

**Committee on Appropriations:** Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies concluded
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 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. 751, 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, Kobuchar, 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 Lingering 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; Robert V. Altman, Battalion Chief, Ocala Fire Rescue, Marion County, Florida; and public witnesses.

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

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled “Violent Extremism and Domestic Terrorism in America: The Role and Response of DOJ”, 10 a.m., WEBex.

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: Reasserting Congress’ Power of the Purse”, 1 p.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2022 EPA Budget”, 11 a.m., WEBex.

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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April 28, 2021

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