The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

**PRAYER**

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, in times of trouble, You hear us. We call to You, and You provide answers. As our lawmakers seek to follow Your precepts, guide them in their challenging work.

Lord, strengthen our Senators to trust You completely. Provide them with the powers of wisdom, discipline, and discernment.

You have promised that in everything You are working for the good of those who love You, who are called according to Your purpose.

Let Your Kingdom come. Let Your will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The President pro tempore 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.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

**RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

**JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS**

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, last night, before a joint session of Congress, President Biden laid out a comprehensive, thoughtful vision for the country.

First, he spoke about what we have accomplished so far, and on that front, there was plenty to talk about.

The Democratic majority in Congress passed the most sweeping Federal recovery effort in a new generation, the American Rescue Plan, accelerating the pace of vaccinations and our economic rebound. As a result, the United States administered more than 200 million shots in less than 100 days. More than half of American adults have gotten at least one shot, and two-thirds of American seniors are vaccinated. Eighty-five percent of all Americans have received a stimulus check of $1,400 through the American Rescue Plan. More than 160 million relief checks have been delivered.

Our economic recovery continues apace. The United States created more than a million jobs over the past 3 months—the most new jobs in a President's first hundred days in American history. And just this morning, we learned that jobless claims hit a new pandemic low for the third straight week. Today's numbers are an indication that our economy is back on track and should be going full throttle. America is turning the corner. America is turning the corner.

Over the first quarter, the American economy grew by 6.4 percent—6.4 percent. Under President Biden and Democratic majorities in Congress, America is turning the corner—6.4 percent growth, wow. That shows you that America is back, and that shows you that the kind of strong, active proposals that we Democrats have made are the right direction for the country and have the support throughout the country of Democrats, Independents, Republicans because it is the right thing to do—the right thing to do.

The story of the first hundred days is a story about shots going into arms, checks going into pockets, life getting back to normal, and the economy picking up a lot of steam. After one of the most difficult years in history, we have made extraordinary progress.

President Biden spoke last night about how and where we can build on that strong foundation. We can’t rest. We have a lot more to do. We want to keep this country going at a strong rate of growth, creating new jobs, making America healthier. We want to continue to do that. We are not just going to stop with the ARP. We can’t.

President Biden proposed commonsense investments and policies that will provide a pathway to success for working people and for America as a
whole. In particular, the President’s focus on jobs, middle-class incomes, and helping families and workers succeed in a 21st-century economy was very much welcomed.

America is breathing a sigh of relief to see that chair and not the previous President, who just all too often, even in those speeches where he was supposed to rise to the occasion, appealed to the worst instincts of people.

The President’s plan—President Biden’s plan—will help restore that innate American optimism that has really been shaken for the last 4 years. Now the Congress must act. And, as majority leader, I intend for the Senate to take up legislation to make President Biden’s vision a reality.

Truthfully, a lot of what President Biden proposed last night should be bipartisan. Just because a Democratic President proposed a jobs and infrastructure plan doesn’t mean jobs and infrastructure are Democratic issues. Just because a Democratic President proposed a comprehensive plan to address childcare and education and workforce training doesn’t mean those are just Democratic issues. My Republican colleagues, in one way or another, have joined Democrats on legislation in those subject areas for years.

President Biden spoke at length about the need to outcompete China. That is something our two parties have long agreed on and a topic the Senate will address in the next work period.

Even on the very difficult subjects like police reform, gun safety, immigration, bipartisan compromise—strong bipartisan compromise, strong legislation coming out of bipartisan compromise—is never out of reach.

Senator Murphy continues to discuss bipartisan safety measures with Senator Cornyn and others. Senators Booker and Durbin continue to discuss bipartisan police reform with Senator Scott, Karen Bass, Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee, and many others.

Just this morning, I met with George Floyd’s brother, Eric Garner’s mother, and Mr. Ben Crump, the lawyer for the family of George Floyd, and I told them that we are committed to getting meaningful, strong reform done—hopefully, in a bipartisan way, if we can.

Here on the Senate floor, we are proving that when two parties work together on legislation, including on some of the issues that President Biden mentioned. Today’s vote offers a great example. This afternoon, the Senate is going to vote on a bipartisan water infrastructure bill. We have agreed with the Republican minority to consider amendments first, including three Republican amendments. I promised my caucus and the country that we would try to do things in a more open way, where amendments would be debated on the floor. We did that last week on the anti-Asian hate crimes legislation. We are doing it today on the water bill, and we hope to do it on the comprehensive America COMPEtES Act when we come back next week.

So the bottom line is very simple: We are moving forward wherever we can in a bipartisan way.

I expect the Senate will pass the water infrastructure bill with a resounding bipartisan vote after the amendments are debated. So let it be a signal to our Republican colleagues that Senate Democrats want to work together on infrastructure when and where we can.

Certainly, the water bill is not the only example of bipartisan legislation this Congress. As I mentioned, a few weeks ago, nearly the entire Senate stood together to pass legislation to combat the recent surge in hate crimes, particularly against Americans of Asian descent, 94 to 1—94 to 1.

And just yesterday, the Senate passed, with bipartisan support, a measure to reauthorize critical rules to reduce the emissions of methane into our atmosphere. It was the first significant action the Senate has taken to combat climate change in at least a decade, probably much more.

Even though our two parties have been divided in the past on the subject of climate change, we can no longer afford to have those differences foil our progress. The methane CRA must be the first—the first of many steps we take to tackle climate change.

So these past few months have provided a great example of what the Senate can do. The American people deserve a Congress that works and produces the kind of change that Americans are demanding. President Biden pointed the way. He pointed the way forward on a number of issues last night. Now it is up to us, here in the Senate and in the Congress, to make progress, the progress for the American people, a reality.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 65.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 65.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Cynthia Minette Marten, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Education.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 69, Andrea Joan Palm, of Wisconsin, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Michael F. Bennet, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Catherine Cortez Masto, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Christopher Murphy, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin, Tammy Duckworth, Chris Van Hollen, Tim Kaine, Thomas R. Carper, Amy Klobuchar, Margaret Wood Hassan.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 69, Andrea Joan Palm, of Wisconsin, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Michael F. Bennet, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Catherine Cortez Masto, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Christopher Murphy, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin, Tammy Duckworth, Chris Van Hollen, Tim Kaine, Thomas R. Carper, Amy Klobuchar, Margaret Wood Hassan.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 69, Andrea Joan Palm, of Wisconsin, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Michael F. Bennet, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Catherine Cortez Masto, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Christopher Murphy, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin, Tammy Duckworth, Chris Van Hollen, Tim Kaine, Thomas R. Carper, Amy Klobuchar, Margaret Wood Hassan.
Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, last night, President Biden delivered his first address to a joint session of Congress, and today marks his 100th day in office.

President Biden is a likeable person. Many of us remember serving with him in this Chamber. But while the tone of his remarks were understated, the content was anything but. He talked at length about competing with China without mentioning that he wants to cut U.S. defense spending after inflation. Exactly what we cannot do if we want to keep pace.

He talked about immigration without taking any responsibility for the border crisis that has his administration packing unaccompanied children into facilities and releasing arrivals into our country.

And the President talked about unity and togetherness while reading off a multitrillion-dollar shopping list that was neither designed nor intended to earn bipartisan buy-in, a blueprint for sizing the Israeli colossus. Instead of encouraging work and building their lives, this administration is working overtime to break America families and build the country liberal elites want instead of the future Americans want.

Think back to the start of this administration. Remember its day one priorities: axing a pipeline project that would have supported thousands of jobs; freezing the exploration behind America’s energy independence; and re-signing the climate agreement that has gotten China to commit to a reduction out of China, which is inside the deal, than the United States achieved on our own, outside the deal.

The approach has remained equally radical since. Even after the CDC’s own experts showed months ago that schools are safe, the administration’s partisan COVID bill threw money at districts without requiring prompt reopenings.

As a humanitarian crisis mounts at the southern border, the President’s team has offered mixed messaging and ineffectiveness. While Iran keeps ramping up nuclear rhetoric and financing terror across the Middle East, this White House keeps downplaying the Iranian terror. And they appear eager to squander sanctions leverage just to climb back into a failed deal from back in the Obama era.

And again, as Russia and China fast-track military modernization, President Biden turned in a defense spending proposal that would put U.S. forces behind the curve.

That was the backdrop for last night’s speech. But instead of practical plans to fulfill these basic responsibilities, America heard a lengthy liberal daydream. We heard about the so-called jobs plan packed with punitive tax hikes at exactly the time our Nation needs a recovery. Ivy League experts say that it would actually leave American workers with lower wages at the end of the day.

We heard about the so-called family plan, another regressive tax-and-spend colossus. Instead of empowering all kinds of families with flexibility, this one would just subsidize specific paths that Democrats deem best so Washington can call the shots from early childhood through college graduation.

But wait. There was more. There was hostility toward the Second Amendment rights of American citizens. There was support for Democrats’ sweeping election takeover bill that would neutralize ID requirements in all 50 States—oh—and, by the way, make the Federal Election Commission a partisan body—oh—and legalize ballot harvesting, where paid political operatives can show up carrying stacks, stacks of other people’s ballots.

Here is the bottom line. Recall that more than a year ago, at the outset of the pandemic, a top House Democrat said this crisis provided the left “a tremendous opportunity to restructure things to fit our vision.” Well, last night, President Biden said much the same: that his administration intends to turn “crisis into opportunity.”

The far left certainly gets the message. Some of the left liberal Members of Congress have gone out of their way to say they are surprised and delighted—delighted—by the President’s willingness to do things their way.

Even a neutral wire report explained yesterday that the Biden agenda seeks to “fundamentally transform and expand government’s role in the lives of everyday Americans.”

Let’s go again. A neutral wire report explained yesterday that the Biden agenda seeks to “fundamentally transform and expand government’s role in the lives of everyday Americans.”

It is an attempt to continue dragging a divided country farther and faster to the left. This administration wants to jack up taxes in order to nudge families toward the kinds of jobs Democrats want them to have, in the kinds of industries that exist, with the kinds of cars Democrats want them to drive, using the kinds of childcare arrangements that Democrats want them to pursue. These plans aren’t about creating options and flexibility for Americans; they are about imposing a vision.

Instead of encouraging work and rewarding work and helping connect more Americans with opportunities to work and build their lives, this administration is working overtime to break the link—the link—between work and income. They want to break the link between work and income.

Outside observers across the political spectrum agree these Democrats are unlearning the commonsense, pro-work lessons of bipartisan welfare reform from back in the nineties.

This isn’t what the American people voted for. This country just elected a 50-50 Senate, a working majority divided House, and a President who talked a big game about cutting deals, bringing people together, and building bridges. But even on subjects as historically bipartisan as pandemic relief, voting rights, and infrastructure, our Democratic friends have become addicted to divide-and-conquer.

As our distinguished colleague Senator Tim Scott put it last night:

They won’t even build bridges . . . to build bridges.

It doesn’t have to be this way. Republicans support actually helping working families. Republicans support actual infrastructure. Ranking Member CAPITO and a number of our Republican colleagues have rolled out a multi-hundred-billion-dollar targeted infrastructure proposal. Today, in fact, the Senate is set to pass bipartisan legislation to help States and localities to provide clean and safe drinking water.

Our President will not secure a lasting legacy through go-it-alone radicalism. He won’t get much done that way. It won’t be good for the country. And whatever the Democrats do get done through partisan brute force will be fragile. The American people need us to find common ground and to move this country forward, and they would like for us to do it together.
RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

DRINKING WATER AND WASTE-WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2021—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 914, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

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

Pending:
Duckworth (for Carper/Capito) amendment No. 1460, in the nature of a substitute. AMENDMENT NO. 1471, AS MODIFIED: 1460: AND 1460 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1460

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the following amendments are the only amendments in order to S. 914, which the clerk will report by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:
(Purpose: To modify a provision relating to allotments under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act)

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 Mariana Islands;

“(iii) the United States Virgin Islands; and

“(iv) Guam;

“(2) INITIAL ALLOTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, 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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(2) by striking subsection (b), and

(3) inserting the following after subsection (a):
Mr. CARPER. Madam President, the Senator is now considering S. 914, the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021. This legislation was reported unanimously last month by the Committee on Environment and Public Works on a vote of 20 to 0. I rise today to join Senator CAPITO to urge our colleagues to join us in voting for the adoption of this legislation. The legislation will help upgrade our Nation’s drinking water and wastewater infrastructure—investments that are sorely needed.

So that our colleagues understand the real need for drinking water and wastewater investments, let me just begin today by sharing a bit of my own personal history on these issues and invite our colleagues to maybe recall a bit of their own history.

My sister Sheila and I were born in Beckley, WV, a coal mining town in the southern part of the State. For 2 of the 6 years that our family resided in the Mountain State, we lived outside of Beckley, a coal mining town, and we lived alongside a stream known as Beaver Creek. We lived outside of Beckley by a couple of miles.

Sometimes, my sister and I, along with other kids in our tiny community, would paddle our canoes past the banks of Beaver Creek, chasing frogs, trying to catch the small fish that swam there. We were never allowed to eat fish caught in Beaver Creek, though, and our neighbors didn’t eat them either. Why? Because we were told in no uncertain terms by our parents that it wasn’t safe to eat those fish.

In time, we learned some of the reasons why it wasn’t safe. Some of the septic tanks that nearby residents relied upon were not well maintained, and as a result, raw sewage and other pollution would sometimes end up seeping into Beaver Creek.

My sister Sheila and I would go on to grow up in Danville, VA, located right along the border with North Carolina. Danville, VA, had once been the last capital of the Confederacy. By the time we got there, it had become the home of Dan River Cotton Mills, as well as the world’s biggest tobacco market. Even our radio station was WBTM, World’s Biggest Tobacco Market. We lived in what I suppose was a middle-class neighborhood just outside of town, and we drank water from a well in our own backyard that was located less than 100 feet from our septic tank.

My senior year in high school, I was fortunate enough to win a Navy ROTC scholarship and attend Ohio State University. There, in Columbus, OH, we drank water provided by the city of Columbus, which also treated the sewage of the city’s close to half a million inhabitants.

Several years after graduating from Ohio State in 1968 and while deployed to Southeast Asia as a naval flight officer fighting during the Vietnam war, I would learn that the Cuyahoga River, which flowed through Cleveland, OH, had actually caught on fire. I dubbed it “the fire heard around the world.” It served as a wake-up call to our Nation to get serious and begin addressing the air and water pollution that were all too prevalent in much of our country.

Spurred by this wake-up call, our President at the time, Richard Nixon, by Executive order and affirmed by the Congress, created the Environmental Protection Agency in 1970.

Inspired in part by the burning Cuyahoga River and outrage at the indiscriminate dumping of pollution into rivers, streams, and wetlands around this country, Congress enacted the Clean Water Act in 1972 over the veto of then-President Richard Nixon.

The goals of the Clean Water Act are at the same time simple and profound. These are the words: to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.”
Let me repeat this: to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters."

In the Clean Water Act, Congress ambitiously declared that the waters of the United States would be fishable and swimmable by 1983 and that there would be no more pollution discharged into our waters by 1985.

Two years later, in 1974, then-President Gerald Ford signed the Safe Drinking Water Act into law.

In the years that followed, cities and communities across our country applied to EPA for grant funding to help build new drinking water systems and improve existing ones. Similarly, with the help of EPA grants, communities across America built or upgraded wastewater treatment systems to clean up the wastewater being discharged into rivers and streams.

Over time, grant requests greatly exceeded funding available through EPA grants. During the Reagan administration, a controversial new approach was proposed—the creation of revolving loan funds administered and managed by each State. After considerable debate and compromise, this proposal was enacted into law. I was serving in the House of Representatives at the time and ended up supporting that proposal. Thus, the concept of State revolving funds was born in 1987. The Clean Water Program was an alternative mechanism for the construction of wastewater facilities. Congress extended the same revolving loan fund concept to Federal drinking water programs in 1996.

Federal funds seeded revolving funds in all 50 States and in Puerto Rico and provided support for projects in the other territories and in the District of Columbia, right here. This Federal support leveraged State and local funding, along with revenues generated by utility rates.

In the years immediately following the creation of these funds, Congress periodically modified them to meet the changing needs in cities and communities across our country and inspire the use of new technologies.

In more recent years, however, the programs languished, and the authorizations for the State revolving funds were in dire need of updating.

In 2018, for the first time in 22 years—22 years—the Congress reauthorized the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. It did so for 3 years. The Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund, used for wastewater and other vital needs, has not been reauthorized in nearly—let’s see—35 years, and now the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund is set to expire at the end of this year.

Somebody should do something, and that somebody is us. Needless to say, we have fallen woefully short of Congress's lofty ambitions to make the fishable and swimmable waters by 1983 and to eliminate the discharge of pollution in navigable waters by 1983. It is also clear that we system have now, despite our best efforts, isn’t enough to meet the needs of our communities, particularly those who cannot afford to participate in loan programs to upgrade increasingly inadequate drinking water and wastewater facilities.

For far too many families in this Nation, access to safe, clean drinking water and a healthy environment is, frankly, a dream, just a dream, and a lot of folks, too many folks, face a real crisis.

All too often, we see headlines telling of the poor state of water infrastructure in our country and its lack of resilience in the face of severe weather. Not that long ago in Texas, earlier this year, nearly 15 million people—15 million people—lost access to clean water when plummeting temperatures broke water mains and brought power down at drinking water facilities across that State. In Jackson, MS, that same harsh weather caused over 80 water main breaks and left tens of thousands of people without water, particularly in predominantly African-American neighborhoods.

But, as we all know, this goes well beyond a few isolated cases. The problem of water in our Nation runs much deeper. Millions of Americans still lack consistent access to clean drinking water today.

The American Society of Civil Engineers' 2021 report this year reported that America's infrastructure—they give out grades: A, B, C, D, E, F. They gave our water systems a grade of C-minus. I don’t know about my colleagues, but I never got much of a pat on the back when I brought home a C-minus on my report card, and neither did my sister. C-minus is not satisfactory in my family or, I think, for our country.

That same report early this year also revealed that there is a water main break every 2 minutes—every 2 minutes—in the United States and that 1 billion gallons of drinking water are lost each day to leaks and crumbling water supply systems. That begs the question: How much is 6 billion gallons, anyway? Well, it is enough lost water to fill 9,000 swimming pools. Let me repeat that. It is enough water to fill nine billion swimming pools—not each year, not each month, not each week—every day. Some communities report losing a quarter or even half of their drinking water to leaking pipes.

In my own State of Delaware, where Senator Coons and I come from, communities like Ellendale, DE, in the southern part of our State, struggled for years to find and afford safe alternative sources of drinking water. Ellendale is not alone. Thousands in communities of color and Tribal communities, rural communities, and others struggle, not only with access to clean water and wastewater treatment, but also with the capacity to afford the infrastructure necessary to provide and meet those services.

Let me emphasize: Clean water is an essential part of our healthy lives, healthy economics, and a healthy environment. But for those communities who simply cannot afford to pay back loans for needed water infrastructure, we have to find a better way.

Think by working across the aisle and working hard, our committee—the Environment and Public Works Committee—is suggesting that by way of this legislation before us today, to turn plans to reality. These are the challenges that we have sought to address head-on with this legislation. This bipartisan legislation that we consider today authorizes more than $35 billion for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure programs at the Environmental Protection Agency over the next 5 years. These programs will create jobs and make our communities healthier by building, by repairing, by upgrading, and by modernizing our Nation's aging drinking water and wastewater infrastructure systems.

Here is how.

First, the measure takes the historic step of reauthorizing the Clean Water State revolving Fund for the first time in 35 years—35 years. And it does so by increasing funding for the first time since 1987. This legislation also reauthorizes the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, a program whose authorization expires, I mentioned earlier, at the end of this year. This fund helps to ensure that water flows whenever we turn on our faucet—that clean water comes out of it.

Next, this bill makes sure we are helping our fellow Americans most in need—the least of these, the most in need—by boosting funding for programs that fund projects in low-income areas, rural communities and Tribal lands, and communities of color that have historically been left behind by investments in our water infrastructure. According to a recent analysis, water systems with multiyear Safe Drinking Water Act violations are 40 percent more likely to be in places with higher proportions of people of color. Drinking water quality violations are by far the most frequent in low-income rural communities, where local governments struggle to finance the most basic water infrastructure needs.

To help resolve this historic injustice, reauthorizing more than 40 percent of this bill’s investments are targeted to help disadvantaged communities. Our bill authorizes more than a billion in new funding to reduce lead in drinking water. And particularly for our country’s rural areas, Tribal populations and low-income neighborhoods, our bill invests another billion into programs to connect households to drinking water and wastewater systems and services.

Water disparities in opportunity and investment are also present in Tribal communities. Our legislation grows the Tribal Drinking Water Program by 20 percent and reforms programs to help
Representing our less-populated areas of the country, there are places like Raleigh County in West Virginia. Raleigh County is where I was born, where my sister and I were born. Senator CAPITO knows it well. Senator MANCHIN knows it well. His wife is from there. Representing places like Sussex County in southern Delaware, the Rural Community Assistance Partnership says this about our legislation: ‘‘Proud to support this bill because Americans deserve clean, safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water regardless of the community’s size or zip code.’’ I could not agree more.

We know that access to safe, reliable and healthful water isn’t a blue State or red State issue. It is an issue that goes to the core of the promise afforded to every American in Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence—largely penned by Thomas Jefferson—with these words: a promise of ‘‘Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.’’ Senator CAPITO and I were at it ourselves. None of us can expect to pursue, much less enjoy, this American ideal if we don’t have access to clean water to drink, because without water we have no life.

The need for action on this issue is clear. To that end, I have been grateful to the partnership of our ranking members, Senator CAPITO. I am proud this measure is the very first piece of infrastructure legislation, I believe, to be reported out of a Senate committee in this the 117th Congress. The Environmental and Public Works Committee has a long tradition, as some know, for working across the aisle to get significant legislation over the finish line. This bill is the latest example of the kind of work that we do.

I would like to say we are work horses, not show horses.

This is the first one that Senator CAPITO and I have been able to work on together and for all that she and her staff have done to help get us here to this day. I oftentimes say that bipartisan solutions are lasting solutions. Think about that: Bipartisan solutions are lasting solutions. That is how I think we should approach almost all of our work here in the Senate—by reaching out to our colleagues across the aisle, where we can, creating lasting solutions to problems and challenges facing our Nation. This bill before us today is a product of that kind of partnership.

The legislation is the result of tireless, dedicated work by the ranking member, Senator CAPITO, by her staff, and by my own. I want to thank them and every member of our committee for all their outstanding, bipartisan work and for all their contributions to helping us craft this legislation over the last several months.

I especially want to note on my staff: John Kane, sitting behind me; Matti Canaday; Tyler Hofmann-Reardon; and our fearless staff director, Mary Frances Repko. And I want to thank another member of our team, who used to be a part of our EPW team and is now leaving our staff. This is her last day—Ashley Morgan. We want to thank her for all her help in the last couple of years. I also want to thank Adam Tomlinson for his leadership with Ranking Member THUNE and for all the staff here who have been so helpful, including Jess Kramer and Travis Cone. We thank them all very, very, much.

Finally, a big shout out to our Water Subcommittee chair, Senator DUCKWORTH, for taking the lead to introduce this excellent bill along with Senator CARDIN and EPW subcommittee ranking members, Senator LUMMIS of Wyoming and Senator CRAMER. It has been a pleasure to work with each of you and your staffs. I would go so far as to say that it was a labor of love.

With this bill’s level of support, it is my hope that we can seize this momentum and pass this measure quickly this week. I urge all my colleagues to join Senator CAPITO and me in supporting this excellent bill.

Before I yield the floor, I want to reflect on last night and the address that was brought to us by our President from Delaware, Joe Biden, a long-time friend and colleague. It was encouraged by his remarks. He is not a very partisan person, and I think he reached out and welcomed us to the other side of the aisle in both the House and the Senate, to try to work together.

From a President who was a Vietnam veteran, and a big believer in leadership by example. In our committee, the Environmental and Public Works Committee, Democrats and Republicans—Senator CAPITO and, before that, John BARRASSO; before that, Barbara Boxer and, gosh, Jim INHOFE, as chairs of our committee—we have sought to provide bipartisan leadership and show by example, and we are trying to do that again here today.

My hope is that, God willing, about a month from now, we will bring another bill up for a vote for debate in our committee on surface transportation, roads, highways, and bridges, and maybe continue to set a good example for this body and for the administration and the House, too.

With that in mind, I am looking for Senator CAPITO. I don’t see her on the floor, but I do see the whip, my friend Senator THUNE. I think maybe I should yield to him. I knew tell you guys that Senator THUNE and I, almost every Thursday, are joined with the Chaplain of the U.S. Senate, Barry Black, a retired admiral who is Chaplain of the Senate now. He is good enough to host a Bible study in his office space. We usually end up sitting there. It is one of my favorite parts of the week.

Almost every week he reminds us of Matthew 25. Senator THUNE knows the Bible better than most pastors. It is true. Captain Chaplain Barry Black will oftentimes remind us of Matthew 25. It starts like this: ‘‘When I was thirsty, you would give me to drink.’’
We have, I think, a moral imperative to act on this legislation, to make it better, and to be able to hammer out a compromise with the House and the administration. There is a moral imperative to pass legislation of this nature.

There is also a fiscal imperative. I spoke about filling up how many thousands of swimming pools from one water leakage a day.

There is a health imperative here in the middle of the worst health crisis in 200 years.

There is an economic imperative, as well. It is hard to foster economic growth and development in communities where wastewater is not treated and there is drinking water you can’t drink. Who wants to set up a business and go into business in places like that?

There are a lot of reasons we need to embrace this legislation, make it better if we can, and send it off to the House and get it to conference.

We have been joined by a new Presiding Officer. He has just joined us straight from New Jersey. For many years, he, Senator Booker, has joined us in our Bible study. He, Senator Duckworth, and I, formed a caucus that is dedicated to make sure we don’t overlook the least of these, and I salute him for his leadership and good work in that regard.

With that, I see Senator Capito here. I am not sure if I should yield to the whip, Senator Thune, or yield to her.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Booker). The Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I would echo what my colleague from Delaware has said about the Chaplain’s Bible study on a weekly basis. That, I think, is the highlight for many of us throughout the week.

I would also say that the Senator from Delaware also has a very good command of the Holy Scriptures, and I appreciate the opportunity that he and I and others have, on a weekly basis, to participate in that study and would encourage other Members to join us. It is truly an inspirational time and is something that, I think, we all need with the busyness that we have on a weekly basis here in the Senate.

(The remarks of Senator Thune pertaining to the introduction of S. 1458 and S. 1459 are printed in today’s Record under “Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”)

Mr. THUNE. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

STATE WATER RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, water is one of our most precious resources, and it is vital to life. It is necessary for agriculture, industry, recreation, conservation, the development and growth of cities, and so many aspects of our day-to-day lives. Unfortunately, for States like Utah—States with a lot of Federal land and States that are dry in many areas—our supply for this critical resource, water, is threatened under the Antiquities Act.

Why is this the case? Well, let’s review the background.

Back in 1908, the Supreme Court concluded that, when the Federal Government reserves land for an Indian reservation, it also implicitly reserves sufficient water on that land to fulfill the purposes of the reservation, creating the “Federal reserved water rights” doctrine. In later cases, the Court expanded that doctrine to apply to other Federal properties—other Federal properties like national forests and recreation areas.

Then, in 1976, the Supreme Court held that the doctrine applied to national monuments created by the President. In other words, it affirmed the President’s authority unilaterally to change the legal water rights within a State simply by designating a monument under the Antiquities Act.

Now, under the Antiquities Act, the President has the authority and the discretion to create a monument, as long as there is Federal land. So it makes a State in many, 67 percent of which is owned by the Federal Government, a sitting duck for abuse. Now, we have talked about Antiquities Act abuses in other contexts. Here, I am focusing in on a very narrow ramification of Antiquities Act abuses, which relates to water rights. It is only that narrow ramification that I am trying to address with this amendment.

Monument designations can be and often are made without the approval of the State and its inhabitants. And, unfortunately, in recent years, these designations have grown rather significantly in size and in scope. The result for public land States, like Utah, is involved in access and use to the water supply being significantly curtailed. In some cases, privately held water rights are even terminated altogether, and it opens up the door to even greater abuse under the Antiquities Act down the road.

Imagine for a moment if a proposal for a national monument were designated in just one river basin, such as the Grand Canyon. In order to preserve the flow of water on the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon, water rights—legally established, long-standing, long-established water rights—could be eliminated, completely eliminated in Colorado, in Utah, Arizona, in Nevada, in California through the stroke of the executive pen.

A reservation of water could reduce or eliminate drinking water for communities across the West. It could eliminate almond irrigation for almonds or grapes in California or Sudan grass in Utah. The perils are endless.

That is why I am introducing an amendment that would prevent the President from unilaterally creating a national monument when designating a national monument.

Now, it is important for me to mention—now that I have explained what this amendment would do, I want to talk about what it would not do. My amendment would not prevent the President from creating a national monument itself. And, furthermore, it would still allow for water rights to be compromised, for example, through the State system in which the water rights themselves reside. It would simply and fairly give States a say in the process, regardless of how you feel about national monuments or about the Antiquities Act. I have made clear in the past I have got grave concerns with the Antiquities Act, and I believe it needs to be repealed. This bill does not do that. This bill simply cabins off water rights and says that water rights need to be handled through the legal process to which they would otherwise be handled, to which they would otherwise be subjected.

This is a simple, commonsense solution to ensure that Utah and other States where there is a lot of Federal public land are guaranteed the protection of their existing water rights and a reliable water supply. It would be an improvement over the Antiquities Act abuses in other contexts and would play the importance of this if you live in a State where there is not much Federal land. But if you live in a State like mine, where most of the land is owned by the Federal Government, you can understand how quickly this could become destructive, if abused, and that is exactly why we need this amendment.

I urge all my colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, my neighbor, I want to take a few minutes this morning—additional minutes this morning—to discuss the water issues facing rural America, and the Presiding Officer comes from the Garden State, and a lot of people who have heard Senator Coons and me talk about our State’s concern about the poultry State. We think, for about every person who lives in Delaware, we have got about 300 chickens. We raise a lot of the corn and soybeans to feed those chickens. So almost every State is a rural State in one way or the other.

But the issues facing rural America often do not get the same level of attention or assistance with drinking water and wastewater programs that larger, more urban or suburban areas receive.

As our Committee on Environment and Public Works was drafting the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the legislation being debated today, decided on the need to invest in small, rural, and disadvantaged communities because they often—to be honest with you, often get left behind.

These communities are overlooked or overburdened when it comes to addressing the drinking water and wastewater needs of their residents too often.
Most of our country’s drinking water and wastewaster utilities are small. Approximately, 80 percent of the country’s almost 17,000 wastewater utilities serve a population of fewer than 10,000 people. More than 90 percent of the country’s 43,000 community water systems serve a population of fewer than 10,000 people.

Small and rural communities have more difficulty affording public water service. These communities lack the population density needed to financially support drinking water systems, and if they have managed to build a system, they often lack the people to properly staff it.

In fact—I was shocked to hear this, but 43 percent of small water systems are operated and staffed by one person, by one single person. Forty-three percent of small water systems are operated and staffed by one person.

These rural towns and villages’ drinking systems face the same challenges as small systems, larger systems, in making sure that water is safe, making sure the water is clean, making sure that the water is reliable. Complicating matters, these communities have to do it with far fewer resources than others.

I want to share just a couple of examples of challenges facing these communities just from my own home State, and I am sure every Member of this body can provide examples in their own States.

For example, there is a town called Selbyville. It is right on the Delaware-Maryland line, not too far from Rehoboth Beach and Dewey and Bethany Beaches. But Selbyville is currently operating without a fully licensed drinking water treatment operator due to the death of a lifetime operator who passed away after a long battle with cancer. The only other licensed operator for the town is currently out on disability, and currently the drinking water treatment operator are not fully licensed.

Through the Technical Assistance Program that this bill would reauthorize, the town has been able to obtain the required training to prepare the two partially licensed operators for the State licensing exam. This program has helped to train these individuals in areas like disinfection control, filtration, provide the on-site technical assistance for leak detection and hydrant maintenance.

Another example—the Pepper Ridge Mobile Park in Frankford, DE—not too far away—suffered many years of waterline breakage, low water pressure, no hydrants, valves, levers, and inadequate distribution lines.

The Delaware Rural Water Association, through our State revolving fund, was able to obtain funds to do a full water line upgrade.

And incidentally, we will also reauthorize this program at an increased level of funding.

This legislation before us today specifically helps rural and smalltown America by reauthorizing critical programs like the ones I just mentioned in my own State and by adjusting the cost share for these communities to make these infrastructure upgrades more affordable to ratepayers.

Passing this legislation will be an important step toward addressing the overwhelming infrastructure needs of 43,000 water systems in rural communities, many of which have one person operating that system.

According to the most recent EPA drinking water infrastructure assessment, rural drinking water needs are currently estimated at $74 billion over the next 20 years, including $3.3 billion just for Indian Country.

To help rural communities, this bill expands drinking water technical assistance opportunities for rural communities by authorizing more than $75 million in technical assistance grants.

We have been joined on the floor by the prime author of this legislation, the Senator from Illinois, and I am just going to give you a very short discourse on rural American water needs and to yield the floor, unless Senator CAPITO—no. Senator DUCKWORTH.

I just want to thank Senator DUCKWORTH for being the prime sponsor of this legislation, for allowing the rest of us—we have a big racetrack, Dover Downs NASCAR track, we use the term “drafting,” when one car gets really close behind the other and kind of hold on. I thank Senator DUCKWORTH for allowing the rest of us to draft on her legislation that she and Senator LUMMIS from Wyoming have introduced, and we are grateful for her leadership.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I remember sitting in a House Oversight Committee hearing years ago on the Flint water crisis. At the time, my oldest daughter, Abigail was just a year old.

I remember looking out into the audience and seeing just a hand holding a baby bottle up from the middle of a crowd in that hearing room. That baby bottle looked exactly like the one that my own baby drank out of. It was a little bottle with a pink top.

But unlike my daughter’s bottle, the water in this one was brown, a muddy, murky brown.

I couldn’t, and all these years later I still can’t, begin to imagine what it would have been like to have to drink that water while I was pregnant or to have no choice but to give it to my baby because the system that I trusted to provide my family with clean, safe drinking water had failed me.

But that kind of nightmare remains the everyday reality for far, far too many parents across this country.

It has been 7 years since the leaders of the city of Flint tried to save a few dollars by swapping out its drinking water supply from Detroit’s system to the Flint River, setting off a chain of events that poisoned nearly 9,000 kids in just 18 months.

But the damage inflicted on that community will never go away, and while Flint was a tragedy, it was not an anomaly. According to both the EPA and CDC, there is no known safe level of lead in water. Yet more than 6 million homes continue to get water from lead service lines, including in my own home State of Illinois, which has more known lead service lines than any other State in the country.

And despite lead service lines being banned nearly 35 years ago, as of 2019, roughly half a million children under the age of 6 still had elevated levels of lead in their blood—something that can cause permanent brain damage.

And lead is just one of the many issues that communities struggle with every day due to our outdated and dilapidated water systems.

But instead of working to address these known issues, the Federal Government’s share of capital spending in the water sector fell from 63 percent in 1977 to a meager 9 percent in 2017.

And now, our dwindling Federal and State investments into our water infrastructure forage—there are allow Americans to be exposed to pollutants, whether it is from taking a sip from their kitchen faucets or even just living near an outdated stormwater system.

Part of the problem with water infrastructure is that it is expensive and no one sees it—out of sight, out of mind. But that only lasts until there is a major problem, like in Texas, where over 15 million people were temporarily left without access to clean water.

Well, we have to stop waiting for our infrastructure to fall before we invest in it. We cannot wait around for another crisis to sicken our families before we decide to invest in our States and Federal dollars into rebuilding our drinking water and wastewater systems.

Imagine if your child was one of those who had gotten sick because legislators refused to take action on such an obvious crisis. Imagine if you had to be the one to get your newborn to sip on water too opaque to see through.

We should not let even one more parent suffer through that worst-case scenario. Access to clean water is a human right, and every American deserves access to clean water, no matter their ZIP Code, the color of their skin, or the size of their income.

It is long, long past time that we turn that right into a reality by investing in the kinds of projects that would put Americans back to work rebuilding our crumbling water infrastructure. We must dramatically increase Federal investments to provide every family access to the most basic human need—clean water.

That is one reason why I introduced the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021. If our Nation
truly wants to build back better, we can’t only pour money into fixing our roads while failing to repair the pipes beneath them. Because water infrastructure is infrastructure, everyone needs it in every corner of this country.

My bipartisan bill would invest significant Federal dollars to help States, communities, and schools fix and upgrades aging water systems to improve water quality, foster economic growth and prevent this crisis from happening. Our legislation seeks to reauthorize and enhance State revolving loan funds, which are the most effective tools we have to provide States with Federal funding that empowers local leaders to modernize water systems, implement lead reduction projects, and rebuild stormwater overflow infrastructure. Our bill would also continue getting money into the ground and support quality jobs by reauthorizing the WIFIA financing program, an initiative that already helped finance nearly $20 billion for water infrastructure projects and created 49,000 jobs in just under 7 years. It would provide more than $700 million in lead testing and reduction programs, in part through a program very close to my heart, the voluntary lead test-and-correct program, which is helping millions of kids drink water that is safe for bedtime; and no family comes to expect that their house will be flooded by sewage every time it rains.

At the end of the day, it’s simple the condition of our water infrastructure is a crisis. It is a crisis that is daunting, yes, and devastating, certainly—but it’s a crisis that is solvable. Every dollar we spend improving our water systems can help us build our future generations. And that is why I hope my colleagues will join me in voting yes on the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021.

AMENDMENT NO. 1471, AS MODIFIED, TO S. 2320
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes for remarks equally divided prior to a vote on amendment No. 1471, as modified.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, this amendment No. 1471 is our amendment, and it would modernize the formula by which this money is distributed. The formula is 34 years old. It privileges a handful of States over the vast majority—I think the number is 15 over the other 35. And it is not just me saying it; the EPA issued a report that stated that the current formula does not meet the needs of all of the States and recommended that it be updated regularly. Notably, from the EPA’s report, it says that the EPA does not know how the current allotment formula was developed. It says:

The weighting and factors that were used to establish the formula for the original allotment are not known.

My home State of Florida is one of many that are disadvantaged under the current formula, and the result has been obvious over the years. I think most of my colleagues would agree that distributing funds—let alone $14.4 billion—to States without rhyme or reason is not beneficial and isn’t fair. It is not just States, by the way. This amendment, if passed, would secure more equitable allotments to Native American Tribes and territories. Unfortunately, I made—in our drafting of this amendment, there was a small technical error in which, instead of stating that it should be 0.025 in the distribution for Native American Tribes, it says .0025.

So I ask unanimous consent to further modify amendment No. 1471 with the changes that are at the desk so that the right number is on there.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Reserving the right to object, I cannot agree to this unanimous consent request because this is the exact reason why we don’t amend complicated formulas on the floor with limited oversight.

This bill was hotlined last night, I think, with the current language from Senator Rubio, and now he would like to change it here literally at the last moment. With all due respect, I just cannot agree to that.

I said to him in a conversation on the floor that I think he knows me well enough that I am willing to work with him and others who would like to see some modifications in this formula going forward. This is not the end of the trail. We will have a conference with the House. We will have negotiations with the White House.

I just want to say to Senator Rubio that I look forward to working with him and Senator Carper to consider the changes that he is proposing but not to do it at the last minute here on the floor. I am unable to do that.

Reluctantly object, but I am going to have to do that. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, in my remaining time—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has no time remaining.

Mr. RUBIO. I ask unanimous consent for an additional 30 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I just want to state that we are not changing the formula. There is an extra zero, and it is literally a typo, the kind of typo people make every single day in the Senate. Instead of saying “.025,” it says “.0025.” Everyone knows what it was intended to do. That is the way we talked about it. That has been objected to. The Senate is now a place where you cannot amend a typo by unanimous consent. That is unbelievable. It is unreal. I, frankly, find it unacceptable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, our committee has worked on this legislation all year. We have had hearings. We have had meetings, discussions at the staff level and Member level to try to come to an agreement on all kinds of provisions to the bill, and we are prepared to do more of that once this legislation is adopted.

But we reported this bill unanimously because it will benefit citizens across our Nation, because ensuring that, no matter where they live, they will have access to clean and safe water.
Our bill ensures that every State, territory, and Tribe will receive more funding to make critical investments in clean water projects. But by proposing a formula that only takes population growth into account—only takes population growth into account—Senator Rubio and Senator Scott's amendment will ensure that many States, including rural States, territories, and Indian Tribes, will lose water infrastructure funding, in some cases as much as 80 percent.

We can and should take money away from these governments when their needs are so great, especially in communities that have historically been underfunded and underserved. That is why more than 50 different organizations, from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to the League of Conservation Voters and a whole lot of others in between, oppose this amendment.

As a result, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of those organizations—a growing list of those organizations. There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**ORGANIZATION**


Mr. CARPER. I urge my colleagues to join me and Senator CAPITO in voting no on this amendment—again, looking forward to subsequently working with Senators Rubio and Scott to see if we can come to a consensus on these changes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address this for a minute.

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

Mrs. CAPITO. I just want to join with Senator CARPER in opposition to this amendment. While I think it is well-meaning for the State of Florida, and I think that both Senator Rubio and Senator Scott have made us aware of this issue, I think that in order to update these formulas, we should have hearings. We should actually do this in a more studied, more detailed way than this amendment presents for us to do. With that, I join my colleague and my chair in opposition to this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1471, AS MODIFIED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 1471, as modified. Mr. RUBIO. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll. Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) is necessarily absent.

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

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

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 81, as follows:

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[Rollcall Vote No. 176 Leg.]
Thank you, Senator Duckworth, for that introduction. But before I do, I would like to commend Senator DUCKWORTH, Chairwoman. But before I do, I would like to help address contaminated drinking water. As I have heard again and again, discovering that your drinking contaminated water can produce a range of emotions, from anger and fear to guilt. It is heartbreaking to hear stories of parents worried about what their kids' exposure will mean for their health. I am committed to finding ways to help communities in this situation. That is why I am proposing to expand a key part of the Environmental Protection Agency's Assistance for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program to help States respond to and clean up their drinking water. My amendment will help do just that. And I urge my colleagues to support it.

As Senator DUCKWORTH has said, this is an issue that affects communities across the country. This can't come soon enough for States like New Hampshire.

Like most States, New Hampshire is suffering from aging infrastructure, much of it is between 50-100 years old. And unfortunately, our State government and municipalities simply do not have the ability to fully fund the hundreds of millions of dollars needed to address the rising costs of failing infrastructure. As communities face these issues, they are finding new and changes in regulation. Communities across the country are facing similar financial challenges.

That is why Congress must pass sweeping legislation to tackle our Nation's infrastructure problems, build climate-resilient systems, and ensure that all Americans have access to clean and safe water. The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act is a good first step, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do more.

The amendment I am offering today with Senators COLLINS, BRANDON, KING, ROUNDS, and PETERS will help more people impacted by drinking water contaminants, including those who rely on wells. While America's drinking water is among the safest in the world, unregulated contaminants, not just unregulated contaminants. Pollutants and known carcinogens like arsenic, radon, iron, and manganese have been found in New Hampshire groundwater sources at levels that threaten public health. According to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, approximately 98,000 Granite Staters who utilize private wells have unsafe levels of arsenic in their water.

As I have heard again and again, discovering that your drinking contaminated water can produce a range of emotions, from anger and fear to guilt. It is heartbreaking to hear stories of parents worried about what their kids' exposure will mean for their health. I am committed to finding ways to help communities in this situation. That is why I am proposing to expand a key part of the Environmental Protection Agency's Assistance for Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program to help States respond to and clean up their drinking water. My amendment will help do just that. And I urge my colleagues to support it.

As I said at the outset, this bill we have before us today is a good step in addressing our water infrastructure needs, but there is more to be done. For instance, Congress must address outstanding issues affecting water infrastructure financing. The 2017 tax law repealed a longstanding incentive for infrastructure projects, otherwise known as the Contributions in Aid of Construction exemption, or CIAC. Communities across New Hampshire have been planning projects for years that are now threatened by these tax changes. For example, the Hamps-
Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I want to talk briefly about boil water advisories. They are more than just frustrating. They are more than just inconvenient. They can be dangerous.

I don’t know about the Presiding Officer’s community or my colleagues’ communities, but they have been happening more and more frequently in Louisiana. Since 2005, we have had 9,661 boil water advisories. We had 1,600 of them last year alone.

I thank the EPW Committee for working with me and all of my colleagues. My amendment would require the EPA to provide us an annual study on the prevalence of these boil water advisories and the reasons therefor so we can decide whether to take action, if any.

I would appreciate my colleagues’ support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise in support of Senator KENNEDY’s amendment because we need to know more about boil orders, something that I, frankly, hadn’t heard a lot about. I thank the Senator for bringing it to our attention.

We are in support of this amendment. These are frequently used, and transparency is needed on them.

I yield to the gentlewoman from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, I thank Senator KENNEDY for this. I pull up my local newspaper, and the first thing that comes up is listing the boil water advisories. This is absolutely needed. I think it is a great idea. I am very much in support of this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The amendment (No. 1469) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1472 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1460

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote in relation to amendment No. 1472.

Mr. CHAMBOURG. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to this amendment by Senator LEE. His amendment would require the President from reserving water rights associated with a national monument when designating a national monument under the Antiquities Act, the designation reserves the right to use enough water to fulfill the purpose of the monument.

But the infrastructure bill is not the appropriate place for this amendment. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, we yield back our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mrs. CAPITO. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The clerk will call the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 54, as follows:

[Roll call Vote No. 177 Leg.]

YEAS—41

Barrasso
Bennett
Blumenthal
Blunt
Brown
Capito
Cardin
Carper
Collins
Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Graham

NAYS—54

Baldwin
Beamer
Burr
Cassidy
Cornyn
CotCop
Crapo
Cruz
Daines
Ernst
Fischer
Grassley
Markey

The amendment (No. 1472) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 41, the nays are 54.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1472) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, amendment No. 1460, as amended, is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1460), as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I am going to raise an issue at this point that is not relevant to the water bill. I ask unanimous consent to be given that opportunity.

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

EXTENDING TEMPORARY EMERGENCY SCHEDULING OF FENTANYL ANALOGUES ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, we are in the midst of the worst opioid epidemic in a generation, and one tragic aspect of this is the widespread use of fentanyl, a deadly opioid that has killed thousands of people in America. In 2018, the Drug Enforcement Administration took this unprecedented step of placing all fentanyl-related substances, also known as fentanyl analogs, on schedule I under the Controlled Substances Act. That makes it easier to prosecute any individual who sells or even simply possesses fentanyl analogs, and it subjects those individuals to stiff mandatory minimum penalties regardless of individual circumstances. Typically, a drug is only added to schedule I after the Department of Health and Human Services consults with a scientific study to determine if it has a high potential for abuse and no accepted medical use.

The DEA has had the temporary authority to bypass this process for 2 years. The authority was scheduled to expire on February 6 of last year. 2020. The DEA warned us of the dire consequences if it expired. In response, I worked with Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM and Senator FEINSTEIN and authored legislation extending the authority for 12 months, until March 2021.

So what did the Trump administration do for the 12 months that it was in office with this issue still looming? Nothing and neither did Congress.

Now the Biden administration has asked Congress for an additional extension of the DEA’s temporary authority in order to evaluate this issue. Just last week, the Senate confirmed Lisa Monaco as Deputy Attorney General. She will oversee the Drug Enforcement Administration. President Biden’s nominee to head the DEA, Anne Milgram, is still to be considered by the Senate, so this request now for a temporary extension seems reasonable.

Let me add, though, at the same time as we grapple with the opioid epidemic, we are also in the midst of a national reckoning about racism and massive incarceration in America. We hold more prisoners, by far, than any country in the world. This is largely due to our failed War on Drugs, which has disproportionately impacted people of color. While the majority of illegal drug users and drug dealers in our country is White, the vast majority of
people incarcerated for drug offenses is African American or Latino. That is a fact.

More than three decades ago—and I remember this well as I served in the House at the time—Congress responded to the dramatic rise in the use of crack cocaine and dramatically increasing sentences for nonviolent drug offenders; for example, with a sentencing guideline for crack cocaine as compared to powder cocaine of 100 to 1. Well, that was it. We were going to get tough. We were going to send a message. It didn’t work. The overall use of illegal drugs actually increased after we increased these penalties between 1990 and 2014, and the availability of drugs like heroin and methamphetamine, instead of going down, increased.

Senator CORY BOOKER is the chair of the Criminal Justice and Counterterrorism Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary. He has brought these concerns of the Senate to light, and again, I was proud to join him as well as Senator GRASSLEY and Senator LEE. We authored the FIRST STEP Act to begin reforming our criminal justice system from the previous effort with our colleagues in the House.

Senator BOOKER has raised serious concerns about extending the DEA’s order when it comes to these fentanyl analogs. For example, he notes the significant racial disparity in fentanyl analog prosecutions. People of color comprised 1 percent of those being sentenced. He also notes that addiction is, in fact, a public health crisis and that we cannot prosecute ourselves out of the opioid epidemic, a lesson we should have learned with the War on Drugs.

So there is an important debate to be had about how to effectively combat the abuse of fentanyl, but we cannot resolve it today on the floor of the Senate. The DEA’s authority is scheduled to expire next week, and we will be gone when the House passed a bill extending the scheduling order until October 22. Senator BOOKER has agreed not to object to the House bill so that the Senate will have an opportunity to debate the future of this DEA authority and consider other important reforms to our criminal justice system.

Mr. President, at this point, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2630, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2630) to amend the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act to extend until October 2021, a temporary order for fentanyl-related substances.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

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

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. DURBIN. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 2630) was passed.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021—Continued

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in strong support of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021. I want to thank Environment and Public Works Committee Chairman DUCKWORTH, and their staffs for their hard work and cooperation on this bill.

While many issues divide this Senate, clean water is not one of them. As ranking member of the Fisheries, Water, and Wildlife Subcommittee under which drinking water and wastewater jurisdiction lies, I am proud to see the work our committee has done to bring this bill to the floor today, and I especially want to thank Senator Duckworth for all of her efforts to serve our communities by shepherd this bill through the Senate.

On May 17th, our committee and subcommittee held a hearing to examine the challenges facing drinking water and wastewater infrastructure throughout the Nation. We heard from witnesses that many obstacles remain in America’s water quality. High among those obstacles is the lagging funding related to an aging infrastructure. The primary mechanism for financing water infrastructure is from State and local sources, including the collection of user fees, but funding has not kept pace with the growing need to address an aging system. Only 20 percent of very large utilities and 10 percent of small utilities report that they will be able to provide full-cost service in 5 years. I am proud to be a part of the team that has come together to find a solution to these problems.

While working on this issue, I learned something that might surprise a lot of Americans: The majority of our Nation’s drinking water and wastewater utilities are small. Over 90 percent of the country’s roughly 50,000 community water systems serve populations fewer than 10,000 people. Roughly 17,000 of 80 percent of wastewater utilities serve populations fewer than 10,000 people. Rural and small communities like many found in my State of Wyoming have greater difficulty affording public wastewater service due to low population density and lack of economies of scale. Rural communities also have lower median household incomes and often have higher rates of poverty, only increasing the burden that mandates and requirements given under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act can be burdensome on these small and rural communities. This bill reauthorizes a number of programs to provide technical assistance, funding, research, and expertise for these small communities. The Circuit Rider Program, for example, has long been among our Nation’s most successful public-private partnerships. The Wyoming Association of Rural Water Systems and organizations like it across the country are doing yeomen’s work in delivering for our rural communities.

The Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act unanimously passed our committee by a vote of 21 to 0. Similar legislation worked on by then-Chairman BARRASSO and Ranking Member CARPER likewise passed without any opposition last Congress. Mr. President, I have the unique privilege of being the only Senator to sit on all three committees of jurisdiction over transportation and infrastructure. All three committees are hard at work considering the recent infrastructure plans put forth by President Biden. Let me give a brief history of the bipartisan nature of this topic.

In 2019, the EPW Committee under my fellow Senator from Wyoming JOHN BARRASSO, passed a 5-year highway funding bill unanimously out of committee. In 2018, President Trump signed the bipartisan America’s Water Infrastructure Act into law. In 2016, President Obama signed the bipartisan Water Infrastructure Improvements for Communities Act into law. In 2014 we had two bipartisan transportation bills pass into law, and in 2014 we had another bipartisan water resources bill become law.

President Biden mentioned last night that infrastructure is historically a bipartisan issue. He applauded my Republican colleagues for putting forward a good infrastructure plan of our own just last week. Our Republican bill is based on ideas that have garnered bipartisan support in the past, which makes it a perfect upon which to build an infrastructure plan that could pass into law. I urge President Biden and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to remember this as we move to an infrastructure bill.

I am proud of the work that my colleagues and I did on today’s Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act. I would like to thank my colleagues on the EPW Committee for their work, and I urge all Senators to support this bill.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure
My amendment, which Senators PADILLA and KELLY cosponsored, would ensure that water recycling projects that received Bureau of Reclamation funding for studies would still be eligible to apply for EPA funding.

I thank the bill managers for accepting this amendment into the substitute bill.

I am also pleased to vote for Senator SHAHEEN’s bill and thank the Senator for her efforts to improve our nation’s water infrastructure.

The OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. President, this week on the Senate floor, my colleagues and I have explained how the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 would make significant improvements to our country’s water infrastructure.

After a bipartisan, regular order legislative and amendment process, we move to final consideration.

This legislation makes meaningful progress on our drinking water and wastewater challenges that will benefit the States represented by every single one of us.

It invests heavily in the State revolving loan funds to give our States that flexibility they need in their funding.

It creates a new grant program specifically for small and disadvantaged communities to upgrade their systems, fix leaky pipes, and prevent water loss.

It supports water infrastructure projects on Indian reservation lands and in Alaskan Native villages.

It provides assistance to remove and replace lead pipes, as well as lead testing in schools and childcare centers.

It encourages the next generation to pursue a career in the water industry.

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I hope that as we move forward with other infrastructure packages, we remember this moment. We know the next couple of weeks and months are going to be tough, but we can do tough things to deliver for the American people. That is what we were sent here to do.

So, again, I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this legislation, and I hope we continue in this spirit.

I yield the floor, or I yield to my partner, Chairman CARPER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I don’t want to trivialize this important moment, but I am tempted to say: I am Tom Carper, and I approve this message. But I won’t say that, but I certainly do approve this message.

So pretty remarkable. We have three Members of our body who were born in West Virginia, and one is the daughter of a former Governor of our State, and maybe the mother of a future Governor of our State. We will have to wait and see.

We have another former Governor of West Virginia who serves here with us and whom the late Gayle actually was in the same high school graduating class with my first cousin Dan Patton. It is really kind of incestuous. But people ask why we get along so well, and I am reminded of the words of Joe Biden. He and I rode the train together a lot of years ago, and we both campaigned and joined him in the Senate and in the House before that. Joe likes to say—the President likes to say that all politics is personal. He says that all diplomacy is personal as well. And I think you see a little bit of that at work here, and it is just a good reminder for all of us.

Before we vote here in a couple minutes, I just want to express once again my support for the legislation before us, the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021. I am a firm believer that actions do speak louder than words, so before we move to a vote, let me close by saluting the unanimous action taken by the Committee on Environment and Public Works on this bill.

Every member of the committee, all of us, every one of us, had a hand in drafting the legislation with the help of our staff—half of us Democrats, half of us Republicans.

First of all, the committee members worked together to formulate legislation that would reauthorize critical financing mechanisms for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure across our country.

In bipartisan negotiations, we addressed the fundamental needs of the communities that have been left behind by our past efforts to address clean water, and we have—or at least we sought to try to ensure with this bill that local and disadvantaged and Tribal communities will have the needed resources they need to access the same safe water that the rest of us really take for granted most of the time.

After all these efforts involving members on both sides of our committee dais and many of our colleagues throughout this body, we reported this bill to the full Senate by unanimous vote, 20 to 0. That is right, 20 to 0. The bill we hope to take up today passed out of our committee unanimously. In fact, the Republicans like this bipartisan bill so much that they included it in their infrastructure proposal. President Biden supports this legislation as a good first step forward. He reminded us of that last night in his address.

We just don’t see this kind of bipartisan bipartisanship often enough, and I think—I talked earlier about how we are leaders. We have a responsibility to lead by example. That is what I was trained to do in the Navy and a lot of us as well—lead by example. We are trying to do that here today.

That remarkable consensus is why this bill is so worthy of our support. The benefit that it provides will reach all corners of our Nation. This legislation will be a boon not just to our towns and not just to our cities but also to our rural communities. It will help ensure the healthy environment necessary for our collective happiness, vitality, and long-term success, no matter where we live. You know what it says in the Declaration of Independence? Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This is part of that. Without water, we just don’t have any of those things.

Not only does the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021 provide the resources we need to build, the resources we need to upgrade, the resources we need to expand critical infrastructure, but it also ensures that we make a substantial investment in projects that will withstand these new weather events—be they storms, be they floods, freezing cold snaps, droughts—that have plagued places like Texas and Mississippi in recent weeks and months.

As all my colleagues in this body are aware, the ravages of changing climate in the form of devastating weather could hit any of our communities at any time and in many cases already have.

There is a good reason why groups like the U.S. Conference of Mayors on the one hand, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on the other hand, and the National Wildlife Federation support this legislation.

I mentioned earlier on the floor the American Society of Civil Engineers, which gave our water systems a D—I think a D-minus average grade on the 2021 report card on the state of our Nation’s infrastructure. This is what they say about this bill after giving us I think a D-minus average grade on our Nation’s infrastructure. Here is what they said about this legislation. Senator CAPITO, here is what they said:

. . . critical if we are to improve our nation’s aging water systems and ensure that they continue to provide and protect public health, welfare, and safety.

There is plenty in it to inspire the Rural Community Assistance Partnership to say that the legislation is “proud to support this bill because Americans deserve clean, safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water, regardless of their community’s size or zip code.” Colleagues, I couldn’t agree more.

This measure reauthorizes and increases funding for the bedrock Federal water and wastewater infrastructure financing problems—the drinking water and clean water State revolving funds. In the case of the Clean Water Fund, this is the first reauthorization of the Clean Water Fund in 35 years—35 years.

Local government leaders, policy experts, and advocates from all parts of our country and all political stripes also support our bill because it would invest $35 billion to ensure water infrastructure systems are more resilient in the face of extreme weather events.

These leaders are urging us to pass this legislation because it expands the government’s role in researching and developing the water technologies of tomorrow, opening the door to economic opportunity and jobs across this country.

Finally, millions of Americans—too many Americans, millions of them—cannot trust the water they turn to at their tap this morning either at our homes or our bathrooms or wherever and maybe in our offices and we drank the water and we didn’t think anything of it. We knew it was fine and it was safe. Too many people in this country—millions of them, in fact—don’t have that benefit.

I think we have a moral responsibility to make sure that everyone in our Nation—it doesn’t matter what the water code is. It doesn’t matter their race. It doesn’t matter what their income is. We have a moral obligation to make sure they have access to clean, safe water.

The Golden Rule—treat other people the way we want to be treated—very much is part of this and guides, I think, all of us.

With this legislation, we can move forward on that effort and, in doing so, create jobs, foster innovation, and protect our public health. More and more people in this country will be able to enjoy the water technologies of tomorrow, opening the door to economic opportunity and jobs across this country.

Nothing is perfect. What do they say in the Constitution? What did the Framers say? In order to form a more perfect Union? Well, I have never been a perfect unionist. This bill was not perfect, and there are obviously some changes that—we can make it better—some changes that we
will discuss with our colleagues on the committee, off the committee, and with our friends in the House and the administration. But this is a good start. This is a very good start. And we look forward to the next step in this process, and I would ask everyone to please join us in voting yes.

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. SCHUMER. 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 majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. First, Mr. President, it was good when I walked in—it felt really good when I walked in a few hours ago as we were voting, and I saw Mr. CARPER, Senator CARPER, the chairman of the EPW Committee, sitting here and Senator CAPITO, the ranking member, sitting there, working together to make sure that this bill passed and working together to defeat some amendments that might have hurt the bill's chance of passing. That is how it used to be around here all the time, and it is good to see it. And I thank both the chair and the ranking member for doing that as well as the whole Senate as well, including Leader MCCONNELL. We are trying to work in a bipartisan way whenever we can, and this bill is a classic example.

First, its importance, of course, is paramount—and I will get to that in a minute—but, second, the fact that we can come together on an important bill that is a part of the Build Back Better plan is something that I think Members on both sides of the aisle can be very happy about, and Americans should be happy about as well.

It doesn't mean that we will be able to do the whole thing bipartisan, but we will do as much as we can—as much as we can.

And this bill is an important one. Clean water is vital to the American people and to their health, and for too long we have tolerated lead in the water of too many. When lead gets into the water of young people, it can certainly cause health problems in later years. All too often, it occurs in poorer communities and communities of color.

This bill, in a bipartisan way, says we are going to come together and get the lead out—get the lead out of our pipes, get the lead out of our faucets, get the lead out of our water. That is an important part of this bill.

And the second part of the bill is, you know, water is very, very important to bringing businesses. Upstate New York, we are trying to attract businesses. One of the first things a business will ask is do you have some land available that has water and sewer? When you can say yes, you have a much better chance of attracting businesses to those communities that definitely need new jobs.

And, finally, of course, we all depend on water in our daily lives, and many of the systems are old. They are a century old. Many of our local governments no longer have the dollars to do this on their own. So having a bill that is robust, that helps them, is very, very important.

I would finally note that the bill that we are voting on today is very much—is very similar to the proposal made by some of the Republican leaders when they put together a proposal to President Biden.

So, again, closing on the note I opened with, the happy bipartisanship that marks this bill is a very good thing, and I hope it can continue.

I yield the floor, and I ask unanimous consent that the rollocall vote begin now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON S. 914, AS AMENDED

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAGLII), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBURNE), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 178 Leg.]

S. 914

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Legislative findings.
Sec. 2. Definition of Administrator.
Sec. 101. Technical assistance and grants for drinking water systems.
Sec. 102. Drinking water State revolving loan funds.
Sec. 103. Source water petition program.
Sec. 104. Assistance for small and disadvantaged communities.
Sec. 105. Reducing lead in drinking water.
Sec. 106. Operational sustainability of small public water systems.
Sec. 107. Midsize and large drinking water systems infrastructure resilience and sustainability program.
Sec. 108. Needs assessment for nationwide rural and urban low-income community water assistance.
Sec. 109. Rural and low-income water assistance pilot program.
Sec. 110. Lead contamination in school drinking water.
Sec. 111. Indian reservation drinking water program.
Sec. 112. Advanced drinking water technologies.
Sec. 113. Cybersecurity support for public water systems.
Sec. 114. State response to contaminants.
Sec. 115. Annual study on boil water advisories.

TITLE II—CLEAN WATER

Sec. 201. Research, investigations, training, and information.
Sec. 202. Wastewater efficiency grant pilot program.
Sec. 203. Pilot program for alternative water source projects.
Sec. 204. Sewer overflow and stormwater reuse municipal grants.
Sec. 205. Clean water infrastructure resilience and sustainability program.
Sec. 206. Small and medium publicly owned treatment works circuit rider program.
Sec. 207. Small publicly owned treatment works efficiency grant program.
There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subsection $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.; (5) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) and inserting after subsection (e) the following: (f) STATE-BASED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.— (1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance consistent with the authority provided under subsection (e) to State-based nonprofit organizations that are governed by community water systems. (2) COMMUNICATION.—Each State-based nonprofit organization that receives funding under paragraph (1) shall, before using that funding to undertake activities to carry out this subsection, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be expended or otherwise made available.; (6) by inserting at the end of section 1454(b) the following: (b) CONSTRUCTION.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance consistent with the authority provided under subsection (e) to State-based nonprofit organizations that are governed by community water systems. (c) COMMUNICATION.—Each State-based nonprofit organization that receives funding under paragraph (1) shall, before using that funding to undertake activities to carry out this subsection, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be expended or otherwise made available.; (d) by adding at the end the following: (D) the purchase of point-of-entry or point-of-use filters and filtration systems that are certified by a third party using science-based test methods for the removal of contaminants of concern; (E) investments necessary for providing accurate and current information about— (i) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (ii) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (F) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (i) an eligible entity; or (ii) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (e) by redesigning subsection (f) as subsection (g) and inserting after subsection (e) the following: (g) CONSTRUCTION.—The Administrator may provide technical assistance consistent with the authority provided under subsection (e) to State-based nonprofit organizations that are governed by community water systems. (h) COMMUNICATION.—Each State-based nonprofit organization that receives funding under paragraph (1) shall, before using that funding to undertake activities to carry out this subsection, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be expended or otherwise made available.; (i) and (j) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon.; (ii) by adding at the end the following: (m) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (n) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (o) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (j) by adding at the end the following: (M) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (N) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (O) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (k) by adding at the end the following: (P) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (Q) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (R) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (l) by adding at the end the following: (Q) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (R) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (S) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (m) by adding at the end the following: (R) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (S) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (T) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (n) by adding at the end the following: (S) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (T) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (U) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (o) by adding at the end the following: (T) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (U) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (V) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (p) by adding at the end the following: (U) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (V) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (W) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (q) by adding at the end the following: (V) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (W) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (X) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (r) by adding at the end the following: (W) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (X) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (Y) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (s) by adding at the end the following: (X) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (Y) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (Z) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (t) by adding at the end the following: (Y) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (Z) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (AA) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (u) by adding at the end the following: (Z) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (AA) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (AB) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (v) by adding at the end the following: (AA) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (AB) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (AC) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.; (w) by adding at the end the following: (AB) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and (AC) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and (AD) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist— (1) an eligible entity; or (2) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.;
‘‘(B) WAIVER.—The Administrator may in- crease the Federal share under subparagraph (A) to 100 percent if the Administrator determines that an eligible entity is unable to pay, or has demonstrated significant financial hardship if required to pay, the non-Federal share.’’.

(3) CONSENT TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.—Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(k) REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

(i) an owner or operator of a public water system that assists or is seeking to assist eligible individuals with connecting the household of the eligible individual to the public water system, or

(ii) a nonprofit entity that assists or is seeking to assist eligible individuals with the costs associated with connecting the household of the eligible individual to a public water system.

(B) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘eligible individual’ has the meaning given the term in section 603(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383(j)).

(C) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the competitive grant program established under paragraph (2).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the avail- ability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a competitive grant program for the purpose of improving the general welfare under which the Administrator awards grants to eligible entities to provide funds to assist eligible individuals in covering the costs incurred by the eligible individual in connecting the household of the eligible individual to a public water system.

(3) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity seek- ing a grant under the program shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(4) VOLUNTARY CONNECTION.—Before pro- viding funds to an eligible individual for the costs described in paragraph (2), an eligible entity shall ensure and certify to the Adminis- trator that—

(A) the eligible individual is voluntarily seeking connection to the public water system;

(B) if the eligible entity is not the owner or operator of the public water system to which the eligible individual seeks to connect, the public water system to which the eligible individual seeks to connect has agreed to the connection; and

(C) the connection of the household of the eligible individual to the public water system meets all applicable local and State regulations, requirements, and codes.

(5) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report that describes the implementation of the program, which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the program.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(c) COMPETITIVE GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.—

Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a) as amended by subsection (b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(l) STATE COMPETITIVE GRANTS FOR UN- DERREPRESENTED COMMUNITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated under sub- section (k), there is authorized to be appro- priated to carry out subsections (a) through (j) $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) COMPETITIVE GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Adminis- trator shall make made available under paragraph (1) to States through a competitive grant program.

(B) APPLICATION.—To seek a grant under the competitive grant program under sub- paragraph (A), a State shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such infor- mation as the Administrator may require.

(C) CRITERIA.—In selecting recipients of grants under the competitive grant program under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall establish criteria that give priority to States with a high proportion of underserved communities that meet the condition described in subsection (a)(2)(A).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that implements the requirements of the competitive grant program under paragraph (2)(A), which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the competi- tive grant program.

(4) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the distribution of amounts made available under subsection (k), including any methods used by the Ad- ministrator for distribution of amounts made available under that subsection as in effect on the date of enactment of this section.

SEC. 105. REDUCING LEAD IN DRINKING WATER.

Section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking subpara- graph (D) and inserting the following:

‘‘(D) providing assistance to eligible enti- ties to replace lead service lines, with prior- ity for disadvantaged communities based on the affordability criteria established by the Administrator, to eligible entities under section 4322(b)(3), low-income homeowners, and landlords or property owners providing housing to low-income renters.’’; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ‘‘publicly owned’’; and

(ii) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

‘‘(iii) providing assistance to eligible enti- ties to replace lead service lines, with prior- ity for disadvantaged communities based on the affordability criteria established by the Administrator, to entities under section 4322(b)(3), low-income homeowners, and landlords or property owners providing housing to low-income renters.’’; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ‘‘an indi- vidual provided’’;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘to provide assistance’’ and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ‘‘to replace lead service lines, with first prior- ity given to assisting disadvantaged com- munities based on the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(d)(3), low-income homeowners, and landlords or property owners providing housing to low-income renters.’’; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ‘‘line’’ and inserting ‘‘lines’’; and

(B) in paragraph (6)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘any publicly owned portion of’’;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the matter pre- ceeding clause (i), by striking ‘‘may’’ and inserting ‘‘shall’’; and

(II) by inserting ‘‘and may, for other home- owners, after ‘low-income homeowner’; and

(III) by striking ‘‘a cost that’’ and all that follows through the semicolon at the end of clause (ii) and inserting ‘‘no cost to the homeowner’’;

(iii) in paragraph (D), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;

(iv) in subparagraph (E), by striking ‘‘other options’’ and all that follows through the per- iod at the end and inserting ‘‘feasible alter- natives for reducing the concentration of lead in drinking water, such as corrosion control; and’’; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(II) all notified participants of a planned replacement of lead service lines under this program and coordinate, where practicable, with other relevant infrastructure projects.’’;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by inserting ‘‘except for subsection (d)’’ after ‘‘this section’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘$60,000,000 for each of fisc- al years 2017 through 2021’’ and inserting ‘‘$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026’’;

(4) in designating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the fol- lowing:

‘‘(d) LEAD INVENTORYING UTILIZATION GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.—

‘‘(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a municipality that is served by a community water system or a nontrans- parent noncommunity water system in which not less than 30 percent of the service lines are known or suspected to contain lead, based on available data, information, or resources, including existing lead inventorying.

(B) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the pilot program established under paragraph (2).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a pilot program under which the Administrator shall provide grants to el- ignable entities to carry out lead reduction projects that are demonstrated to exist or are suspected to exist associated with service lines, information, or resources, including exist- ing lead inventorying of those eligible en- tities.

(3) SELECTION.—In selecting recipi- ents under the pilot program, the Adminis- trator shall give priority to—

(A) an eligible entity that meets the afford- ability criteria of the applicable State established under section 1452(d)(3); and

(B) an eligible entity that is located in an area other than a State that has established affordability criteria under section 1452(d)(3).

(4) REPORT.—Not later 2 years after the Administrator first awards a grant under the pilot program, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Com- mittee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describ- ing—

(A) the recipients of grants under the pilot program;

(B) the existing lead inventorying that was available to recipients of grants under the pilot program;

(C) how useful and accurate the lead inventorying described in subparagraph (B)
was in locating lead service lines of the eligi-
ble entity.

"(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 106. OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300t et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1459E. OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY OF SMALL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

"(A) a State;

"(B) is owned or operated by—

"(i) a unit of local government;

"(ii) a public corporation established by a unit of local government to provide water service;

"(iii) a nonprofit corporation, public trust, or cooperative association that owns or operates a public water system;

"(iv) a public trust;

"(v) a cooperative association;

"(vi) an Indian Tribe that owns or operates a public water system;

"(vii) a nonprofit organization that provides technical assistance to public water systems; and

"(G) a Tribal consortium.

"(2) OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY.—The term 'operational sustainability' means the ability of the operation of a small system through the identification and prevention of potable water loss due to leaks, breaks, and other metering or infrastructure failures.

"(3) PROGRAM.—The term 'program' means the grant program established under subsection (b).

"(4) SMALL SYSTEM.—The term 'small system', for the purposes of this section, means a public water system that—

"(A) serves fewer than 10,000 people; and

"(B) does not have implemented a plan to maintain and update any asset map, including a map that uses technology such as—

"(i) geographic information system software; and

"(ii) global positioning system software;

"(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

"(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY.—An eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator a proposal of the project to be carried out using a grant under the program that—

"(1) if the grant recipient is located in a State that has established a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund under section 1452, a copy of a written agreement between the State and the grant recipient; and

"(2) if the grant recipient is located in an area other than a State that has established a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund (or a designee); or

"(3) a description of the deficiencies or susceptibilities of the proposed project to the State agency administering the State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund (or a designee).

"(b) ELEMENTS OF APPLICATION.—An application under this section shall include—

"(A) a description of how the proposed project will improve the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems through—

"(i) the development of a detailed asset inventory, which may include drinking water sources, wells, storage, valves, treatment systems, distribution lines, hydrants, pumps, controls, and other essential infrastructure;

"(ii) the development of an infrastructure asset map, including a map that uses technology such as—

"(III) geographic information system software; and

"(IV) global positioning system software;

"(B) the deployment of the developed technologies to enhance the operational sustainability and effective use of water resources through water reuse;

"(C) the deployment of strategies, techniques, or technologies that the Administrator may determine to be appropriate under the program.

"(c) COST SHARE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under the program shall be 90 percent of the total cost of the project.

"(2) WAIVER.—The Administrator may in the case of a small system determine to be appropriate under the program.

"(d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the program, which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts available under the program.

"(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 107. MIDSIZE AND LARGE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

"SEC. 1459F. MIDSIZE AND LARGE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means a public water system that serves a community with a population of 10,000 or more.

"(2) NATURAL HAZARD; RESILIENCE.—The term 'resilience' and 'natural hazard' have the meanings given those terms in section 1433(h).

"(3) RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.—The term 'resilience and sustainability program' means the Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program established under subsection (b).

"(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a program, to be known as the Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program, to assist in the planning, design, construction, implementation, operation, and maintenance of a program or project that increases resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather events, or reduces cybersecurity vulnerabilities, through—

"(1) the conservation of water or the enhancement of water-use efficiency;

"(2) the modification or relocation of existing drinking water system infrastructure made, or that is at risk of being, significantly impaired by natural hazards or extreme weather events, including risks to drinking water from flooding;

"(3) the design or construction of new or modified desalination facilities to serve existing communities;

"(4) the enhancement of water supply through the use of watershed management and source water protection;

"(5) the enhancement of energy efficiency or the use and generation of renewable energy in the conveyance or treatment of drinking water;

"(6) the development and implementation of measures—

"(A) to increase the resilience of the eligible entity to natural hazards and extreme weather events; or

"(B) to reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities;

"(6) the conservation of water or the enhancement of a water supply through the implementation of water conservation measures;

"(7) the formation of regional water partnerships to collaboratively address documented water shortages.

"(8) APPLICATION.—To seek a grant under the resilience and sustainability program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require, including—

"(1) a proposal of the project to be carried out using funds under the program;

"(2) documentation provided by the eligible entity describing the deficiencies or susceptibilities of operational sustainability in 1 or more small systems that are to be addressed through the proposed project;

"(3) a description of how the proposed project will improve the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems;

"(4) a description of how the improvements described in paragraph (3) will be maintained through a plan to maintain and update any asset data collected as a result of the proposed project; and

"(5) State, local, or any other information the Administrator may require.

"(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION.—

Before the award of funds for a grant under the proposed project, the grant recipient shall submit to the Administrator—

"(1) if the grant recipient is located in a State that has established a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund under section 1452, a copy of a written agreement between the State and the grant recipient; and

"(2) if the grant recipient is located in an area other than a State that has established a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund (or a designee); or

"(3) a description of any recent natural hazards, cybersecurity events, or extreme weather events to the area where the proposed project or program is located.
weather events that have affected the community water system of the eligible entity; "(5) a description of how the proposed project or program is expected—
(A) to enhance the resilience of the community water system of the eligible entity to the anticipated natural hazards or extreme weather events; or
(B) to reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities;" 

(6) an explanation of how the proposed project or program is expected—
(A) to enhance the resilience of the community water system of the eligible entity to the anticipated natural hazards or extreme weather events; or
(B) to reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the resilience and sustainability program, which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available to carry out the resilience and sustainability program.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the resilience and sustainability program $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1) for grants to eligible entities under the resilience and sustainability program, 50 percent shall be used to provide grants to eligible entities that serve a population of—
(i) equal to or greater than 100,000; and
(ii) fewer than 100,000; and

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used by the Administrator for the administrative costs of carrying out the resilience and sustainability program.

SEC. 108. NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR NATIONWIDE RURAL AND URBAN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITY WATER ASSISTANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and section 109—
(1) COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM.—The term “community water system” has the meaning given in the term in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f).

(2) LAKES WATER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term “large water service provider” means a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves more than 100,000 people.

(3) MEDIUM WATER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term “medium water service provider” means a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves more than 10,000 people and not more than 100,000 people.

(4) QUALIFYING HOUSEHOLD.—The term “qualifying household” means a household that—
(A) includes an individual who is—
(i) the holder of an account for drinking water or wastewater service that is provided to that household by a large water service provider, medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider; or
(ii) separately billed by a landlord that holds an account with a large water service provider, medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider for the cost of drinking water or wastewater service provided to that household by a large water service provider, medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider.

(b) ACCESS REQUIREMENTS.—A grant under this section—
(A) shall not be used to replace funds for any existing similar program; but
(B) may be used to supplement or enhance an existing program, including a program that receives assistance from other Federal grants.

(c) USE OF FUNDS LIMITATIONS.—A grant under this section—
(A) shall not be used to replace funds for any existing similar program; but
(B) may be used to supplement or enhance an existing program, including a program that receives assistance from other Federal grants.

(d) IN GENERAL.—The term “affordable access to water services” means—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(e) AFFORDABLE INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—
(1) a definition of the term “affordable access to water services”; and
(2) a description of the criteria used in defining “affordable access to water services” under subparagraph (A); and
(3) a determination of the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C); and
(4) any additional information with respect to the affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A), provided by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, and large water service providers.

(f) TYPEs OF ASSISTANCE.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator may include provisions for—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(g) IN GENERAL.—The term “affordable access to water services” means—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(h) AFFORDABLE INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—
(1) a definition of the term “affordable access to water services”; and
(2) a description of the criteria used in defining “affordable access to water services” under subparagraph (A); and
(3) a determination of the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C); and
(4) any additional information with respect to the affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A), provided by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, and large water service providers.

(i) DEBT RELIEF.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator may include provisions for—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(j) IN GENERAL.—The term “affordable access to water services” means—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(k) AFFORDABLE INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—
(1) a definition of the term “affordable access to water services”; and
(2) a description of the criteria used in defining “affordable access to water services” under subparagraph (A); and
(3) a determination of the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C); and
(4) any additional information with respect to the affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A), provided by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, and large water service providers.

(l) DEBT RELIEF.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator may include provisions for—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(m) IN GENERAL.—The term “affordable access to water services” means—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(n) AFFORDABLE INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—
(1) a definition of the term “affordable access to water services”; and
(2) a description of the criteria used in defining “affordable access to water services” under subparagraph (A); and
(3) a determination of the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C); and
(4) any additional information with respect to the affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A), provided by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, and large water service providers.

(o) DEBT RELIEF.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator may include provisions for—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(p) IN GENERAL.—The term “affordable access to water services” means—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(q) AFFORDABLE INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—
(1) a definition of the term “affordable access to water services”; and
(2) a description of the criteria used in defining “affordable access to water services” under subparagraph (A); and
(3) a determination of the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C); and
(4) any additional information with respect to the affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A), provided by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, and large water service providers.

(r) DEBT RELIEF.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator may include provisions for—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(s) IN GENERAL.—The term “affordable access to water services” means—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.

(t) AFFORDABLE INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include—
(1) a definition of the term “affordable access to water services”; and
(2) a description of the criteria used in defining “affordable access to water services” under subparagraph (A); and
(3) a determination of the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C); and
(4) any additional information with respect to the affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A), provided by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, and large water service providers.

(u) DEBT RELIEF.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator may include provisions for—
(1) direct financial assistance; or
(2) an additional amount with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater services.
SEC. 110. LEAD CONTAMINATION IN SCHOOL DRINKING WATER.

Section 1646 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–3e) is amended—

(i) by striking ‘‘State or local educational agency’’ and inserting ‘‘State, local educational agency, public water system, tribal consortium, or qualified nonprofit agency’’; and

(ii) by inserting ‘‘public water system, tribal consortium, or qualified nonprofit organization’’ after ‘‘local educational agency’’.

(c) ENSURE FUNDING.—The Administrator shall—

(A) ensure that each eligible entity that receives a grant under this section and that is awarded a 50 percent or greater grant amount uses a portion of the funds made available to carry out this section, as the Administrator determines, to carry out any program under this section, the Administrator shall use

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘the’’ and inserting ‘‘this’’; and

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking ‘‘the’’ and inserting ‘‘this’’; and

(iii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘or compliance monitoring for and remediation of lead contamination in drinking water systems’’ and inserting ‘‘or remediation of lead contamination in drinking water systems’’; and

(iv) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end and inserting ‘‘or the remediation of’’; and

(II) by striking ‘‘or the remediation of lead contamination in drinking water systems’’ and inserting ‘‘or the remediation of lead contamination in drinking water systems or the remediation of lead contamination in drinking water systems’’.

(d) ENSURE COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall coordinate with the Secretary of Education, the Safe Drinking Water Administration, and other appropriate agencies to carry out this section, the Administrator shall use

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘in the case of the’’ and inserting ‘‘in accordance’’; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ‘‘in the case of the’’ and inserting ‘‘in accordance with’’.

SEC. 111. INDIAN RESERVATION DRINKING WATER PROGRAM.

Section 301 of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 300j–3c) is amended—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency’’ and inserting ‘‘Subject to the availability of appropriations under the Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 300j–3c)’’; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting ‘‘Such grants may be made available to carry out this section’’ before ‘‘the Secretary’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency’’ and inserting ‘‘Such grants may be made available to carry out this section’’.

SEC. 112. CIVIL ACTIONS FOR LEAD CONTAMINATION IN SCHOOL DRINKING WATER.

Section 5106 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–3c) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘Secretary’’ and inserting ‘‘Administrator’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘to carry out this section’’ and inserting ‘‘to carry out this section as the Administrator determines’’.

SEC. 113. REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS.

(a) REPORTS.—The Administrator shall—

(i) publish each report submitted under subparagraph (A).

(ii) ensure that each entity that submits a report under this section provides information in a format that can be used by the public to assess the quality of the water supplied by the entity.

(iii) maintain a publicly accessible database of information that includes the reports submitted under this section.

(iv) ensure that each report submitted under this section is made available to the public on the Internet.

(v) ensure that each report submitted under this section is made available to the public through a variety of electronic means, including a website.

(vi) ensure that each report submitted under this section is made available to the public through any other means that the Administrator determines.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator shall submit to Congress an annual report that summarizes, in a format that can be used by the public to assess the quality of the water supplied by the public water systems and school and child care programs under the jurisdiction of the public water systems and school and child care programs under the jurisdiction of States and local educational agencies, that are subject to the requirements of this section and that are participating in the program.

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall provide technical assistance to each eligible entity, and each State, on behalf of an eligible entity, that receives a grant under the program to support implementation of the program.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which grant funds are first disbursed to an eligible entity (or a State, on behalf of an eligible entity) under the program, and every year thereafter for the duration of the terms of the grants, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the pilot program.
section shall be 100 percent.

(2) The Administrator shall give priority to projects that—

(a) respond to emergency situations occuring due to or resulting in a lack of access to clean drinking water that threatens the health of Tribal populations;

(b) serve a Tribal population that would be part of an improved disadvantaged community based on the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(d)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(d)(3)); or

(3) would address the underlying factors contributing to—

(A) an enforcement action commenced pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) against the applicable public water system (as defined in section 1401 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)) as of the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021; or

(B) an enforcement action commenced pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) as of the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021.

(e) Federal Share.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out under this section shall be—

(f) Report.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the program established under subsection (a), which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under that program:

(1) in subsection (a); and

(2) in subsection (g) (as so redesignated).—

(A) by striking ‘‘There is’’ and inserting ‘‘There are’’;

(B) by striking subsection (a) $20,000,000, and inserting the following: ‘‘(1) $20,000,000’’;

(C) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking ‘‘2022’’ and inserting ‘‘2021; and’’; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(2) $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.’’

SEC. 112. ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGIES.

Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) (as amended by section 107) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 1456G. ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGIES.

‘‘(a) STUDY.—

(1) In General.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall carry out a study that examines the state of existing and potential future technology, including technology that could address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, that enhances or could enhance treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, and safety of drinking water provided by a public water system.

(2) Report.—The Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study under paragraph (1).’’

(b) ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGY GRANT PROGRAM.

‘‘(1) Definitions.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘‘eligible entity’’ means the owner or operator of a public water system that—

(i) serves—

(I) a population of not more than 100,000 people; or

(II) a community described in section 1459A(c)(2); and

(ii) has plans to identify or has identified opportunities in the operation of the public water system to employ new, existing, or emerging technologies, including technology that could address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as determined by the Administrator, that enhance treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, or safety of the drinking water provided by the public water system, including technologies not identified in the study conducted under subsection (a)(1); and

(iii) has expressed an interest in the opportunities in the operation of the public water system to employ new, existing, or emerging technologies, including technology that could address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as determined by the Administrator, to enhance treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, or safety of the drinking water provided by the public water system, including technologies not identified in the study conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(B) PROGRAM.—The term ‘‘program’’ means the competitive grant program established under paragraph (2).

(C) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—The term ‘‘underserved community’’ means a political subdivision of a State that, as determined by the Administrator, has an inadequate system for obtaining drinking water.

(D) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a competitive grant program under which the Administrator shall award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of identifying, deploying, and identifying and deploying technologies described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall—

(A) applications.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the program, an eligible entity shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under the program shall not exceed 90 percent of the total cost of the project.

(ii) WAIVER.—The Administrator may increase the Federal share under clause (i) to 100 percent if the Administrator determines that an eligible entity is unable to pay, or would experience significant financial hardship if required to pay, the non-Federal share.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator first awards a grant under the program, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

(A) each recipient of a grant under the program during the previous 1-year period; and

(B) a summary of the activities carried out using grants awarded under the program.

(5) FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 2 percent of the amount made available for each fiscal year under subparagraph (A) to carry out the program may be used by the Administrator for the administrative costs of carrying out the program.

SEC. 113. CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

Part B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 1420A. CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

‘‘(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘‘appropriate Congressional committees’’ means—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

(3) INCIDENT.—The term ‘incident’ has the meaning given the term in section 3552 of title 14, United States Code.

(4) PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK.—The term ‘Prioritization Framework’ means the prioritization framework developed by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1)(A).


(6) IDENTIFICATION OF AND SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.—

(a) PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator, in coordination with the Director, shall develop a prioritization framework to identify public water systems (including sources of water for those public water systems) that, if degraded or rendered inoperable due to an incident, would lead to significant impacts on the health and safety of the public.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the prioritization Framework, to the extent practicable, the Administrator shall incorporate consideration of—

(i) whether cybersecurity vulnerabilities for a public water system have been identified under section 1453;

(ii) the capacity of a public water system to remediate a cybersecurity vulnerability without additional Federal support;

(iii) whether a public water system serves a defense installation or critical national security asset; and

(iv) whether a public water system, if degraded or rendered inoperable due to an incident, would cause a cascading failure of other critical infrastructure.

(b) TECHNICAL CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator, in coordination with the Director and using existing authorities of the Administrator and the Director for providing voluntary support to public water systems and the Prioritization Framework, shall develop a Technical Cybersecurity Support Plan for public water systems.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—

(i) shall establish a methodology for identifying specific public water systems for

(ii) the capacity of a public water system to remediate a cybersecurity vulnerability without additional Federal support.

(iii) whether a public water system serves a defense installation or critical national security asset; and

(iv) whether a public water system, if degraded or rendered inoperable due to an incident, would cause a cascading failure of other critical infrastructure.
which cybersecurity support should be prioritized;
"(ii) shall establish timelines for making voluntary technical support for cybersecurity available to specific public water systems;
"(iii) may include public water systems identified by the Administrator, in coordination with the Director, as needing technical support for cybersecurity;
"(iv) shall include specific capabilities of the Administrator and the Director that may be utilized to provide support to public water systems under the Support Plan, including—
"(I) site vulnerability and risk assessments;
"(II) penetration tests; and
"(III) any additional support determined to be appropriate by the Administrator; and
"(v) shall only include plans for providing voluntary support to public water systems.

"(3) CONSULTATION.—In developing the Prioritization Framework pursuant to paragraph (1) and the Support Plan pursuant to paragraph (2), the Administrator shall consult with such Federal or non-Federal entities as determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

"(4) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

"(A) PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate Congression committees a report describing the Prioritization Framework.

"(B) TECHNICAL CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT PLAN.—Not later than 280 days after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report describing the Technical Cybersecurity Support Plan.

"(C) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section—

"(1) alters the existing authorities of the Administrator;

"(2) compels a public water system to accept technical support offered by the Administrator.

SEC. 114. STATE RESPONSE TO CONTAMINANTS.

Section 1459A(j)(1) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1319(j)(1)) is amended—

"(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (C), by striking “an underserved community” and inserting “a community described in subsection (c)(2)”; and

"(B) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “such underserved” and inserting “that”.

SEC. 115. ANNUAL STUDY ON BOIL WATER ADVISORIES.

(a) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall conduct a study on the prevalence of boil water advisories issued in the United States.

(b) Report.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall submit to the Congress a report describing the results of the most recent study conducted under subsection (a) as part of the annual budget request transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

"(2) REQUIREMENT.—In the annual report required under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall provide a description of the reasons for which boil water advisories were issued during the year covered by the report.
Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 202) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 223. CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 202) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 223. CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Eligible entity.—The term "eligible entity" means—

(A) a municipality; or

(B) an intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency.

(2) Rural or financially distressed community.—The term "rural or financially distressed community" means—

(A) a municipality; or

(B) an intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency.

(3) Rural community.—The term "rural community" means a town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

(4) Allocation.—(I) IN GENERAL.—To the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, the Administrator shall ensure that a State uses not less than 60 percent to carry out projects in rural communities.

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be available to the Administrator to carry out the program.

(B) WAIVER.—At the discretion of the Administrator, a grant under the program may cover 100 percent of the total cost of the proposed project if the project serves a community that—

(i) has a population of fewer than 10,000 individuals; or

(ii) meets the affordability criteria established by the State in which the community is located under section 603(1)(K).

(C) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish the clean water infrastructure resilience and sustainability program under section (c)(i).

(5) the development and implementation of public and private projects as described in paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator, which are subject to the availability of such funds; and

(B) an identification of the natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as applicable, to be addressed by the proposed project;

(c) Use of Funds.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under the program shall use the grant funds for planning, design, or construction of—

(A) approved activities identified in subparagraph (B); and

(B) any other measures to manage, reduce, or control stormwater or any other measure to manage, reduce, or control stormwater at a point source or at a nonpoint discharge or subsurface drainage water eligible for assistance under section 633(c).

(II) RURAL COMMUNITIES.—Of the funds allocated under subparagraph (A) for the purposes described in that subsection, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, the Administrator shall ensure that a State uses not less than 60 percent to carry out projects in rural communities.

(B) an identification of the natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as applicable, to be addressed by the proposed project;

(1) the conservation of water;

(2) the enhancement of water use efficiency;

(3) the enhancement of wastewater and stormwater management by increasing watershed preservation and protection, including through the use of—

(A) natural and engineered green infrastructure; and

(B) reclamation and reuse of wastewater and stormwater, such as aquifer recharge zones.

(d) Application.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require, including—

(1) a description of the extent to which State and local governments are involved in the proposed project and the extent to which the project is to be located or potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as applicable, to be addressed by the proposed project;

(2) documentation prepared by a Federal, State, regional, or local government agency of the natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as applicable, to be addressed by the proposed project;

(3) the eligibility of the project to be funded by the proposed project; and

(4) a description of any relevant natural hazard risk of the area where the proposed project is to be located or potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities that have affected the publicly owned treatment works;

(e) Grant Amount and Other Federal Requirements.—(1) Cost Share.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a grant under the program shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the proposed project.

(2) Requirements.—(A) In General.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a grant under the program shall not exceed 90 percent of the total cost of the proposed project if the project serves a community that—

(i) has a population of fewer than 10,000 individuals; or

(ii) meets the affordability criteria established by the State in which the community is located under section 603(1)(K).

(B) Waiver.—At the discretion of the Administrator, a grant described in subparagraph (A) may cover 100 percent of the total cost of the proposed project.

(3) Requirements.—The requirements of section 633 shall apply to a project funded with a grant under the program.

(F) Report.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the program, which shall include an assessment of all grants awarded under the program, including a description of each grant recipient and each project funded using a grant under the program.

(G) Authorization of Appropriations.—(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) Limitation on Use of Funds.—Of the amounts made available for grants under this program, including any funds made available under the program, not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.
amended by section 205) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 224. SMALL AND MEDIUM PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS CIRCUIT RIDER PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish a circuit rider program (referred to in this section as the ‘circuit rider program’) under which the Administrator shall award grants to qualified nonprofit entities, as determined by the Administrator, to provide assistance to owners and operators of small and medium publicly owned treatment works to carry out the activities described in section 602(b)(13).

"(b) LIMITATION.—A grant provided under the circuit rider program shall be in an amount that is not more than $75,000.

"(c) PRIORITY.—In selecting recipients of grants under the circuit rider program, the Administrator shall give priority to qualified nonprofit entities, as determined by the Administrator, that would serve a community that—

"(1) has a history, for not less than the 10 years preceding the grant of the grant, of unresolved wastewater issues, stormwater issues, or a combination of wastewater and stormwater issues;

"(2) is considered financially distressed;

"(3) faces the cumulative burden of stormwater and wastewater overflow issues; or

"(4) has previously failed to access Federal technical assistance due to cost-sharing requirements.

"(d) COMMUNICATION.—Each qualified nonprofit entity receiving a grant under this section shall, before using that funding to undertake activities to carry out this section, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be provided or otherwise made available.

"(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator establishes the circuit rider program, and every 2 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

"(1) each recipient of a grant under the circuit rider program;

"(2) a summary of the activities carried out under the circuit rider program.

"(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Administrator establishes the circuit rider program, the Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator shall award grants to private nonprofit organizations for the purpose of improving general welfare by providing assistance to eligible individuals—

"(A) for the construction, repair, or replacement of an individual household decentralized wastewater system; or

"(B) for the installation of a larger decentralized wastewater system designed to provide treatment for 2 or more households in which eligible individuals reside, if—

"(i) site conditions at the households are unsuitable for the installation of an individually owned decentralized wastewater system;

"(ii) multiple examples of unsuitable site conditions exist in close geographic proximity to each other; and

"(iii) the decentralized wastewater system could be cost-effectively installed.

"(g) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, a private nonprofit organization shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

"(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

"(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to purchase the administrative costs of the Administrator.

"SEC. 206. SMALL PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS EFFICIENCY GRANT PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 225. SMALL PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS EFFICIENCY GRANT PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish an efficiency grant program (referred to in this section as the ‘efficiency grant program’) under which the Administrator shall award grants to eligible entities for the replacement or repair of equipment that improves water or energy efficiency of small publicly owned treatment works, as identified in an efficiency audit.

"(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—The Administrator may award a grant under the efficiency grant program to—

"(1) an owner or operator of a small publicly owned treatment works that—

"(A) a population of not more than 10,000 people; or

"(B) a disadvantaged community; or

"(2) a nonprofit entity that seeks to assist a small publicly owned treatment works described in paragraph (1) to carry out the activities described in subsection (a).

"(c) GRANTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish the efficiency grant program, and every 2 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

"(1) each recipient of a grant under the efficiency grant program; and

"(2) a summary of the activities carried out under the efficiency grant program.

"(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

"(1) SMALL SYSTEMS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under this section, not less than 15 percent shall be used to fund grants to publicly owned treatment works that serve fewer than 3,300 people.

"(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under this section, more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

"SEC. 208. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND RE-FURBISHING OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD DECENTRALIZED WASTE-WATER SYSTEMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 207) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 226. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND RE-FURBISHING OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD DECENTRALIZED WASTE-WATER SYSTEMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

"(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—In this section, the term ‘eligible individual’ means a member of a low-income or moderate-income household, the members of which have a combined income (for the most recent 12-month period for which information is available) equal to not more than 50 percent of the median nonmetropolitan household income for the State or territory in which the household is located, according to the most recent decennial census.

"(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator shall award grants to private nonprofit organizations for the purpose of improving general welfare by providing assistance to eligible individuals—

"(A) for the construction, repair, or replacement of an individual household decentralized wastewater system; or

"(B) for the installation of a larger decentralized wastewater system designed to provide treatment for 2 or more households in which eligible individuals reside, if—

"(i) site conditions at the households are unsuitable for the installation of an individually owned decentralized wastewater system;

"(ii) multiple examples of unsuitable site conditions exist in close geographic proximity to each other; and

"(iii) the individually owned decentralized wastewater system could be cost-effectively installed.

"(2) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible individual shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

"(3) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

"(4) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the re- cipients of grants under the program under this section and the results of the program under this section.

"(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

"(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

"SEC. 209. CONNECTION TO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 208) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 227. CONNECTION TO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

"(A) an owner or operator of a publicly owned treatment works that assists or is seeking to assist low-income or moderate-income individuals with connecting the household of the individual to the publicly owned treatment works; or

"(B) a nonprofit entity that assists low-income or moderate-income individuals with the costs associated with connecting the household of the individual to a publicly owned treatment works.

"(2) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the competitive grant program established under subsection (b).

"(3) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘qualified individual’ has the meaning given the term ‘eligible individual’ in section 602(b)(13).

"(4) ENSURE.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator..."
shall establish a competitive grant program with the purpose of improving general welfare, under which the Administrator awards grants to eligible entities to provide funds to assist eligible individuals in covering the costs incurred by the qualified individual in connecting the household of the qualified individual to a publicly owned treatment works.

"(c) APPLICATION.—

(1) In general.—An eligible entity seeking a grant under this paragraph shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may by regulation require.

(2) Requirement.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Administrator receives an application from an eligible entity under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall notify the eligible entity of whether the Administrator will award a grant to the eligible entity under the program.

(d) Selection Criteria.—In selecting recipients of grants under the program, the Administrator shall use the following criteria:

(1) Whether the eligible entity seeking a grant provides services to, or works directly with, qualified individuals.

(2) Whether the eligible entity seeking a grant has an existing program to assist in covering the costs incurred in connecting a household to a publicly owned treatment works; or

(3) Whether a program described in subparagraph (A) seeks to create a program described in subparagraph (A).

(e) Requirements.—

(1) Voluntary connection.—Before providing funds to a qualified individual for the costs described in subsection (b), an eligible entity shall ensure that—

(A) the qualified individual has connected to the publicly owned treatment works voluntarily and

(B) if the eligible entity is not the owner or operator of the publicly owned treatment works to which the qualified individual has connected, the publicly owned treatment works to which the qualified individual has connected has agreed to the connection.

(2) Reimbursements from publicly owned treatment works.—An eligible entity that provides funds to a qualified individual for costs described in paragraph (1) shall ensure that—

(A) reducing the amount otherwise owed by the qualified individual to the owner or operator of the publicly owned treatment works to which the qualified individual has connected, not less than 15 percent shall be used to make grants to—

(i) eligible entities described in subparagraph (A) that are operators of publicly owned treatment works that serve fewer than 3,300 people; and

(ii) eligible entities described in subparagraph (A) that are operators of publicly owned treatment works that serve fewer than 3,300 people.

(B) grants.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

SEC. 210. CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND.

(a) Use of funds.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 603 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting "and providing for assistance in the development of community-based organizations and agencies—";

(B) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ""; and"

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ""; and"

and""; and

(iii) in the matter preceding paragraph (A), by striking ""program—"

and all that follows through ""the purpose of this paragraph to assist,"".

(b) Capitalization Grant Reauthorization.—

Section 607 (33 U.S.C. 1387) is amended by striking ""institutions, or public works departments and agencies—"; and

(c) Authorization of Appropriations.—

There are authorized to be appropriated $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 211. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND WORKFORCE INVESTMENT.

Section 403 of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 300-19e) is amended to read as follows:

""(i) the Department of Education;"

(ii) the Department of Labor;"

(iii) the Department of Agriculture;"

(iv) the Department of Veterans Affairs; and"

(v) other Federal agencies, as determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(B) Report.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator, in consultation with the working group established under subparagraph (A), shall submit to Congress a report..."
SEC. 212. GRANTS TO ALASKA TO IMPROVE SANITATION IN RURAL AND NATIVE VILLAGES.

Section 303 of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 128a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “50 percent” and inserting “75 percent”; and
(2) in subsection (c), by striking “final rating opinion letters from at least 20 of the 30 states or territories that have entered into a memorandum of understanding—” and all that follows through the period ‘‘2022”.

SEC. 213. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE DATA SHARING PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) DATA SHARING.—The Internet of Water Technology Act (33 U.S.C. 1386(c)) within the regional consortium established under subsection (b) to establish systems that improve the sharing of information concerning water quality, water infrastructure needs, and water technology, including cybersecurity technology, between States or among counties and other units of local government within a State, which may include—

(1) establishing a website or data hub to exchange water data, including data on water quality or water technology, including new and emerging, but proven, water technology; and
(2) intercounty communication initiatives related to water data.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DATA SHARING.—The Internet of Water principles developed by the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions shall be carried out using a competitive grant program (referred to in this section as the “pilot program”) under which the Administrator may award grants to eligible entities under subsection (b) to establish systems that improve the sharing of information concerning water quality, water infrastructure needs, and water technology, including cybersecurity technology, between States or among counties and other units of local government within a State, which may include—

(1) establishing a website or data hub to exchange water data, including data on water quality or water technology, including new and emerging, but proven, water technology; and
(2) intercounty communication initiatives related to water data.

(c) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the pilot program, an eligible entity under subsection (b) shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(d) REGIONAL CONSORTIA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—States may establish regional consortia in accordance with this subsection.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A regional consortium established under this paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be created by a State, county, or other unit of local government that designs, builds, operates, and maintains water infrastructure, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and other public water systems and facilities.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—A regional consortium established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) include at least 2 States that have entered into a memorandum of understanding—

(i) to exchange water data, including data on water quality; or

(ii) to share information, protocols, and procedures with respect to projects that evaluate, demonstrate, or install new and emerging, but proven, water technology;

(B) carry out projects—

(i) to exchange water data, including data on water quality; or

(ii) that evaluate, demonstrate, or install new and emerging, but proven, water technology; and

(C) develop a regional intended use plan, in accordance with paragraph (3), to identify projects to carry out, including projects using grants received under this section.

(3) REGIONAL INTENDED USE PLAN.—A regional intended use plan of a regional consortium established under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall identify projects that the regional consortium intends to carry out, including projects that meet the requirements of paragraph (2)(B); and

(B) may include—

(i) projects included in an intended use plan of the Administrator prepared under section 606(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1386(c)) within the regional consortium; and

(ii) projects not included in an intended use plan of a State prepared under section 606(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1386(c)) within the regional consortium.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the pilot program and shall include—

(1) a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the pilot program; and

(2) an accounting of all grants awarded under the program, including a description of each grant recipient and each project funded using a grant under the pilot program.

(f) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the pilot program $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Of the funds made available under paragraph (1), not more than 35 percent may be used to provide grants to regional consortia established under subsection (d).

SEC. 214. FINAL RATING OPINION LETTERS.

Section 502(b)(1)(D)(i) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3907(b)(1)(D)(i)) is amended—

(1) by striking “final rating opinion letter” and inserting “final rating opinion letter from at least 2 rating agencies” and inserting “a final rating opinion letter from at least 1 rating agency”.

SEC. 215. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5035 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3911) is amended—

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

“(b) FISCAL YEARS 2022 THROUGH 2026.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subtitle $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.”

(2) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “2020 and 2021” and inserting “2022 through 2026”; and

(B) by striking “2020 and 2021” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

(b) OUTREACH PLAN.—The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 5036. OUTREACH PLAN.

“(a) DEFINITION OF RURAL COMMUNITY.—In this section, the term ‘rural community’ means a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

“(b) OUTREACH REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, shall develop and begin implementation of an outreach plan to promote financial assistance available under this subtitle to small communities and rural communities.”

SEC. 216. SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY ANALYSIS.

(a) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, using environmental justice data of the Environmental Protection Agency, including data from the screening tool of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator shall carry out an analysis under which the Administrator shall assess the programs under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) and section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) to identify historical distributions of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and new opportunities and methods to improve on the distribution of funds under those programs to serve communities, rural communities, minority communities, and communities of indigenous peoples, in accordance with Executive Order 12898 (42 U.S.C. 300j–3 note; relating to Federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The analysis under subsection (a) shall include an analysis, to the extent practicable, of communities in the United States that do not have access to drinking water or wastewater services.

(c) REPORT.—On completion of the analysis under subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing—

(1) the results of the analysis; and

(2) the criteria the Administrator used in carrying out the analysis.

SEC. 217. STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CENTER.—The term “center” means a center of excellence for stormwater control infrastructure established under subsection (b)(1).
(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—
(A) a State, Tribal, or local government; or
(B) a local, regional, or other public entity that manages stormwater or wastewater resources or other related water infrastructure.

(3) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term ‘eligible institution’ means—
(A) a community that—
(i) has municipal combined storm and sanitary sewer systems in the collection system of the community; or
(ii) is a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator; or
(B) a nonprofit organization—
(i) that manages stormwater or wastewater resources; and
(ii) that has demonstrated excellence in research and developing new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies; and
(C) the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the stormwater control infrastructure project; and
(D) a plan for the long-term operation and maintenance of the stormwater control infrastructure project and a tracking system, such as asset management practices.

(4) Priority.—In making grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall give priority to applications submitted on behalf of—
(A) a community that—
(i) has municipal combined storm and sanitary sewer systems in the collection system of the community; or
(ii) is a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator; or
(B) an eligible entity that will use not less than 15 percent of the grant to provide service to a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator.

(5) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—
(A) GENERAL.—Of the funds appropriated to carry out this subsection, the Administrator shall give priority to applications submitted on behalf of—
(i) a community that—
(I) has municipal combined storm and sanitary sewer systems in the collection system of the community; or
(II) is a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator; or
(B) an eligible entity that will use not less than 15 percent of the grant to provide service to a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator.

(6) FEDERAL SHARE.—
(A) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single implementation grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than 2⁄3 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—
(i) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single implementation grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than 2⁄3 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(ii) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The total amount of all planning and development grants provided under this subsection for a fiscal year shall not be more than $200,000.

(B) CREDIT FOR IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—
(i) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single implementation grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than 2⁄3 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(ii) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The total amount of all implementation grants provided under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be not more than 2⁄5 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(C) CREDIT FOR IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—
(i) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single implementation grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than 2⁄3 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(ii) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The total amount of all implementation grants provided under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be not more than 2⁄5 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(D) CREDIT FOR IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—
(i) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single implementation grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than 2⁄3 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(ii) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The total amount of all implementation grants provided under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be not more than 2⁄5 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.
SEC. 219. ADVANCED CLEAN WATER TECHNOLOGIES STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall carry out a study that examines the state of existing and potential future technology, including technology to address cybersecurity vulnerabilities, that enhances or could enhance the treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, and safety of wastewater services provided as treatment works (as defined in section 122 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1221)).

(b) REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 220. CLEAN WATERSHEDS NEEDS SURVEY.

Title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 609. CLEAN WATERSHEDS NEEDS SURVEY.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date that is 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) conduct an assessment of capital improvement needs for all projects that are eligible under section 603(c) for assistance from State water pollution control revolving funds; and

(2) submit to Congress a report describing the results of the assessment completed under paragraph (1).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the initial needs survey under subsection (a) $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 221. WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.—Section 104(b)(1) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 15303(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking "water-related phenomena" and inserting "water resources"; and

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and".

(b) COMPLIANCE.—Section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 15303) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

"(c) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From the sums appropriated pursuant to subsection (f), the Secretary shall make grants to each institute to be matched on a basis of not less than 1 non-Federal dollar for every 1 Federal dollar.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives a report regarding the compliance of each funding recipient with this subsection for the immediately preceding fiscal year.

(c) CANCELLATION OF INSTITUTE FUNDING.—If an institution does not qualify for further support under this section, the Director of the Office of Research and Development may terminate that institution immediately without notice or additional reasons.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

SEC. 222. ENHANCED AQUIFER USE AND RECHARGE.

Title I of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 124. ENHANCED AQUIFER USE AND RECHARGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall—

(1) coordinate Federal programs and activities that would directly support that research; and

(2) the remaining shall be provided to 1 appropriate research center.

(b) COORDINATION.—In the case of accepting funds under subsection (a), the State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe to which such funds are provided shall establish a formal research relationship for the purpose of coordinating efforts under this section.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of Executive Calendar No. 65, Cynthia Minnette Marten, to be Deputy Secretary of Education.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, first it was 5 minutes. Then it was 10.
Then, 15. I had no idea where she was, and, at the time, barely even knew who she was. All I knew was that on her first day, as not just a volunteer but a full-time employee, our latest hire was ridiculously late to pick me up to drive me to the next campaign stop. Not a great look for a spouse, and more than a little time spent trying to figure out why she was running late. 

Twenty minutes passed. Then, 25. Then, 30. She still wasn’t there.

Her name was Kaitlin “Something.” I remembered. Well, whenever Kaitlin “Something” decided to show up—Kaitlin “Something” deigned to show up at all—she would get a lesson in working for a former military officer who believed in the sanctity of clocking in at 0855 hours if your commanding officer told you to report at 0900 hours.

Thirty-five minutes went by. Then, 40.

It was only after 45 minutes had passed that I saw her car coming around a bend, and while she was late, she had not noted at the time, Kaitlin “Something” was about to become one of the most important people in my life. But on that day, she made me miss an event because we were too late.

In the years since that day that she showed up—so incredibly late, Kaitlin Fahey has gone from being an intern to being in charge of interns, to, well, being in charge of me as my scheduler and then as my chief of staff. She has become a trusted political advisor, a close friend, and an honorary member of my family—someone I knew I could turn to for a gut check and for the most brutally honest advice, the person who can both calm me down and rev me up and who can switch between the two on a dime. From greasy fast food stops along campaign routes to the hallowed halls of the Capitol Building that I am speaking in today, Kaitlin has never left my corner. She has always pushed forward, regardless of what was best not just for me but for the people I represented—never, ever accepting the word “no” when a “yes” might be better to help even one family in one far-flung town of our home State of Illinois.

Day after day, year after year, in role after role, she worked tirelessly, not on my behalf but on behalf of every Iliinoisan, every American, proving along the way that you don’t need to wear a nation’s uniform to serve our country; that you can serve America without ever going to basic training or picking up a rifle; that you can serve America, and change her forever and for the better, simply by caring deeply and working tirelessly to make tomorrow a little bit better, a little fairer than today.

There are a million stories I could tell about the work that Kaitlin has done and all that she has accomplished, but I will hold myself to just one: when she helped change Senate rules to allow for the Floor for votes so that new parents could fulfill their duties to both their children and the Constitution, showing moms and dads in every pocket of this country that they shouldn’t need to choose between having jobs and having kids.

You can see why I call her “The Hammer” and why she is one of the only people in the world who scares the living daylight out of me, but in the best possible way. And you can also see why I have been so lucky to have her in my corner all these years, to have her as a partner in office pranks, and to have her as a sister, who I could count on to simply sit in silence on the other end of the phone and cry with me after my miscarriage.

This month was Kaitlin’s last as my chief of staff. So, today, I just want to say thank you to her.

Thank you to Kaitlin’s wonderful family also—Scott, Ronan, and Brenna—for lending us your wife and your mom.

And thank you, Kaitlin, for every moment of the last 15 years. Thank you for taking your humor and for humoring me, for showing that warmth and strength can be one in the same, for not quitting when I tried to get you to wear a wedding dress made out of camouflage material, or when I got the office taking part in Talk like a Pirate Day and everyromo in “Pirate.” Thank you for being the kind of person who would jump out of a car and run out into the middle of the street to help save a lost dog—which she actually just did this past election day.

Thank you for keeping me in line and for building our team from the ground up, running our office—first in the House and then in the Senate—with grace, precision, and brilliance; prioritizing empathy and compassion, common sense, and common decency; wearing a million hats all at once yet always making sure our staff felt valued, heard, and ever able to serve the people of Illinois. Thank you for being my “Hammer.”

I don’t thank you for not letting me get a Margarita machine for the office, however. But I also thank you for being my friend, for showing up to drive me in your car that day, albeit 45 minutes late. You were worth waiting for every one of those minutes. I love you.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma, you for your contribution.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I have had the privilege to represent the great State of Oklahoma and the people of Oklahoma, to be able to sit in multiple Presidential addresses in the House of Representatives—yes, Chamber.

At that joint address that happened last night, I didn’t have the privilege to actually get a chance to sit in on. As, clearly, anyone who watched the speech saw that there were 200 people in a room designed for 15 people, with spacing all of the things that were happening there. In some ways it seemed normal, and some ways it seemed ridiculous with the room of 200 vaccinated people all spaced out. But that is a different story for a different moment.

For that speech last night, as I listened, I thought about the other speeches that I have listened to as well. Many of these speeches are similar. The President comes and casts a vision. Says those are things that they want to be able to do, talk through different programs, talk through different tax issues, talk through where we are as a country, cast a vision. I get all of those things.

Last night, and every night when one of those speeches occurs, there is usually something unique or different about the speech. It is a little different direction for where they want to go. Not all those programs will get implemented. I had people already contacting my office, panicked in some ways, saying: Are all those things going to be done? And I can smile at them and say: No, all those things won’t be done, because it never is. It is a vision that is cast by the President that they have to convince the American people and Congress to be able to engage with as well.

But last night was epic in the sense of spending. I was even surprised at the amount that we are talking about at this point, and it seems to be just so flippan and normal at this point.

When you do the math of what just happened with the American Rescue Plan that was just under $2 trillion of spending. Last night, one of the proposals was also about $2 trillion, and another one was about $2.5 trillion. So take those together—just over $6 trillion in proposed and spent government debt just in those three recommended.

What people aren’t adding to this is that starting in June, in July, it is appropriations time. Our best understanding—we haven’t received the budget from the White House yet—is that proposal will be about $4.5 trillion. So bringing together in the first 100 days and what is about to happen in the next 100 days that we already see coming, is a proposal to spend, this year, $11 trillion—$11 trillion. That far exceeds what was even spent during the pandemic time period, when we all determined that this is a rainy day that we definitely need to be able to help stabilize our economy—$11 trillion.
You see, all the vaccines were developed and ordered last year. All the needles and the alcohol wipes and the materials—the PPP that would be needed—were all ordered last year. This year was just a matter of getting shots in arms, which I am incredibly grateful we have done. But what we have stepped up and driven up, come and put their arm out there and said I want to be part of this solution for getting rid of COVID in our country.

Everyone knows that as we get shots in arms, we are going to see the numbers come down—at least we hoped. And we did. The numbers are coming down, and the economy is coming back up. That is the other thing that everyone predicted, as well—that as soon as the shutdowns happened, we would begin to see the economy begin to rise again, and, thankfully, we are.

It was interesting to be able to hear the President last night take credit for all that, which I assume every President does when you would want to predict that. I am grateful to President Trump and the leadership that happened in HHS and the work of career folks and the folks who are in science and private industry and pharmaceuticals and what they have done for the last year. It is remarkable what we actually have walked through and what we have seen.

What was not mentioned last night when talking about the economy is unemployment. It is something I brought to this body before. When I traveled around my State the week before Easter and the week after Easter when we were not voting those 2 weeks—as I traveled around, every employer I talked to said the same thing: We are hiring, but we don’t have people applying, or people who are applying and being interviewed and filling out a form, and when they offer them the job, they say: I don’t want that job. That I need to have a vaccine. But I bring the completed form back to the unemployment office so I can continue to get my check.

I talked to employees who were frustrated because the person who used to work next to them is not showing up for work anymore because they are home getting unemployment benefits because the unemployment benefits in my State right now far exceed what the normal wage is. People aren’t showing up. That is a problem in our economy.

My fear is that is a problem that is going to continue all the way until September because the unemployment benefits that were extended were extended all the way through the first week of September. Even though we pushed back and said this is a bad idea, the Democratic colleagues and the President said: No, let’s keep moving forward.

There are lots of parts of the Green New Deal that were presented last night, but they didn’t use the term “Green New Deal.” It was bits and pieces of elements of the Green New Deal separated in different sets of the ideas. The term “Green New Deal” has become very, very unpopular with folks as they find out what it is. Taking pieces of the Green New Deal, separating them in different spots, and trying to pass them doesn’t change anything else.

I was surprised how little the President really talked about what is going on in the crisis at the border. He did mention it, and I was pleased to see that. Many people in my State really care about this issue that actually needs to be resolved. Our open borders right now and the literally hundreds of thousands of people who have crossed our border illegally just this calendar year, just in the last 100 days, is record level.

I talked to the Border Patrol folks, and they talked about how in March alone, they had 172,000 encounters. It is a record number. But now in April, they are hitting or exceeding that number. The numbers continue to skyrocket to numbers we have not seen. The number of unaccompanied minors is at a 20-year high. We have not seen these numbers in decades.

It is a very significant issue for us as a country. It is one that started on January 20 with the change in policy and issues.

We have more than 5,000 individuals who have been picked up by Border Patrol just this year who have a criminal record in the United States.

We have 15,000 individuals whom Border Patrol has just released into the country with no notice to appear at all, just a statement as they come through. The line was so long that Border Patrol leadership was telling them, from Washington, DC, that if the line gets too long, just release people into the country and tell them to check in with immigration folks in whatever part of the country they go to. Just check in.

Literally, if they are coming across the border and the line is too long, just let them go and tell them to check themselves in when they get to wherever they are going in the country—15,000 people like that just this year.

We have 150,000 people whom Border Patrol has reported that they saw crossing the border, but they literally didn’t have the manpower to even get to them, what they call “got aways”—150,000 this year who won’t show up in anyone’s official numbers of people entering the country illegally.

These numbers are truly epic numbers.

Last night, the President’s proposal was to allow us to do more in Central America and eventually this will get better. I would tell you from being down at the border three times just this year and interacting with folks, I would encourage anyone from the administration to go to the border and talk with folks and actually talk to law enforcement there. From being down in that area, their concern is that this is a very long-term issue because the administration doesn’t seem to see it as a crisis or something that has to be fixed immediately; it can be fixed eventually, with hundreds of thousands of people coming across the border now every month. My last official report from Customs and Border Protection and Border Patrol, there were over 100 different countries represented by the individuals crossing the border just this year—over 100 countries. It is not just folks from Central America. Literally, the people who are paying the cartels the money it takes to get through Mexico and traveling into our country and checking in or skipping across the border, and they disappear into our economy. I see that as an issue. I wish the administration would see that as an issue.

A conversation that came up last night was about voting. It is an important conversation for us. We are a representative republic. Voting is extremely important; that every vote counts and that every vote has the integrity that it needs. But with S. 1 and on the House side, what they call H.R. 1, I am stunned at the contents of that bill.

The President said: Just pass that bill and put it on my desk. I thought, there is absolutely no way I would pass a bill like that; nor would the people at home even want me to pass a bill like that. That is a bill that is intentionally designed to make voting easy and cheating hard. We want to make voting easy and cheating hard. That is the way we have done elections for a very long time. Why would we want to shift from that? I am all for making voting as easy as we can. My State has early voting. It has mail-in voting and all the characteristics you want to have to protect the integrity of the vote so when it is over, everyone can look at it and say that is the way it was won or lost, but I trust the integrity of the vote. It has all those elements.

We worked very hard to make sure every community in every area has access to voting and doesn’t have long lines and make sure we get to mail out ballots and all those things to be able to not only give the opportunity for people to vote but to protect the integrity of the vote.

S. 1 and H.R. 1 does things like same-day registration but also removes voter ID. You partner those two together, and that is a recipe for double-voting and fraud. You can’t have those two together.

It mandates a third-party collection of ballots that could be done in any State. Individual political groups could literally go door-to-door and say: Have you voted yet? If you haven’t, come out on the porch right now. I will stand with you, and we can vote together, and then I will turn your ballot in for you.

That violates everything we have done in voting about secret ballots and about the integrity of the ballot, and
only the folks in the post office would handle it or the folks in the polling place would handle it. Now, this is a third party whom no one has any connection to nor accountability to who can randomly grab ballots and collect them. We think there won’t be fraud in that system.

It also takes away all voter IDs in every State, including my State, where there is not even a complaint about voter fraud on either side of the aisle because it is an incredibly fair system. It doesn’t require a driver’s license. It can require any piece of paper or any way to be able to show you are who you are. We have a straightforward system to be able to protect not only the integrity of the ballot but to make sure every person is not only allowed to vote but is encouraged to vote. Why would we take that away from places where it is already working and there hasn’t been a complaint just because someone in Washington, DC, says we shouldn’t do it?

Centralized control of voting in Washington, DC, seemed to be part of the thing the night last night, where it was, everything would work better if it only came to DC. I tell you, I have met a lot of smart people in DC, but I can also tell you that I know a lot of smart people in Oklahoma who love their neighbors, who want to see the right thing done, who care about people in their community and in their State. And this sudden belief that if we are going to get things done right, we have to bring it to Washington, DC, and allow the folks in Washington, DC, to be able to run it, I will tell you, the folks in my State would shake their heads and say: We are doing OK. Let us take care of our neighbors at home, and don’t make us sign a paper every time we want to do something and send it off to somebody we never met in Washington, DC.

This growing in size of our Federal Government is not a goal for me. Being efficient, protecting the rights of every American to pursue our national security—those are goals. They don’t require federalizing everything.

I can tell you a couple of areas where last night really had some shining moments for me, though. President Biden, twice in his speech, literally reached out to Republicans and said: Let’s sit down and disagree, because that will allow us to be able to work together toward a better solution.

The second big moment for me last night was listening to my friend and colleague Tim Scott speak about his family, speak about a vision for the country, to be able to challenge the country and to be able to challenge this body to be able to do what he called common sense finding common ground. It is a great thing—let’s see a couple of perspectives across the aisle in this building. That doesn’t mean we can’t sit down as Americans and be able to work them out. As Tim Scott reminded us, part of the story of America is a story of redemption. We can do that. Let’s do that.

Tim also challenged this Nation to stop politicizing race, to stop saying over and over again that because we disagree, it is because we are racist. Tim spoke to the Nation and said there are real issues out there, and you cheapen it when you politicize every issue and say it is because you are racist.

Let’s actually sit down and disagree on issues as Americans, and let’s resolve those things together. We have common ground, and we have areas of real disagreement. I had lots of areas where I disagree with President Biden, but I am willing to sit down and lay out a set of ideas that I think are a little bit different than his. Let’s talk it out. That is what we do. But let’s resolve these issues in the days ahead.

And no, you are right, I am not going to give on the Second Amendment. I am not going to give on issues of life and the value of every child. I am not going to give on—I think the debt and deficit is a very important issue. I am not going to give on encouraging the value of work for every single person and every single family. There are a lot of things—let’s talk it out, but we should at least sit down and treat each other with dignity and respect, and let’s talk it out.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. Cortez Masto). The Senator from Alaska, Ms. Murkowski, has the floor.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of S. 593 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the Murkowski amendment at the desk be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, we talked a lot about the pandemic and all that it has brought. I would like to take just a few moments here, at the outset, before I ask for full consideration, to share with colleagues, very briefly, what we have faced in the State of Alaska with regard to our State’s economy. We have probably taken a greater hit than any State in the country.

We saw a 32 percent drop in revenue last year, 10 percent higher than any other State in the Nation. We are starting to see a light at the end of the tunnel, and that is good, but we are also facing the prospect of another devastating tourist season. We have decked our home, right now, people are not talking about the season for 2021 coming up. The motto is “Get through to 22.” That is an awful way to be approaching our situation so they have asked for help. They realize that anything that we can do to try to salvage even a few weeks of the tourist season is going to be important to us.

So Senator Sullivan and I have been working on behalf of hundreds of small businesses that rely on this essential industry in our State. We have an agreement that the bipartisan committee should take up, so they can scrape by for another year. A lot of people don’t think about cruise ships as being an essential activity during a pandemic but, let me tell you, in our State, where so much of our economy is based on tourism, it is an imperative. It is jobs; it is livelihoods; and it really is what allows our small communities to keep their doors open.

In 2019, before the pandemic was upon us, we were looking at 1.33 million tourists who came to the State of Alaska by way of cruise ship. That is pretty significant. In 2020, there were 48 passengers. That is 48 passengers. That is not 48,000. So, in other words, you had an economy that was looking pretty strong and pretty good, and it absolutely went into a free fall.

Normally, the tourism industry generates more than $214 million in State and municipal revenue, more than $1.4 billion in payroll, $2.2 billion in visitor spending, and thousands of jobs. So Senator Sullivan and I are not doing nothing but going up until we were hit in 2020. The vastly diminished cruise season contributed to statewide unemployment rising from 6.2 percent to 11 percent. Southeast Alaska had greater unemployment, which increased from 7.7 to 13.9—17 percent of all jobs in the region impacted.

This kind of unemployment and this kind of stress is an extraordinary challenge. So Alaskans are trying to figure out is there a way to salvage there, and there are two points here scrape by but going up until we were hit in 2020. The vastly diminished cruise season contributed to statewide unemployment rising from 6.2 percent to 11 percent. Southeast Alaska had greater unemployment, which increased from 7.7 to 13.9—17 percent of all jobs in the region impacted.

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all Alaskans have had their first dose. So 43 percent are fully vaccinated, but we have got two issues that we are facing here; first, is the Centers for Disease Control has their no sail order for the cruise industry in place. We actually got some very encouraging news just last evening. CDC has acknowledged these changing circumstances with regard to vaccination. They updated their guidance for how to safely resume cruising, so that is good. That is a positive.

But we have got a second issue, and that second issue is that Canada has a ban on allowing passenger vessels to depart from or transit through their waters. We are dealing with a law that is controlling so much of this because, in the United States, we only allow domestically built, owned, and crewed vessels to operate on solely domestic trips. This is the Passenger Vessel Services Act, the PVSA.

So we have got a situation that without a Canada, a cruise to Alaska is a domestic ship. Canada has effectively been available to cruise companies that offer voyages to Alaska—not built in the United States, not crewed by U.S. citizens, not permitted to sail in Alaska. Canada making a stop in a foreign country because otherwise this violates the PVSA. So what we are trying to do, we are trying to work with the Canadians to resolve this issue. It has been tough making headway because the Canadians seem to think that it is a nonissue when it comes to their vaccines.

We have turned to a legislative fix, a temporary legislative fix. There are a lot of different opinions on PVSA and the Jones Act. I am not here to debate them today, but what I am trying to offer, along with Senator Sullivan, is a temporary fix that will allow the cruise ships to travel between Washington State and Alaska because what we are trying to do here—I am not trying to force the companies on trying to save communities that are so dependent on these vessels that bring these passengers up.

For them, it is critical. If we can’t get some level of relief, and we can’t get folks north, they are not going to—they have been on hold now since last year. So 14 months until we get into 2022, on top of what we have already seen, these businesses won’t be there.

What we are doing is we temporarily deem a voyage to Alaska from Washington State without a stop in Canada is, by law, a foreign voyage. So PVSA is not going to hold us back. I have worked with Senator Cantwell, and I have worked with Senator Blumenthal to address some of the issues that we have raised, and I thank them both for their efforts to work with me.

We have incorporated, in this amendment, three simple requirements—two of which the industry already adheres to—requiring defibrillators on ships, making sure that the passengers’ bill of rights is publicly available, and we asked the Secretary to consider a rule-making on how to safely return human remains in the tragic event that someone passes away on a cruise. These are simple, commonsense changes that ensure cruises are safe for passengers and the crew.

Along with Senator Sullivan and Congressman Young, I would ask the Senate to consider and pass the Alaska Tourism Recovery Act so that cruises can gain some semblance—some semblance—of opportunity in Alaska, as they have for so long.

So, again, I am here asking my colleagues here asking unanimous consent that Murkowski Amendment No. 593 be called up and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, reserving the right to object. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, reserving the right to object. Senators Murkowski and Sullivan have ably represented the very serious plight of the people of Alaska. I am very sympathetic to the economic and humanitarian situation that prompts this effort, the Alaska Tourism Recovery Act.

But I must say that the cruise line industry has a very inconsistent—that is a nice way of putting it—and deeply inaccurate record on consumer protection and worker safety. We worked out a number of amendments that are incorporated into this measure. They are basic protections during the pandemic and a negotiated compromise, and I thank my colleagues from Alaska for doing it in a way that really is a win-win for everyone, and that is the measure that is before us now.

So I will offer no objection. I understand that our colleague Senator Lee has an objection—I am not sure what they are at this point, but if he does, I look forward to working over the recess with my Alaska colleagues to see if we can reach agreement with Senator Lee and resolve his objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. Lee. Madam President, reserving the right to object, it would be a gross understatement to say that Alaskan tourism and, indeed, tourism around the country is suffering and has been throughout the pandemic.

The cruise industry which accounts for more than 50 percent of all tourists visiting Alaska every year, has been particularly decimated not only due to the pandemic but also because of an arcane law passed by Congress back in 1886.

This law, known as the Passenger Vessel Services Act, or PVSA, states that no ship that is foreign built, foreign owned, foreign flagged, or foreign crewed may transport passengers between two U.S. ports or places. So instead of operating continuously in U.S. waters, ships and cruise operators departing from the United States are forced to make stops in foreign ports in order to remain in compliance with this 130-year-old law.

In other words, we are literally shipping our tourism and our economic activity abroad to other countries and, in the process, we are destroying countless opportunities for our own coastal communities.

Now, you don’t have to take my word for it. You can google this and see it for yourself. Cruises from the United States, if they leave from the United States, must make stops in Canada, Mexico, or Pacific Island States in order to avoid incurring the heavy penalties of the Passenger Vessel Services Act. Instead of welcoming tourists and the dollars they spend into American ports, we drive them to Canada, to Mexico, and to Pacific Island States.

Does this law even succeed on its own protectionist terms? Does this law protect American shipbuilders? It decidedly does not. It decidedly does neither, in fact. Just to be clear, this is a point of differentiation here. I have no secret about the fact that I don’t like the Jones Act. The Jones Act is a separate beast from this. They are both beasts. I dislike both of them intensely. I would repeal both of them today if I had the chance. I understand, at least, with respect to the Jones Act, what the arguments are as to why we would want to keep them intact. I strongly disagree with them, and I believe U.S. consumers pay for them dearly, especially in places like Puerto Rico and in places like Hawaii, in parts of New England, and in other places where they have more limited access to the goods that they might otherwise have access to in the absence of the Jones Act.

There is a big difference between the PVSA and the Jones Act. At least with respect to the Jones Act, there are other considerations, and those considerations do not exist with respect to the PVSA.

Now, it is important to keep in mind, again, the difference between the Jones Act and the PVSA, which is that with the PVSA, we are dealing specifically with passenger vehicles, passenger vessels. I am directing my remarks today to those passenger vessels in the large passenger vessel category; that is, those with at least 800 passenger berths or more.

With respect to those, this is very significant because the United States has not built a single large cruise ship in over 60 years—not one, not a single one. With respect to large passenger vessels this law is literally protecting and no one.

At least with respect to the Jones Act, people can point out: Well, perhaps it is helping to nurture the U.S. shipbuilding industry. Again, I think that argument overlooks the fact that we are laying that burden on the backs of poor middle-class Americans in places like Puerto Rico and Hawaii and New England and Alaska and other
Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, my colleague Senator Murkowski and I, and Senator Lee, I believe, and Senator Lankford, and Senator Johnson, and Senator King, and Senator Whitehouse, and Senator Duckworth, and Senator Tester, this is the reason that the Canadian Government lobbies Congress to keep this law in place. Think about that for a minute.

This unfortunate situation has been exacerbated by the pandemic, during which Canada has closed its ports to cruise ships, making it, effectively, impossible for Alaskan cruises to carry on. But the only reason why Canada wields this tremendous authority over us is because of our own law—our own law that serves no purpose—the jobs, the commerce, the wealth, that could exist tomorrow.

Unfortunately, the bill that is now before us has deviated from that purpose. It now has poison pill provisions that add duplicative, unnecessary, and unrelated requirements that will harm, not help, the cruise industry.

Look, I remain ready, willing, and eager to negotiate the terms of this, but we have to provide relief. It is not just about an industry. It is not just about one State. It is about the access the American people have through their businesses or their own travel interests. We should be able to do this.

It makes no sense to anyone. No one could plan a road trip and say that we are not going to go to Canada unless we can touch back to a foreign country in the meantime. Nobody would fly to an adjacent State or across the country if, in the process, they had to fly to a third-party country merely in order to comply with some arcane Federal law—no one, except, of course, the very wealthy, who could still afford it. Most Americans can’t.

And the Americans who can least afford the last thing this law that serves no one, perhaps, except the foreign interests I mentioned, including, but not limited to Canada—the people who really suffer for that, are America’s workers. Shame on us if we don’t fix that.

Look, I remain hopeful, optimistic, and ever-willing to negotiate this. I have lots of amendments to offer up. In deference to my colleagues from Alaska, I am going to hold off on counterproposing them. But if I am making fits and starts, and they are ready to go, I hope we can negotiate our way through this. If we can’t, shame on us.

The PVSA is bad. It is bad news. We need to let it go.

For these reasons, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). The objection is heard.

The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, Madam President, my colleague Senator Murkowski did a good job of explaining some of the economic challenges—actually, the dramatic economic challenges—facing our State: small businesses, families, workers by the thousands who are really hurting right now because we lost the tourism season last year due to the pandemic and are on the verge, possibly, of losing another one, which could be devasting. That is the purpose of our legislation, not to create another challenge and bringing relief so that we can bring tourism back to Alaska. We are open for business.

You know, we have been able, in Alaska, to weather the health impacts of this virus in a way that we are proud of in Alaska, with one of the lowest death rates per capita—any death, of course, is horrible—but one of the lowest death rates, one of the highest testing rates per capita, the highest vaccination rates per capita, which is a miniscule if you look at how big our State is. But the economic impacts have been devastating, as Senator Murkowski laid before the committee, our oil and gas industry, our tourism industry—these sectors of the Alaska economy, which are critical, have lost thousands of jobs.

So this bill, the Alaska Tourism Recovery Act, is something that is very narrowly focused. It is very narrowly focused. It is to give our State a fighting chance this summer with regard to our tourism sector.

Now, I very much appreciate Senator Blumenthal and Senator Lee, in regard to their passion and focus on the issues that they have raised tonight. Some of the safety regulations on cruise ships, the PVSA Act—these are issues that they feel very passionately about and I appreciate that.

As they know, what we are trying to do here, Senator Murkowski and I, is not tackle those issues so much as to tackle the issue directly before Alaskans, and that is how to salvage a summer tourism season.

So despite what you have witnessed here on the Senate floor, I want to say I appreciate their willingness to continue to work with us. The clock is ticking, but we do have Senator Blumenthal’s and Senator Lee’s strong commitments to work with us to resolve these issues—both the ones that they care about and, certainly, the ones that matter to Alaskans—very soon.

And to our fellow Alaskans, my message is, don’t give up right now. Here on the Senate floor, despite what you have seen, there has actually been momentum and movement, and I am confident we can get there, and even with the CDC—even with the CDC.

Some of you might recall that I was here on the floor last week with Senator Scott of Florida, trying to move our legislation relating to the CDC’s role here. We are starting to see progress with them. So we are going to continue to fight and continue to try to move this.

Do not give up, Alaska, on our summer tourism. We haven’t. To the contrary, we have made progress. We are not there yet.

Finally, to our Canadian friends, we are going to continue to work with all of you as well. You can be part of the solution to help Alaska, to help Canada, in a cooperative spirit, as you are seeing here on the Senate floor from all of us on a number of these issues. It would be very much appreciated.

I anticipate and look forward to reaching out to my colleague and
friend, the Minister of Transportation, and others in the Canadian Government to try to make sure we can get this spirit of cooperation that will benefit both our State, our country, and your country.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I just want to make clear after Senator LEE’s statement, No. 1, that I appreciate my colleagues from Alaska being as cooperative as they have been.

These issues are a matter of vital consumer protection and worker safety. We are talking here about defibrillators and a requirement that there be certain minimum numbers on these ships. We are talking about bodies, tragically, having to be returned if there is a death on one of these ships. We are talking about some rights for consumers that the industry itself has approved and that we are just incorporating amendments into enabling the Department of Transportation to enforce. So I want to make clear that these are reasonable and, in fact, in my view, very minimal protections—a first-step, another step.

I also want to make clear that we have been able to reach with our colleagues from Alaska on them, and I am disappointed that our colleague from Utah has objected. But I will do my best to work with them in trying to resolve their objections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, to just wrap up this discussion, I really appreciate the comments from my colleague Senator SULLIVAN because I think you have really keyed in on where we are today.

The Alaska Tourism Restoration Act is such a narrowly defined in scope initiative, to again, create this very brief period of time for what Alaska or what will remain of a tourist season to proceed. But we are faced with bigger issues, and these issues clearly evoke great passion and debate, whether it is consumer protection or to Senator LEE’s concerns that he has raised.

The only legislative achievement so far for President Biden has been an eye-popping $1.9 trillion piece of spending legislation, giving us back a COVID–19 relief. It was so controversial that our Democratic colleagues didn’t bother to use the standard legislative procedure. Instead, they used the budget reconciliation process so they could make it a law without a single Republican vote, hardly coming together and unifying the country.

As expected, President Biden had the audacity to brand this legislation as the reason why we have made such progress in fighting COVID–19. He touted the fact that America has provided more than 220 million COVID vaccinations during his first 100 days in office. But he didn’t mention the fact that less than 1 percent of the funding in his signature legislation actually supported vaccinations—less than 1 percent. Less than 10 percent was directly related to COVID–19 at all.

If there were any doubts that this liberal playbook is all about to end, President Biden cleared that up last night. He talked about his more than $2.6 trillion American Jobs Plan, which relies on a very generous interpretation of the word ‘infrastructure,’ to shower money. He discussed the $1.8 trillion American Families Plan, which includes everything from universal preschool to free community college, to mandatory paid leave policies and tax provisions.

You know, you have to love politicians when they talk about giving away free stuff. The folks back home know better. Somebody has to pay for it. As my friend Senator Tim SCOTT said in the Republican response last night, these plans put Washington even more in the middle of Americans’ lives, from cradle to college.

These three proposals total more than $6 trillion—an amount so large, it is hard for any of us to wrap our head around it. That is on top of the money that was spent last year in a bipartisan effort to defeat COVID–19. The proposals equate to a spending rate of $60 billion a day during the President’s first 100 days in office.

Six trillion dollars is one-quarter of our gross domestic product. If you convert our country’s World War II spending into today’s dollars, the three Biden spending proposals are even more expensive than what it cost us to arm and defeat Imperial Japan and Nazi Germany.

I want to be clear. These aren’t wartime expenses. These aren’t even necessary expenses, in many cases. These proposals have absolutely nothing to do with our current fight against COVID–19. Two hundred billion dollars to build or retrofit “sustainable” places to live; $235 billion for families to leave; $178 billion on electric vehicle chargers—more socialism for rich people; $400 billion for home-based care. This money adds up pretty quickly.

I am not saying our country should cut off all of our spending altogether. There are necessary expenses and investments that need to be made. But this is not the time for a spending binge. We need to make smart financial decisions. That means next generation, not drive them further and further into debt.

The biggest question here, though, as with any type of government spending, is, How are you going to pay for it? For Biden administration, the answer is simple: higher taxes. In fact, the President has proposed the largest tax hikes in more than half a century.

Now, economics 101 would teach you that tax increases aren’t a clear and easy way to boost revenue, especially when your economy is already on a fragile footing. President Obama observed as much when we were recovering from the great recession of 2008, that raising taxes during a recovery from a recession is a bad idea. Raising trillions of dollars in new taxes will not set us up for a strong recovery; it will simply throw even more wrenches into our sluggish economic engine.

Prior to the COVID–19 pandemic, the American economy was on a roll. The economy was booming. Unemployment was at a 50-year low. Companies were coming back on shore, moving their headquarters to the United States, in part because of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act set the stage for this recovery.

Instead of building upon what we did in 2017, the administration now wants to repeal those tax provisions in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and double down on the old, tired talking points that America can simply print and regulate itself into prosperity.

Massive tax hikes are not the way to stabilize a shaky recovery, and I worry how much damage these increases will do if our Democratic colleagues insist on making our economy more partisan, party-line legislating.

The President did nothing to ease my concern about another looming problem, and that is the crisis on our border. For months, the President and members of his administration have denied what is a clear and growing crisis on the border. I hoped he might finally acknowledge the reality of the
situation in his prime-time address and commit to working together with us to solve it, but no such luck. Instead, he talked about the need to provide a solution for DACA recipients and under-take broader immigration reform.

I want to be clear here. I agree that Congress should take action to give DACA recipients the legal certainty and stability they deserve. This is a priority for folks on both sides of the aisle, and I hope we will finally be able to get a bill on the President’s desk to help these very vulnerable people who have done nothing wrong. More broadly, there is no denying our immigration system is in need of reform. It is outdated and inefficient and simply doesn’t meet the needs of our country today. But we are not ready for those types of conversations until we solve the immediate crisis at the border.

Last month alone, more than 172,000 migrants crossed our southern border, and 100,000 crossed in February. Nearly 19,000 individuals who came across last month were unaccompanied children.

We have seen migration in the past, surges, but never anything like this and never during a pandemic. There are serious concerns for our law enforcement officials, our nongovernmental associations, and, of course, to the migrants themselves.

Something needs to be done now before the crisis grows even larger. If you are concerned about the safety and the food in the oven catches on fire, are you going to keep stirring the pot on the stove? Are you going to set the table or call your kids to come downstairs for dinner? No. You are going to put the fire out and put it out now.

Once we have taken action on the border crisis, I hope we can have seri-ous, bipartisan discussions about immi-gration reform and finally provide DACA recipients the certainty they de-serving, but that can’t happen until the crisis on the border is addressed.

Like I said, I am disappointed that the President didn’t address this in his speech last evening. I was hoping he would be willing to work with a bipar-tisan group of Senators and Congress-men who are eager to take action.

Last year, Senator Mannix, Arizona and I introduced the Bipartisan Border Solutions Act, a straightforward and commonsense way to address this crisis. The bill already has the support of Members from both parties and in both Chambers, as well as a number of respected organizations. We would be glad to gain the support of the administration as well. But you can’t solve a problem until you first acknowledge that you have a problem, and we have a problem with the crisis on the border.

This is not going to get any better. We know that much of this migration is seasonal, and so the high numbers—more than 300,000 that we have seen so far this year—are going to translate into even more numbers next month and next month and next. So the time to deal with this is now, but, like I said, until the administration acknowledge that there is a problem and that we need to act together, it is going to get nothing but worse.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDENT OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, as I begin my remarks today, I first want to express my appreciation to Senator Tim Scott for the address that he gave last night following the joint address to Congress by the President.

I so appreciated the remarks that he made, how he reminded us of the importance of common sense and using that common sense to find common ground as we look to address the issues that affect the issues that affect Tennesseans. That is such a timely reminder. I likewise appreciated his comments about the importance of reconciliation, one to another, and the importance of redemption as we, each and every one, go about our work each day.

And I was inspired by Tim Scott’s words to become a more perfect Union. Timely reminders—well done and greatly appreciated by many Tennesseans and individuals who have reached out to say: I was so touched by listening to Tim Scott—his remarks.

Many of our Tennesseans have also expressed their concern with some of the provisions that were there in President Biden’s address.

They felt as if this was something that kind of doubled down on decades of failed policies that were seeking to prioritize dependence on a welfare State overlooking at families and commu-nities but pushing that dependence on a welfare state.

There wasn’t anything groundbreaking that was there in the remarks, apart from the prioritization of children, which is eye-popping, and really will take your breath away when you stop and think about it. And for a long time, my Democratic colleagues have championed programs that treat people like individual clients instead of families and communities.

So, here we are, and we are staring down the Biden doctrine, and it is a very large and expensive and trillions of dollars—trillions of dollars. We are talking about $6 trillion since January 20. This is astounding. And those dollars are being spent to incentivize dependence on the Federal Government to supplant the nuclear family with the Federal government and to centralize control here in Wash-ington, DC.

If you don’t believe me, just take a little peek at what the Biden administration has done during their first 100 days. They started with a $1.9 trillion blue-State payday that bailed Demo-crats cities out of the fiscal holes that they had made for themselves.

Earlier this month, they introduced a $2.3 trillion—yes, trillion with a “t”—trillion-dollar infrastructure boon-doggle that would force families and businesses to rely on a government handout to comply with the mandates pulled directly from the Green New Deal.

They even rolled out a total election overhaul that blatantly violates the Constitution by removing all control from the States and placing it right here in Washington, DC—removing local election commissions, removing from your State legislature, and sending the authority to handle these elections to Washington, DC.

And last night, during his address to a joint session of Congress, President Biden offered a few details on his American Families Plan, which, by all estimates—you got it, another big pricetag—$1.8 trillion.

The numbers really are staggering. Not counting the cost of S. 1, these ef-forts will add up to a combined $6 trillion. And we haven’t even factored in annual appropriations, which will add over $1 trillion to that grand total.

Let’s put these numbers in context. We are already $21 trillion in the national debt due to $10.6 trillion. That is all the debt—every penny of Federal debt—that had accumulated from George Washington to George Bush.

So $10.6 trillion, that is the debt total when President Obama left office. And then with the Obama-Biden administration, that debt nearly dou-bled. When President Obama left office—that is right, you are looking over that 8-year period of time at right at doubling that debt.

In his first 2 years in office, deficits increased so much that Admiral Mullen—then-Chairman of the Joint Staff in 2009—had to warn that the na-tional security threat, our Nation’s debt. President Biden is on track to smash those records.

Bear in mind these numbers; George Washington to George Bush, $10.6 trillion. It nearly doubles as you have the Obama-Biden administration, and now since January 20, we are talking about $6 trillion.

If your local city commission were spending money at this rate, you would be at city hall banging down the doors. But my Democratic colleagues are all on board, even though what they have actually put on paper is nothing but a series of wish lists they have wanted to start checking off since 2010. But those lists have a very important purpose. They curated them with so-called free programs and big promises that will serve two purposes: first, to persuade people to cede authority over their lives, families, businesses; and, second, to totally centralize power here in Washington, DC.

It is truly stunning, truly stunning what my Democratic colleagues have...
allowed themselves to propose. Last night, the President of the United States directly addressed the American people and said: Don’t think, just give us control.

When he unveiled the American Families Plan, he spent a great deal of time on all of the wish list programs he hopes will eventually be sent to his desk for his signature but not a lot of time on how he plans to pay for these programs.

I think it is important to state for the record that every program President Biden asked us to endorse has a cost. The Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget estimates that the American Families Plan alone—this one program—will result in a deficit impact of $300 billion over a decade—massive costs.

President Biden claimed he can pay for all of this with taxes. He said: It’s time for corporate America and the wealthiest 1% to pay their fair share.

And then he said that 55 of the Nation’s biggest corporations made $40 billion in profits that can and should be taxed.

But here is the problem: Even if they were taxed 100 percent of their $40 billion in profits, that would pay for less than 1 percent of this administration’s proposed $7 trillion in total spending. And yet how did the President describe these programs? Universal pre-K, universal, free community college—free.

Look at this pricetag. Families won’t have to spend a dime, won’t have to spend a dime on childcare. The American Families Plan will put money in your pocket.

Now, as I said, universal, free—you won’t have to spend a dime; it is going to put money in your pocket. It is taken care of. Don’t think. Just take the dime out of your pocket. Where does this money come from? Every single penny that comes into the American Families Plan will put money in your pocket.

What they did do: destroyed our healthcare system, pushed tuition at public colleges and universities out of reach for low-income students, and they currently levies massive tax penalties against working-class families who depend on the federal government.

The Biden administration has set some lofty goals for itself. And I have to admit, the end results look pretty tempting on paper; that is, if you don’t look too close.

There is a reason why the President has offered so few details about how his ideas would work in practice, and it is because he knows, without a doubt, that if this shows the true cost of signing on the dotted line that the people would not be with him in this effort.

Throughout the pandemic, the American people kept each other safe and took care of their friends and neighbors. When I talk to Tennesseans about church, I can tell what they really have as their values: faith, family, freedom, hope, opportunity. They understand that defending one of those virtues means defending them all for everybody. But here is the problem: Even if they just didn’t work.

That is exactly why the Biden administration put on the table last night in very vague, poll-tested language that really said nothing but threatened unprecedented levels of government control. But I suppose from their perspective, you don’t need details when all you are really asking your fellow countrymen to do is to submit; just take the deal.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. Kaine. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO SCOTT MAGERS

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, one family in Southcentral Kentucky has waited more than 70 years to give their hero a proper tribute. Last year, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, DPAA, identified the remains of Navy Seaman 2nd Class Howard “Scott” Magers from Barren County. Over Memorial Day weekend, a grateful nation will honor this Kentuckian’s sacrifice as he finally comes home. I would like to take a moment today to add my personal gratitude for Scott’s service and his family’s sacrifice.

Those who knew Scott remembered a soft-spoken young man with a kind heart and a winning smile. In January 1941, he enlisted in the Navy at the age of 17. Like millions of other men and women of the “greatest generation,” Scott put his own ambitions on pause to defend the country he loved. After completing his training and making one trip home to Kentucky before his 18th birthday, Scott was stationed aboard the USS Oklahoma at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

On that Sunday morning, the Japanese forces raining bombs down on unsuspecting American sailors. Torpedoes pumped the Oklahoma, tearing open her hull and igniting an inferno inside. Within minutes, the massive ship capsized, and more than 400 of its crew plunged into the water below.
In the chaos, more than 2,400 American servicemembers lost their lives. The tragic events of that morning elicited a forceful response as the United States entered the Second World War. Over the next 4 years, heroes were forged on the battlefield and home as our country defeated the forces of tyranny in defense of the American way of life.

Like thousands of families, the Magers could only wonder and pray over Scott’s fate. Although he would never make it home, he had sent a telegraph before the bombing to his loved ones in Kentucky. In a message delivered on Christmas Eve, Scott shared his love and his holiday cheer. His loved ones held tight to this last compassionate connection to Scott that reflected his best qualities.

In the following years, the Navy attempted to identify the remains of those killed on the Oklahoma. Unfortunately, the vast majority couldn’t be accounted for. They were buried together in 46 plots at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, also known as the Punchbowl.

In 2015, the DPAA exhumed the USS Oklahoma Unknowns. Using DNA as dental and other identifying records, they were finally able to identify Scott’s remains and give his family the opportunity for proper burial in Kentucky.

Over 1,300 Kentucky servicemembers remain unaccounted for by the DPAA. We have never forgotten these patriots, and we will continue searching to bring them home. I am grateful for the ongoing efforts of the DPAA to bring closure to more families like this one.

On behalf of my Senate colleagues, I would like to send our sincere condolences to Scott’s family and express our thanks for his brave service to our Nation. We are proud this Kentucky hero will receive the honor he earned.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, today I missed the vote on passage of S. 914, as amended, in order to attend an event related to vaccine distribution in Baltimore City with Vice President KAMALA HARRIS. Had I been in attendance, I would have voted yes on this important, bipartisan bill.

SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN INNOVATION ACT

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I would like to thank my colleague from Ohio for working together on a bipartisan package and ensuring our priorities are included in the final bill passed by the Senate.

Mr. SCHUMER. Let me take a moment at the end to make a few points. First, the issue of China’s predatory actions against American intellectual property is one that we must address as part of the competition bill. Second, my friends from Ohio and Delaware, Senators PORTMAN and CARPER, are to be commended for their work on this issue in the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Third, I have committed to work with Chairman Peters, Ranking Member PORTMAN, and other relevant committee chairs and ranking members to reach an agreement on the text of the Safeguarding American Innovation Act so that it can be included in the Endless Frontier legislation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO ABIGAIL CHILDS

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Abigail for her hard work as an intern in my
Washington, DC. office. I recognize her efforts and contributions to my office as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Abigail is a native of Casper. She is a senior at the University of Wyoming, where she studies political science and gender and women’s studies. She has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made her an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of her work is reflected in her great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Abigail for the dedication she has shown while working for me and my staff. It was a pleasure to have her as part of our team. I know she will have continued success with all of her future endeavors. I wish her all my best on her next journey.

TRIBUTE TO ARIANNA DELGADO

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Arianna for her hard work as an intern in the Senate Republican conference. I recognize her efforts and contributions to my office as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Arianna is a native of Maryland. She is a senior at the University of Maryland, College Park, where she studies government and politics. She has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made her an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of her work is reflected in her great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Arianna for the dedication she has shown while working for me and my staff. It was a pleasure to have her as part of our team. I know she will have continued success with all of her future endeavors. I wish her all my best on her next journey.

TRIBUTE TO NOLAN MAYHEW

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Nolan for his hard work as an intern in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. I recognize his efforts and contributions to my office as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Nolan is a native of Colorado Springs. He is a graduate of the United States Air Force Academy, where he studied English literature. He has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made him an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of his work is reflected in his great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Nolan for the dedication he has shown while working for me and my staff. It is a pleasure to have him as part of our team. I know he will have continued success with all of his future endeavors. I wish him all my best on his journey.

TRIBUTE TO SARAH MERLIN

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation to Sarahi for her hard work as an intern in my Casper office. I recognize her efforts and contributions to my office as well as to the State of Wyoming.

Sarahi is a native of Casper and a student at Casper College. She has demonstrated a strong work ethic, which has made her an invaluable asset to our office. The quality of her work is reflected in her great efforts over the last several months.

I want to thank Sarahi for the dedication she has shown while working for me and my staff. It was a pleasure to have her as part of our team. I know she will have continued success with all of her future endeavors. I wish her all my best on her next journey.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY KIM AE SUN HUNTER

Ms. HASSAN. Madam President, I am proud to recognize Emily Kim Ae Sun Hunter as April’s Granite Stater of the Month. In response to the surge in hate crimes against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, AAPI, Emily is organizing a peaceful gathering in downtown Portsmouth to demonstrate support for New Hampshire’s AAPI community.

Emily was born in Seoul, South Korea. When she and twin sister were 5 months old, they were adopted by a couple in New Hampshire. Growing up in a small, tight-knit community, Emily and her sister quickly learned what it was like to be the only people of color in a room. The sisters were also the target of hate, which left a lasting impression on both of the girls.

Emily—now a mentor for Asian-American women at her company and a strong voice in the AAPI community—was shocked and horrified, as so many Americans were, by the mass shooting in Atlanta, GA, that left eight people dead, including six women of Asian descent.

In response, Emily decided to take action by organizing a peaceful gathering to show support for the AAPI community and help share resources to combat discrimination. Emily, who has never organized an event like this before, has also taken to social media and raised more than $6,500 for AAPI organizations across the country.

Emily’s dedication to uplifting members of the AAPI community and encouraging others to do the same earned her the Granite Stater of the Month as we join together to stand with the AAPI community and condemn the un-American attacks that we have seen.

TRIBUTE TO NICK ARCHER

Mr. KING. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional man in my home State of Maine, Nick Archer. I have been so fortunate to have been surrounded by outstanding people both as my time as Governor of Maine, as a private citizen of Maine, and now as U.S. Senator. Some of those people have been woven into my world through my family’s work, and Nick Archer is one of those individuals.

Nick recently retired from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection after nearly 35 years of employment. But to Nick—and thankfully for us Mainers—his union at Maine DEP was more than a job. His interest in protecting the environment spans over four decades and extends into so many of his passions in life. Not being one to shy away from difficulty, Nick understood the history and the importance of industry, agriculture, and forestry in Maine but also realized the environment needed to be protected for the vibrant future of Maine’s land and waterways.

Nick brought his care, compassion, and confidence into every position he held, whether building relationships or communicating between the two and was known for his common sense and matter-of-fact approach. Nick’s approach was always in the spirit of compromise but firmly rooted in the protection of our great resources. Solution focused—he set expectations high for integrity, innovation, and ingenuity and enjoyed thinking outside the box.

As his career wasn’t impactful enough, Nick also gave his time to so many community service activities. An avid outdoorsman, he was in leadership roles at both the local and State levels in Fish and Game Clubs and Sportsman’s Alliance of Maine. If there was a need at a fishing derby or any outdoor activity involving youth engagement, Nick Archer was the first to sign up and donate both time and money. He is a cheerleader for a myriad of causes from veterans organizations to local Rotary clubs. I am thankful Nick is still a part of the Granite State for his next chapter and spending time with his favorite people, his family.

In Maine, we are blessed with people who have exceptional work ethic and a piece of their heart in their communities and those people often do not want any recognition. I am sure Nick is one of those people, but having known him, having his assistance to my office staffs, and knowing his truly altruistic nature, I will take the risk and some day proud hand—hugs Nick for his dedicated service and commitment to the State of Maine and to the communities it encompasses.

REMEMBERING DR. MALCOLM DORMAN

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, I rise today to commemorate the life and legacy of Dr. Malcolm Dorman. I had the privilege of knowing Dr. Dorman for nearly 40 years. He was a dear friend, whose kindness and compassion was felt by all around him. He loved his family and friends deeply.
and would do anything for them. He was a man of great faith, served his synagogue faithfully, and steadfastly supported many Jewish causes. In 1995 he was awarded the Man of the Year Award by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, and in 2006, he was awarded the 2006 Guardian of Israel Award by Shimon Peres, former Prime Minister of the State of Israel and Nobel Peace Prize Winner.

Dr. Dorman was a spectacular surgeon who saved many lives and exuded commitment and love for his patients. For 25 years, he served as the chairman of the Department of Cardiovascular Surgery and cochairman of the Department of Cardiovascular Medicine at the Miami Heart Institute. He then moved to the JFK Medical Center in Atlantis, FL, where he was the medical director of cardiac surgery and established and directed the Valulvar Heart Institute. Along with the countless patients he helped heal, Dr. Dorman invested in the growth of students as a member of the Florida Atlantic University Board of Trustees and FAU’s Charles E. Schmidt College of Medicine Advisory Board. He selflessly gave his time and effort to serve others and help them grow into all that they could be.

Ann and I are praying for all of Dr. Dorman’s family, friends, and loved ones. He exemplified what it means to love and to serve and was a dependable friend I looked up to. We mourn this loss. He exemplified what it means to love and to serve and was a dependable friend I looked up to. We mourn this loss.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

PRIVILEGED NOMINATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

On request by Senator Jon Tester, under the authority of S. Res. 116, 112th Congress, the following nomination was referred to the Committee on Veterans Affairs: Patricia L. Ross, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Congressional and Legislative Affairs), vice Brooks D. Tucker.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC-838. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Flupyradifurone; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions” (FRL No. 10020-49-OCSFP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-839. A communication from the Director, Regulatory Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Rural Energy for America Program” (RIN0770-AQ90) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-840. A communication from the Senior Officer, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Qualified Mortgage Definition Under the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z); General QM Loan Definition; Delay of Mandatory Compliance Date” (RIN1370-AAAA) received in the Office of the President of the Senate April 27, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-841. A communication from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “2020 Fair Lending Report of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection”; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-842. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; Arkansas; Arkansas Regional Haze and Visibility Transport State Implementation Plan Revisions; Correction” (FRL No. 10022-74-Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-843. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Sulfur Content Limitations for Fuels” (FRL No. 10022-98-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-844. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; California; Feather River Air Quality Management District” (FRL No. 10022-35-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-845. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Sulfur Content Limitations for Fuels” (FRL No. 10022-98-Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-846. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Air Plan Approval; NYS; NYS Program Administrative Rules” (FRL No. 10022-85-Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-847. A communication from the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation’s fiscal year 2020 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-848. A communication from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the apportionment population for each state as of April 1, 2020, and the number of Representatives to which each state would be entitled, to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-849. A communication from the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation’s fiscal year 2020 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-850. A communication from the Chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s fiscal year 2020 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-851. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Civil Rights, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department’s fiscal year 2020 annual report relative to the Notice and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-852. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s fiscal year 2020 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-853. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s fiscal year 2020 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-854. A communication from the Acting Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bureau’s fiscal year 2020 report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-855. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation’s fiscal year 2020 report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-856. A communication from the Director, Office of Civil Rights, Department of Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDEN, and Mr. BINGHAM):

S. 1443. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to establish requirements and responsibilities for entities that use, store, or share personal information, to protect personal information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 1444. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to establish requirements and responsibilities for entities that use, store, or share personal information, to protect personal information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. ERSKINE):

S. 1445. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit treatment of student loan payments as elective deferrals for purposes of contributions and distributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1446. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make technical improvements to the Net Price Calculator system and other programs that may have a more accurate understanding of the true cost of education; to the Committee on Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. SMITH, and Ms. ERSKINE):

S. 1447. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to extend the period during which certain reclamation fees are required to be paid; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. ERSKINE):

S. 1448. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish a program to address addiction and overdoses caused by illicit fentanyl and other opioids, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAIN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1449. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to protect personally identifiable information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. Tester):

S. 1450. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for expanded coverage of services furnished by genetic counselors under part B of the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CONNERS):

S. 1451. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to implement policies to end preventable maternal, newborn, and child deaths globally; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. ERSKINE):

S. 1452. A bill to require a standard financial disclosure of all financial relationships (including the receipt of grants and other related payments) of employees and officers of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security with transportation companies; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1453. A bill to reauthorize title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve and encourage innovation in international education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 1454. A bill to require the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to oppose assistance by the Bank for any country that exceeds the graduation threshold of the Bank and is of concern with respect to religious freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAIN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1455. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to provide for the protection of land and water resources adversely affected by coal mining carried out before August 3, 1977, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 1456. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to enter into a 10-year arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct and update biennially a study on the effects of State legalized marijuana programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. WACHOB, Mr. WARREN, Mr. WEDDEN, Mr. BALDWIN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1457. A bill to establish programs to address addiction and overdoses caused by illicit fentanyl and other opioids, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. SMITH):

S. 1458. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to encourage the planting of cover crops following planting and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1459. A bill to provide for the protection and investment in certain Federal land in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1460. A bill to amend the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to preserve and protect broadband; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1461. A bill to establish a program to award grants to entities that provide transportation connections to critically underserved urban communities and rural communities to green spaces; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Ms. SMITH):
S. 1462. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to harmonize thera-
peutic equivalence rating determinations; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and 
Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):
S. 1464. A bill to amend the Higher Edu-
cation Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Education to develop a plan to address the needs of homeless children, youth, and families; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL: S. 1465. A bill to establish a competitive grant program for highway-rail grade crossing improvement projects; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI:
S. 1466. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to establish a national plan to improve telecommunications and information technology to support the Department of Veterans Affairs to carry out a series of clinical trials on the effects of cannabis on certain Federal student loans are in default, and to direct the Comptroller General of the Office of the United States Comptroller General to report to the title IX coordinator at an eligible institution of higher education on programs that use algorithms to manipulate the availability of health care services for children with disabilities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PORTMAN: S. 1474. A bill to reaffirm the importance of the energy tax credit; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 1478. A bill to impose notice and consent requirements on internet platforms that use algorithms to manipulate the availability of content on the platform; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO: S. 1479. A bill to protect and promote the freedom of speech legally; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. SCHUMER: S. 1480. A bill to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to discount the energy tax credit; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CASEY): S. 1481. A bill to provide duty-free treatment for certain goods from designated reconstruction Opportunity Zones in Pakistan and Afghanistan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL: S. 1482. A bill to increase Government accountability for administrative actions by reinvigorating administrative Pay-As-You-Go; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT): S. 1483. A bill to authorize the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to issue a final rule to establish a forgivable loan program for remote recreational business uses; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. TESTER: S. 1484. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to provide a report to Congress on the need to add certain land to the National Wildlife Refuge System, to designate new areas for recreation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN: S. 1485. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include fuel cells using mechanical power as resources.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. CASEDY, Mrs. SADIE, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. MURKOWSKI):
S. 1486. A bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: S. 1487. A bill to ensure that certain incidents involving a covered employee that are reported to the title IX coordinator at an eligible institution of higher education are reviewed by the president of the institution and not less than 1 additional member of the institution’s board of trustees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. SCHATZ: S. 1491. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the management of forage fish; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN): S. 1494. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include fuel cells using mechanical power as resources.
By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):
S. 1466. A bill to promote international press freedom, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):
S. 1467. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to fund demonstration projects to improve recruitment and retention of child welfare workers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):
S. 1468. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to ensure protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer youth and their families; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN):
S. 1469. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to establish the Emerging Technology Standards-Setting Task Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. COONS):
S. 1499. A bill to facilitate efficient investments and financing of infrastructure projects under the long-term job creation through the establishment of an Infrastructure Financing Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 1500. A bill to permit Amtrak to bring civil and criminal avoidance suits in Federal district court to enforce the rights set forth in section 24308(c) of title 49, United States Code, which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight transportation in using a rail line, junction, or crossing; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARNEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HIRONO, Mr. V. H. HOLLER, and Mr. SANDERS):
S. 1501. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules relating to inverted corporations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. TULLY):
S. 1502. A bill to make Federal law enforcement officer peer support communications confidential, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. DAINES):
S. 1503. A bill to require the Secretary of State to submit a report to Congress describing certain violations by Mexican authorities of the U.S.-Mexico Legal Assistance Treaty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. KENNEDY:
S. 1504. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue rules requiring enhanced disclosures for blank check companies during initial public offering and pre-merger stages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY:
S. 1505. A bill to require the Commander of the Commodity regulations relating to vessel response plans to include notifications with respect to search and rescue missions; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):
S. 1506. A bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to carry out a grant and revolving fund program to make funds available for projects to increase the resiliency and energy efficiency of communications networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN:
S. 1507. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate certain limitations with respect to pre-production plastic pellet pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. CASSIDY):
S. 1508. A bill to provide for the use of emergency use authorization data and world evidence gathered during an emergency to support premarket applications for drugs, biological products, and devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO:
S. 1509. A bill to expand access to capital in underserved markets by providing resources for the Small Business Administration to approve additional Non-Federally Regulated Lending Programs, to make guarantees to small businesses through the Small Business Administration to small business concerns in low-income and moderate-income neighborhoods; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. PETTERS (for himself and Mr. BURK):
S. 1510. A bill to establish a task force to identify potential countervailable subsidies, dumping, and circumvention with respect to trade, to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TULLY, Mr. TESTER, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):
S. 1511. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 with respect to payments to certain public safety officers who have become permanently and totally disabled as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. TESTER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. HENRICH, Ms. MUKOWSKI, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. KING, Mr. TULLY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. V. H. HOLLER, Mr. VAN HOLLER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. HASAN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KAIN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SINEMA, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. Warnaok, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BENNET, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. CASSIDY):
S. 1512. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand access to telehealth services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. BARRASSO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KING, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. PAUL, Mr. COONS, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. CORNYN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. WARNEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. PADILLA, Ms. MENEDEZ, Mr. HASSAN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. WARNock, Mr. KAIN, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. HENRICH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HICKENLOOGER, Mr. REED, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MEKRELEY, and Mr. OSSOFF):
S. 1513. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue rules requiring enhanced disclosures for blank check companies during initial public offering and pre-merger stages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KAIN (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. MANCHIN):
S. 1521. A bill to require certain civil penalties to be transferred to a fund through amounts which are paid for the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program at the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. COTTON, Ms. CAPITO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAWLEY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. TULLIS, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RISCH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. FEIGENBAUM, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. HOEVEN):
S. 1522. A bill to allow reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mrs. PORTMAN).

S. 1523. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act and title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to establish requirements regarding prescription drug benefits; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOMER, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. EMRICH, Ms. HERNANDEZ, and Mr. WICKER).

S. Res. 194. A resolution celebrating the 194th anniversary of Arbor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. COTTON).

S. Res. 196. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CHAMBER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LUCIAN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. CRAPO).

S. Res. 198. A resolution designating May 5, 2021, as the “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls”; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. HAYWORTH).

S. Res. 197. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 1, 2021, as “Silver Star Service Banner Day”; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. Kaine, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KING, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SMYTH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBuchar, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. Peters, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MEEKLEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. CARPER).

S. Res. 189. A resolution recognizing the roles and contributions of the teachers of the United States in building and enhancing the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States and agreed to.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KAR�, Mr. HURST, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. HIRONO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAIN, Mrs. CANTWELL, Mr. CANTWELL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HASSAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. KLOBuchar, Ms. WARREN, Mr. ROSEN, Mr. MEEKLEY, Mr. SHAHEEN, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARL, and Mr. BOOKER).

S. Res. 199. A resolution condemning the horrific shootings in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 16, 2021, and reaffirming the commitment of the Senate to combating hate, bigotry, and violence against the Asian American and Pacific Islander community; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. TUCKER, Ms. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. ERNST, Mr. WICKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. Moran, Mr. Young, Mr. CASSEDY, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. CARPER).

S. Res. 200. A resolution condemning recent hate crimes committed against Asian American and Pacific Islanders; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WAREH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KING, and Mr. SCOTT).

S. Res. 201. A resolution amending the Standing Rules of the Senate to enable the participation of absent Senators during a national crisis; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KAIN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COONS).

S. Res. 202. A resolution designating May 7, 2021, as “United States Foreign Service Day” in recognition of the men and women who have served, or are presently serving, in the Foreign Service of the United States, and honoring the members of the Foreign Service who have given their lives in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. WYDEN).

S. Res. 203. A resolution condemning the horrific attack in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 15, 2021, and expressing support and prayers for all of those affected by that tragedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HASSAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. SHAHEEN, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. CRAPO).


ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 128

At the request of Mr. Cassidy, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 128, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the treatment of direct primary care service arrangements as medical care, to provide that such arrangements do not disqualify deductible health savings account contributions, and for other purposes.

S. 137

At the request of Mr. Tillis, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 169, a bill 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, and for other purposes.

S. 344

At the request of Mr. Tester, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 344, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for concurrent receipt of veterans’ disability compensation and retirement pay for disability retirees with fewer than 20 years of service and a combat-related disability, and for other purposes.

S. 442

At the request of Mr. Collins, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 442, a bill 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.

At the request of Mr. Burr, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven), the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Marshall) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Moran) were added as cosponsors of S. 490, a bill to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

At the request of Mr. Cardin, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Reed) was added as a cosponsor of S. 481, a bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration.

At the request of Ms. Ernst, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Sanders) was added as a cosponsor of S. 454, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to designate one week each year as “Buddy Check Week” for the purpose of outreach and education concerning peer wellness checks for veterans, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) was added as a cosponsor of S. 611, a bill to deposit certain funds into the Crime Victims Fund, to waive matching requirements, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Cardin, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Ms. Hyde-Smith), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kelly) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Warnock) were added as cosponsors of S. 614, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to improve the transportation initi- atives program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Thune, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Lankford) was added as a cosponsor of S. 617, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Boozman, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Tillis) was added as a cosponsor of S. 657, a bill 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, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Young, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Marshall), the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines), the Senator from Iowa (Ms. Ernst) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cruz) were added as cosponsors of S. 659, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations relating to commercial motor vehicle drivers under the age of 21, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. Blackburn, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Daines) was added as a cosponsor of S. 710, a bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study to evaluate the activities of sister city partnerships operating within the United States, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Whitehouse, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Murphy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 714, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for current year inclusion of net CFC tested income, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Barrasso, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Murphy) was added as a cosponsor of S. 828, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Casey, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. King) was added as a cosponsor of S. 853, a bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to increase the age of eligi- bility for children to receive benefits under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Merkley, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Feingold) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kelly) were added as cosponsors of S. 910, a bill to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to cannabis- related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Warnock) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) were added as cosponsors of S. 936, a bill to require online marketplaces to collect, verify, and disclose certain information regarding high-volume third party sellers of consumer products to inform con- sumers.

At the request of Mr. Markey, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. Padilla) was added as a cosponsor of S. 966, a bill to require the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a Climate Change Education Program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Blunt, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. Ernst) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren) were added as cosponsors of S. 967, a bill to provide for the automatic acquisition of United States citizenship for certain internation- ally adopted individuals, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Paul), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Thune), the Senator from Maine (Mr. King), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Rounds), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. Duckworth) and the Senator from Miss- ouri (Mr. Blunt) were added as cosponsors of S. 1024, a bill to enhance our Nation’s nurse and physician workforce during the COVID–19 crisis by recapturing unused immigrant visas.

At the request of Mr. Lee, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1052, a bill to improve the poverty measurement methodology used by the Bureau of the Census to more accurately measure poverty in the United States.

At the request of Mr. Cardin, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. Ernst) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1249, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to modify the maximum paycheck protection program loan amount for farmers and ranchers, sole proprietors, independent contractors, and self-employed individuals, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Braun, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kelly) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1251, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program to reduce barriers to entry for farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners in certain voluntary markets, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Cardin, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Moran) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1300, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Brown, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. Feinstein) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Peters) were added as cosponsors of S. 1392, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

At the request of Mr. Yung, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. Ernst) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. Warren) were added as cosponsors of S. 1393, a bill to provide for the automatic acquisition of United States citizenship for certain internationally adopted individuals, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Casey), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Paul), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Thune), the Senator from Maine (Mr. King), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Rounds), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. Duckworth) and the Senator from Miss- ouri (Mr. Blunt) were added as cosponsors of S. 1249, a bill to improve the poverty measurement methodology used by the Bureau of the Census to more accurately measure poverty in the United States.
At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1315, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items under the Medicare program.

S. 1325
At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOUZMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1325, a bill to ensure that men seeking an abortion are informed of the medical risks associated with the abortion procedure and the major developmental characteristics of the unborn child, before giving their informed consent to receive an abortion.

S. 1334
At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1334, a bill to amend the Toxic Substance Control Act to codify a Federal cause of action and a type of remedy available for individuals significantly exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, to encourage research and accountability for irresponsible discharge of those substances, and for other purposes.

S. 1338
At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1338, a bill to repeal the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act, and provide for the discoverability and admissibility of gun trace information in civil proceedings.

S. 1339
At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1339, a bill to require United States agencies to conclude information regarding financial transactions with the Government of the People’s Republic of China or its affiliates in any petition for certification or recertification with the Student and Exchange Visitor Program.

S. 1373
At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1373, a bill to reduce, from 21 years of age to 18 years of age, the minimum age at which a person may obtain a handgun from a Federal firearms license.

S. 1385
At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHUTZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1385, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 1417
At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1417, a bill to establish a Venezuela Reconstruction Fund, and for other purposes.

S. J. Res. 15
At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. J. Res. 15, a joint resolution 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”.

S. Res. 149
At the request of Mr. KELLY, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 149, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should continue to support the A–10 Thunderbolt II attack aircraft program, also known as the Warthog and A–10C or OA–10C.

S. Res. 167
At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 167, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of “Countering International Parental Child Abduction Month” and expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should raise awareness of the harm caused by international parental child abduction.

S. Res. 185
At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 185, a resolution requesting that the President transmit to the Senate not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the possession of the President relating to the Administration’s discussions and plans to assess, mitigate, and prevent growing inflation.

S. Res. 188
At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 188, a resolution expressing the appreciation for the Trump Administration for the creation of Operation Warp Speed and the historic development of a COVID–19 vaccine.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):
S. 1443. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit treatment of student loan payments as elective deferrals for purposes of employer matching contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, today I have introduced the Retirement Parity for Student Loans Act. This legislation would permit employers to make matching contributions to workers under 401(k) and similar types of retirement plans as if a worker’s student loan payments were salary re- duction contributions to the retirement plan. This legislation will help workers who cannot afford to both save for retirement and pay off their student loan debt by providing them with employer contributions to build their retirement savings. This legislation is a common sense fix to the rules that govern employer-sponsored retirement plans and I urge my colleagues to sup- port this legislation. I ask unanimous consent that this 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. 1443
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa- tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “Retirement Parity for Student Loans Act”.

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF STUDENT LOAN PAY- MENTS AS ELECTIVE DEFERRALS FOR PURPOSES OF MATCHING CON- TRIBUTIONS.
(a) In General.—Subparagraph (A) of section 402(a)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “and” at the end of clause (i), by striking the period at the end of the clause (ii) and inserting “,” and” and by adding at the end the following new clause:
“(iii) subject to the requirements of paragraph (13), any employer contribution made to a defined contribution plan on behalf of an employee on account of a qualified student loan payment.”.
(b) Qualified Student Loan Payment.—Paragraph (4) of section 402(c)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subpara- graph:
“(D) Qualified student loan payment.—The term ‘qualified student loan payment’ means a payment made by an employee in repayment of a qualified education loan (as defined in section 221(d)(1)) incurred by the employee to pay qualified higher education expenses, but only—
“(i) to the extent such payments in the aggregate for the year do not exceed an amount equal to—
“(I)(I) the limitation applicable under section 402(c) for the year (or, if lesser, the employ- ee’s compensation (as defined in section 415(c)(3)) for the year), reduced by
“(II) the elective deferrals made by the em- ployee for such year, and
“(iii) if the employee certifies to the em- ployer making the matching contribution under this paragraph that such payment has been made on such loan.

For purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘qualified higher education expenses’ means the cost of attendance (as defined in section 47(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as in effect on the day before the date of the en- actment of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997) at an eligible educational institution (as def- ined in section 221(d)(1))

(c) Matching Contributions for Quali- fied Student Loan Payments.—Subsection
(m) of section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating paragraph (13) as paragraph (14), and by inserting after paragraph (12) the following new paragraph:

"(13) Matching contributions for qualified student loan payments.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraphs (11)(B), (12), and (13) of this subsection, matching contributions made to a defined contribution plan on account of a qualified student loan payment shall be treated as a matching contribution for purposes of the requirements described in paragraph (4)(A)(iii), an employer contribution described in section 221(d)(1).''.

(ii) STUDENT LOAN PAYMENTS .—

"(1) permitting a plan to make matching contributions on account of qualified student loan payments as described in section 401(m)(13).''.

(E) 403(b) PLANS.—Subparagraph (A) of section 403(b)(12) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following: "A plan which is established and maintained by an employer which is described in subsection (a)(1), and any regulated multistate insurance company which is described in section 408(p), and which provides for matching contributions on account of qualified student loan payments as described in section 401(m)(13) shall not be taken into account in determining whether the arrangement satisfies the requirements of clause (ii) and any regulations thereunder.".

(F) 457(b) PLANS.—Subparagraph (b) of section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the period the following: "A plan which is established and maintained by an employer which is described in subsection (a)(1) shall not be treated as failing to meet the requirements of this subsection solely because the plan, or another plan maintained by the employer which meets the requirements of section 401(a), provides for matching contributions on account of qualified student loan payments as described in section 401(m)(13).".

(g) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or such Secretary's delegate) shall prescribe regulations for purposes of implementing the amendments made by this section, which shall provide that:

(1) permitting a plan to make matching contributions for qualified student loan payments, as defined in section 401(m)(4)(D) and 408(p), under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this section, at a different frequency than matching contributions are otherwise made under the plan, provided that the frequency is not less than annually;

(2) permitting employers to establish reasonable procedures to claim matching contributions for such qualified student loan payments under the plan, including an annual deadline (not earlier than 3 months after the close of each plan year) by which a claim must be made; and

(3) promulgating model amendments which plans may adopt to implement matching contributions on such qualified student loan payments for purposes of sections 401(m), 408(p), 408(b), and 401(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to contributions made for years beginning after December 31, 2021.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. COONS):

S. 1451. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to implement policies to end preventable maternal, newborn, and child deaths globally; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I am pleased to be joined by my friend and colleague from Delaware, Senator BURKHARDT. We stand today to introduce legislation that will make the United States one of the world's top spenders on maternal and child health. Our legislation would make it the policy of the United States to lead an effort to end preventable deaths of mothers, newborns, and young children in the developing world by 2030.

For years Sen. Coons and I have led efforts to ensure robust funding for the U.S. Agency for International Development's maternal and child health programming, which have formed the backbone of the U.S. commitment to help end preventable child and maternal deaths globally.

Due in part to American leadership and generosity, many lives have already been saved. Nevertheless, far too many mothers, newborns, and young children continue to succumb to disease and malnutrition that could easily be prevented. The impacts of COVID-19 are exacerbating these gaps and disproportionately affecting the world's most vulnerable, undermining decades of progress.

Nearly 300,000 women die annually from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. In addition, a significant proportion of deaths of children under five are the result of preventable and treatable diseases. We do not have to guess at how to treat.

In the country and community ownership. We do not have to guess at how to treat.

In the year 2030, but continued U.S. leadership and continued U.S. leadership and child deaths worldwide by the year 2030. Mr. President, we continue to make progress.

Chris Coons, to reintroduce the Reach to End Preventable Deaths of Mothers, Newborns, and Children Under Five Act of 2021.

Our bill aims to reach these mothers and children with simple, proven, cost-effective interventions that we know will help them survive. A concentrated effort could end preventable maternal and child deaths worldwide by the year 2030. Continued U.S. leadership and support from the international community are critical to success.

To achieve this ambitious goal, our bill would require the implementation of a strategy focused on bringing to scale the highest impact, evidence-based interventions, with a focus on country and community ownership. These interventions would be specific to each country’s needs and include support for the most vulnerable populations. We must guess at what interventions will work in the reality is that thousands of children die each day of conditions we know today how to treat.

These life-saving interventions include clean birthing practices, vaccination, nutritional supplements, hand-washing with soap, and other basic needs that remain elusive for far too many women and children in developing countries. This must change. In addition, our bill provides for the establishment of a Maternal and Child Survival Coordinator at USAID who would focus on implementing the five-year strategy and verifying that the most
To promote transparency and greater accountability, our bill also would require detailed public reporting on progress toward implementing the strategy.

Other bipartisan initiatives, such as the successful President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, or PEPFAR, which was started by President George W. Bush, demonstrate that results driven interventions can turn the tide for global health challenges. Applying lessons learned from past initiatives, our bill would provide the focus and the tools necessary to accelerate progress toward ending preventable maternal and child deaths.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator Coons and me in supporting this legislation that will save the lives of mothers and children around the world.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):
S. 1459. A bill to provide for the protection of and investment in certain Federal land in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the “Protecting Unique and Beautiful Landscapes by Investing in California (PUBLIC) Lands Act.” This legislation would increase protection for over 1 million acres of Federal public lands throughout northwest California, the Central Coast, and Los Angeles, including nearly 600,000 acres of new wilderness, more than 583 miles of new wild and scenic rivers, and the expansion of an existing national monument by more than 100,000 acres.

This legislation would preserve our public lands for the benefit of current and future generations and help protect California’s communities from the impacts of the climate crisis. The “PUBLIC Lands Act” is grounded in the best conservation principles: it expands access to the outdoors for all, addresses disparities in access to nature, supports locally led efforts, and is based on science.

In Northwest California, this bill would designate new wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, recreation and conservation areas, and forest and watershed restoration areas. Importantly, it would increase wildfire resiliency in Northwest California, where the impacts of the climate crisis have resulted in more frequent and severe wildfires.

Along the Central Coast, the bill would designate nearly 260,000 acres of public land in the Los Padres National Forest and Carrizo Plain National Monument as wilderness, and establish a 400-mile long Condor National Recreation trail, stretching from Los Angeles to Monterey County. The designations in the bill would protect the Central Valley's abundant biodiversity, including threatened and endangered species.

In Southern California, the bill would expand the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument and establish a new National Recreation Area along the foothills and San Gabriel River corridor. Los Angeles County is one of the most park-poor, densely populated, and polluted regions in the Nation—this legislation would begin to rectify that by providing increased outdoor opportunities for all Angelenos, ensuring that disadvantaged communities can more easily benefit from our public lands.

I want to highlight that this legislation protects existing water rights, property rights, and land-use authorities. The bill does not create any new public lands—rather, it protects existing public lands through the high-value designation as wilderness in order to keep these lands as untouched and wild as possible.

The science is becoming increasingly clear that we must conserve 30 percent of our lands and waters by 2030 in our efforts to solve the climate crisis, protect nature, and save America’s wildlife. This legislation would provide a down payment on that goal, helping California and the Biden Administration meet our 30x30 goals and reverse the worst effects of climate change.

The bill would also provide outdoor recreation opportunities to park-poor communities. It is imperative that as we conserve our public lands, we do so in a way that also reverses racial and economic disparities in access to nature and parks.

This bill enjoys the support of hundreds of outdoor professionals and elected officials, community groups, and businesses and local outfitters. It is the product of significant public engagement in the legislative process over decades.

I would like to thank my colleagues and conservation champions, Representatives JARED HUFFMAN, SALUD CARBAJAL, and JUDY CHU, for championing these bills in the House. I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass the “PUBLIC Lands Act” as quickly as possible.

Thank you, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CASEY, Mr. ROUNDS, and Ms. SMITH):
S. 1458. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to encourage the planting of cover crops following prevented planting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD, as follows:


S. 1458

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 “Cover Crop Flexibility Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. COVER CROPS PLANTED DUE TO PREVENTED PLANTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 508A of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—
(A) in paragraph (1)(B)(ii)—
(i) by striking “collect an indemnity” and inserting the following: “collect—
(II) an indemnity payment that is equal to the prevented planting guarantee for the first crop, if the second crop—
(bb) cannot be harvested for grain or other uses unrelated to livestock forage or conservation, as determined by the Corporation;”;

(b) in paragraph (3)—
(i) by inserting “a second crop described in item (aa) or (bb) of paragraph (1)(B)(ii), or” before “double cropping”; and

(ii) by striking “make an election under paragraph (1)(B)(ii)” and inserting “makes an election under paragraph (1)(B)(ii)”; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following:
“(D) PREVENTED PLANTING COVERAGE FACTORS.—For producers that plant cover crops following prevented planting, the Corporation may provide separate prevented planting coverage factors that include prevented planting costs and the cost of cover crop seed.”;

(b) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 522 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1522) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(2) COVER CROPS.—In general.—The Corporation shall carry out research and development, or offer to enter into 1 or more contracts with 1 or more qualified persons to carry out research and development, regarding a policy to insure crops on fields that regularly utilize cover crops.”;

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—Research and development under subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) a review of prevented planting coverage factors described in section 508A(f) and an evaluation of wheelchair accessible cover crop seed costs and costs related to grazing in the calculation of a factor;

(ii) the extent to which cover crops reduce the risk of subsequent prevented planting;

(iii) the extent to which cover crops make crops more resilient to or otherwise reduce the risk of loss resulting from natural disasters such as drought;

(iv) the extent to which increased regularity of using cover crops or interactions with other practices such as tillage or rotation affects risk reduction;

(v) whether rotational, adaptive, or other prescribed grazing of cover crops can maintain or improve risk reduction; and

(vi) how best to account for any reduced risk and provide a benefit to producers using
cover crops through a separate plan or policy of insurance.

"(C) Report.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Corporation shall make available on the website of the Corporation, and submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, a report that—

"(i) describes the results of the research and development carried out under subparagraph (A); and

"(ii) includes any recommendations with respect to those results.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, along with my livestock producer protection bill, I am also introducing legislation today to eliminate the November 1 haying and grazing date for cover crops.

Cover crops provide a lot of environmental benefits. They improve soil health, reduce erosion and nutrient runoff, improve water quality, and sequester carbon. They also benefit farmers, since their animals can graze these crops, or the cover crops can be harvested to provide forage for livestock. Currently, the haying and grazing date—the date on which farmers can start harvesting or grazing cover crops outside of the primary nesting season, which ends August 1 in South Dakota. Early winter weather in these States can cause cover crops to freeze before they can be used for hay and grazing.

The legislation I am introducing today with my colleague Senator STA-BIXENOW would fix this problem by letting farmers harvest and graze cover crops outside of the primary nesting season, which ends August 1 in South Dakota, allowing for both farmers and our environment to benefit from these crops.

Protecting our planet is imperative, and government certainly has a role to play in promoting clean energy and sound environmental policy, but putting the government in charge of pretty much every aspect of American life—indeed, putting the government in charge of pretty much every aspect of American life—as the Green New Deal would do—is not the answer. Innovation, not government, is the key to addressing environmental challenges.

Unfortunately, President Biden is embracing a whole host of Green New Deal-like policies. Take his so-called 30-by-30 directive directing the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and USDA’s own agencies to provide recommendations to conserve 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030.

I have already heard from ranchers and landowners in South Dakota who are concerned about the measures the administration could pursue to meet this goal, including Federal land acquisitions and burdensome regulations on private landowners, many of whom are already doing everything they can to promote the health of their land.

There is also serious reason to doubt the government’s ability to manage a vast new amount of land. The Federal Government already frequently fails to properly manage the land it already has. Yet some believe that we can give the Federal Government huge new swaths of land, and somehow the government will manage it properly.

Yet that is but a small part of these socialist fantasies. They assume that the government will achieve levels of efficiency and productiveness that the government has simply never demonstrated. It is the triumph of fantasy over experience. Surely, the people espousing socialist fantasies have sat in long lines at the DMV or remembered how the Obama administration had more than 3 years to prepare for the opening of the ObamaCare exchange program that encouraged and helped a working website in that time period. Yet the Green New Deal’s proponents are advocating that we put the government in charge of pretty much every aspect of American life.

Socialists and the Democrats parroting their ideology don’t want to believe it, but the truth is that private individuals are often a lot more efficient, effective, and innovative than government. It has to be focusing our energies on supporting that efficiency and effectiveness and innovation instead of attempting to solve our environmental problems by giving the government more than it can handle.

I will continue working with Congress to advance policies that promote clean energy and improve our environment without placing heavy burdens on American workers or American families. I will continue to advocate for policies that encourage and harness the ingenuity of the American people in facing our environmental challenges, and I will continue to oppose legislation that prioritizes supposed environmental gains over the well-being of the American people.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Ms. BALS-SCHENK):

S. 1469. A bill to amend the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to meet the needs of homeless children, youth, and families, and honor the assessments and priorities of local communities; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce bipartisan legislation that would better align the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) homeless assistance programs with other federal agencies’ homelessness programs and provide greater flexibility to local communities to address youth homelessness.

According to the latest estimate from HUD, there are over 580,466 homeless individuals in the United States. This number includes an estimated 161,548 individuals in California, including children and youth. However, if you compare that with data from other federal agencies, a different story is told.

For example, the Department of Education identified 1.3 million students experiencing homelessness during the 2018-2019 school year. This includes an estimated 271,528 public school students in California, almost double the total number of homeless individuals (including adults) identified by HUD in California.

The disparity between the homeless numbers reported by HUD and the Department of Education are not just mere statistical differences; they have real consequences.

For instance, not only do children and families considered “homeless” under HUD’s definition are eligible for vital homeless assistance programs. Those children and families who do not meet HUD’s definition will therefore continue to fall through the cracks.

Our bill would allow HUD homeless assistance programs to serve extremely vulnerable children and families, specifically those staying in motels or in doubled-up situations because they simply have nowhere else to go, and as such children are particularly susceptible to abuse and trafficking because they are often not served by a case manager, and therefore remain hidden from potential social service providers.

Communities that receive Federal funding through HUD’s competitive application process are also unable to prioritize or direct resources to help children and families who don’t meet the current definition of homelessness.

In addition to fixing the issue with competing federal definitions of homelessness, our bill would provide communities with new flexibility to use Federal funds the way they see fit to address local needs. Our bill requires HUD to assess the extent to which Continuums of Care use separate, specific, age-appropriate criteria for determining the safety and needs of children and unaccompanied youth and divert people to safe, stable, age-appropriate accommodations.

Finally, our bill would improve transparency and give a better sense of the homeless crisis facing our country by requiring HUD to include data on all categories of homelessness in its Point in Time count and Annual Homelessness Assessment Report.

Mr. President, I ask for unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the measure.

I would like to thank Senator Bob PORTMAN for his support on this critical issue and for joining me in introducing this bill, and I implore our colleagues to support the “Homeless Children and Youth Act.”
April 29, 2021

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE S2361

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and MRS. GILLIBRAND) to introduce legislation to ensure that at least one Federal Reserve Governor has demonstrated primary experience in supporting or protecting the rights of workers.

Our legislation is not the first to require a member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors to have a particular area of expertise. Indeed, as part of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act, which passed the Senate by a vote of 95-4 and was signed into law on January 12, 2015, Congress amended the Federal Reserve Act to require at least one of the seven Federal Reserve Governors to be an individual “with demonstrated primary experience working in or supervising community banks.” Our legislation would ensure that workers get the very same representation that community bankers already have on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

As we all are aware, the Federal Reserve has a dual mandate of stable prices and maximum employment. Our bill is designed to better ensure that future Boards of Governors continue the current Board’s focus on its full employment mandate as evidenced by its explicit acknowledgement last August in its revised Statement on Longer-Run Goals and Monetary Policy Strategy that “maximum employment is a broad-based and inclusive goal.” This reflects the Fed’s “appreciation of the benefits of a strong labor market, particularly for many in low-and moderate-income communities,” with policy decisions to be informed by the Board’s “assessments of the shortfalls of employment from its maximum level” rather than by “deviations from its maximum level” as in its previous statement. While this may not seem like a huge difference, it is reflective of the Board’s “view that a robust job market can be sustained without causing an outbreak of inflation.”

To put it more simply, this current Federal Reserve “will remain highly focused on fostering as strong a labor market as possible for the benefit of all Americans,” and our legislation seeks to ensure that future Federal Reserve Boards will continue to do the same.

COVID-19 has shown us just how essential workers are to our economy and our physical well-being. We all know grocery store workers, nurses, first responders, delivery workers, and millions of other workers in both the public and private sectors who, despite the risk to their own health, have been literally holding together the fabric of our society and economy so that we can make it safely to the other side of this public health emergency. As such, they too deserve at least one member of the Board of Governors with demonstrated primary experience in supporting or protecting the rights of workers.

I thank the AFL-CIO, Columbia University Professor and Nobel Laureate Joseph Stiglitz, MIT Professor and Former International Monetary Fund Chief Economist Simon Johnson, and Georgetown University Professor Adam Levine for their support, and urge our colleagues to join in pushing to enact this legislation.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Livestock Regulatory Protection Act of 2021.”

SEC. 2. PROHIBITON ON PERMITTING CERTAIN EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Section 322 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661a(f)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence beginning “It is hereby declared”—

(1) the Clean Air Act to prohibit the issuance of permits under title V of that Act for certain emissions from agricultural production; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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. 1475

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 “Livestock Regulatory Protection Act of 2021.”

SEC. 2. PROHIBITIONS ON PERMITTING CERTAIN EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Section 322(f) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661a(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as clauses (i) through (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(2) in the undesignated matter following clause (iii) (as so redesignated), by striking “Approval of,” and inserting the following:

“(B) NO RELIEF OF OBLIGATION.—Approval of—;

(3) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through “No partial” in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated) and inserting the following:

“(1) PROHIBITIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—No partial;”;

(4) by adding at the end following:

“(2) CERTAIN EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.—No permit shall be issued under a permit program under this title for any carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, methane, or nitrous oxide emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.”.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, last week, the junior Senator from Massachusetts and the Congresswoman from the 14th District in South Dakota, the Congresswoman from the 14th District in South Dakota, reintroduced the Green New Deal resolution. I think most Americans remember this socialist fantasy from when these Members introduced it 2 years ago. It would be hard to forget a proposal with that pricetag. There was one think of a bill that put forward the initial proposal and released a first estimate that found that the Green New Deal would cost between $51 trillion and $93 trillion over 10 years. Let me just repeat that—between $51 trillion and $93 trillion over 10 years.

To put that number in perspective, our entire Federal budget in 2019—our entire Federal budget—was well under $5 trillion. It was a hard time learning to live where we are going to get that kind of money. A massive tax hike on the rich wouldn’t get us close to paying for this. But I don’t think I am the only one who isn’t sure where we would get the money for this. I don’t think the plan’s authors have a very clear idea of that either. In fact, the entire Green New Deal resolution is notable for its complete lack of specificity.

It proposes outlandish, impossible goals, like upgrading every single building in the United States—every single building—in the next 10 years for maximum energy and water efficiency, as well as comfort, but it offers zero—zero—specifies for how we might actually accomplish them. I am not surprised because they are not close to accomplishing everything the Green New Deal’s authors want to accomplish over the next decade without enormous economic pain.

So often, when hearing the policies of the far left, environmental and otherwise, I am struck by how they leave people out of the equation. Now, of course, the individuals proposing these plans don’t think they are leaving people out of the equation. The Green New Deal’s authors are clearly under the impression that they are creating a paradise for American families—if paradise includes the government supervision and administration of just about every aspect of American life.

Yet the reality is that, like so many utopian plans, most of the environmental left’s sweeping ideas for remaking our society would have nightmarish effects in practice: higher energy costs, reduced economic growth, sharp increases in the cost of essential commodities like groceries, huge tax hikes, and job losses.

Today, I want to talk about just one example of the damaging potential of environmental extremism, which has relevance for a bill I am introducing today.

There has been an increasing tendency on the part of the environmental left to demonize the consumption of beef, and this tendency is creeping into the mainstream. Earlier this week, food website Epicurious—a site a lot of Americans turn to when they are wondering what to cook for dinner—announced that it will no longer add new recipes featuring beef. The website said its move is not anti-beef but pro-plant-based, but pretty much wrong on both counts.

First of all, the move to demonize beef could have real consequences for a lot of ranchers, like those I represent in South Dakota. If the demand for beef drops, some of these ranchers may be out of a job. Of course, the Green New Deal’s authors would probably suggest a government program to help
I also introduced a bill to advance long-stalled biofuel registrations at the EPA. Regulatory inaction has stifled the advancement of promising technologies, like ethanol derived from corn kernel fiber, even though some of these fuels are already being safely used in States like California. My bill would speed up the approval process for these innovative biofuels. This would allow biofuel producers to capitalize on the research and facility investments they have made and improve on the margins while further lowering emissions and helping our Nation’s corn and soybean producers by reinforcing this essential market.

Just last week, I joined colleagues from both parties to cosponsor the Growing Climate Solutions Act, which is legislation to make it easier for agriculture producers and foresters to participate in carbon markets. This bill is a great example of the kind of bipartisan environmental improvements that are possible when it comes to climate legislation. So, as I said, I strongly believe in protecting our environment, but I believe that we need to protect our environment in a way that takes account of people, too. That means promoting a legislation that is good for our environment and for our economy, that is good for our environment and good for American families.

That is why I have introduced proposals like the Soil Health and Income Protection Program, or SHIPP. This program, a short-term version of the Conservation Reserve Program, is a win for both our environment and for farmers and ranchers. SHIPP, which became law as part of the 2018 farm bill, provides an incentive for farmers to take their lowest performing cropland out of production for 3 to 5 years. Like the Conservation Reserve Program, it includes biodiversity and promotes soil health and water quality while improving the bottom line for farmers.

The remarks of Mr. Thune pertaining to the introduction of S. 1458 are printed in today’s RECORD under “Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”

By Mr. Kaine (for himself and Mr. Graham):

S. 1458. A bill to promote international press freedom, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President. As we have been interested in clean energy issues for a long time and have been introducing legislation to support clean energy development for more than a decade. In February, I introduced annual funding bills on a bipartisan basis for a number of years after the Democratic leader and I first introduced it, but the House has omitted it from its recent bills, and the Senate has had to secure its inclusion in the final bills. Passing this legislation would give livestock producers long-term certainty that their livelihoods will not be compromised by overzealous environmental crusaders.

I believe very strongly in protecting our environment. I have been an outdoorsman all my life. In many ways, outdoors men and women are the original environmentalists. If you value spending time in the outdoors—whether you hunt or hike, fish or swimming—it is likely you are going to care a lot about keeping our air and water clean, preserving native species, and safeguarding our natural resources.

I have been interested in clean energy issues for a long time and have been introducing legislation to support clean energy development for more than a decade. In February, I introduced annual funding bills on a bipartisan basis for a number of years after the Democratic leader and I first introduced it, but the House has omitted it from its recent bills, and the Senate has had to secure its inclusion in the final bills. Passing this legislation would give livestock producers long-term certainty that their livelihoods will not be compromised by overzealous environmental crusaders.

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By Mr. Kaine (for himself and Ms. Baldwin):

S. 1497. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to ensure protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) youth and their families; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President. According to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) youth are at an increased risk for experiencing maltreatment compared to non-LGBTQ youth. Because of limited exposure to mandated reporters as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the youth is that the maltreatment that some youth experience has gone unrecognized and underreported. Research prior to the pandemic demonstrated that LGBTQ youth were more likely to experience physical, emotional, and sexual abuse by a parent or guardian when compared to their heterosexual peers. Risk for harm of vulnerable youth also extends far beyond physical safety. LGBTQ youth are at a disproportionately high risk for depression, suicidal ideation and suicide, and self-harming behaviors, with rates of attempted suicide of around 2 to 10 times those of peers.

These risks for maltreatment often result in LGBTQ youth entering the child welfare system. Studies have found that, “LGBT” young people are overrepresented in child welfare systems, despite the fact that they are likely to be underreported because they risk harassment and abuse if they disclose their LGBTQ identity. This over-representation of LGBTQ youth in the foster care system raises concerns about issues in the child abuse and prevention space. Additional research is needed to understand the risk of abuse and neglect for LGBTQ youth, particularly those identifying as transgender. This information will yield invaluable information to be used in developing targeted prevention strategies to reduce the rates of adverse childhood experiences of LGBTQ youth.

This is why I am pleased to introduce today the Child Welfare Workforce Support Act with my colleague Senator Baldwin. This bill directs the Secretary to conduct a five-year demonstration program for child welfare service providers to implement targeted interventions to recruit, select, and retain child welfare workers. This demonstration program will focus on building an evidence base of best practices for reducing barriers to the recruitment, development, and retention of individuals providing direct services to children and families. Funds will also be used to provide ongoing professional development to assist child welfare workers in meeting the diverse needs of families with infants and children with the goal of improving both the quality of services provided and the sustainability of such careers. Investing resources in determining what practices have the greatest impact on the successful recruitment and retention of child welfare workers will assist in developing an evidence-base for future federal investment in this space.

I hope that as the Senate considers reauthorizing the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act that we consider the Child Welfare Workforce Support Act and recognize the vital role that child welfare workers play to improve outcomes and protect our most vulnerable infants and children.

By Mr. Durbin (for himself and Mr. Blumenthal):

S. 1500. A bill to permit Amtrak to bring civil actions in Federal district court to enforce the right set forth in section 24308(c) of title 49, United States Code, which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the rail line, junction, or crossing; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

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

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Rail Passenger Fairness Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

(1) Congress created Amtrak under the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-158).

(2) Amtrak began serving customers on May 1, 1971, taking over the operation of most intercity passenger trains that private, for-profit railroads were required to operate. In exchange for assuming these passenger rail operations, Amtrak was given access to the national rail network.

(3) In return for relief from the obligation to provide intercity passenger service, railroads over which Amtrak operated (referred to in this section as “host railroads”) were expected to give Amtrak a priority in using the rail lines required to operate. In 1985, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-419), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(4) In 1973, Congress passed the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-146), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the rail lines required to operate. In 1985, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-419), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(5) In 1997, Congress passed the Amtrak Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-385), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the rail lines required to operate. In 1997, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-385), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(6) In 2003, Congress passed the Railpool Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-156), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.


(8) In 2007, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-461), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(9) In 2009, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-64), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(10) In 2010, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-299), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(11) In 2012, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-149), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(12) In 2014, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-98), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(13) In 2016, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-145), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(14) In 2018, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-232), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.

(15) In 2020, Congress passed the Railpool Authorization Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-9), which gives intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation preference over freight trains when using the national rail network.
transportation in using a rail line, junction, or crossing. This right, which is now codified as section 24308(c) of title 49, United States Code, states: “Except in an emergency, intercity rail passenger transportation provided by or for Amtrak has preference over freight transportation in using a rail line, junction, or crossing unless the Board determines that such preference is inconsistent with the public convenience and interest.” A rail carrier affected by this subsection may apply to the Board for relief. If the Board, after an opportunity for a hearing under section 24301 of title 49, determines that preference for intercity and commuter rail passenger transportation materially will lessen the quality of freight transportation provided, such carrier shall establish the rights of the carrier and Amtrak on reasonable terms.”

(5) Many host railroads have ignored the law referred to in paragraph (4) by refusing to give passenger rail the priority to which it is statutorily entitled and giving freight transportation the higher priority. As a result, Amtrak’s on-time performance on most host railroads is poor, has declined between 2014 through 2019, and continues to decline.

(6) According to Amtrak, 6,300,000 passengers on State-supported and long-distance trains, representing a decrease of 1,000,000 passengers, or approximately 2 years, cause host railroads to choose to give freight trains priority.

(7) Poor on-time performance wastes taxpayer dollars. According to Amtrak’s Office of Inspector General, a 5 percent improvement of on-time performance on all Amtrak routes would result in $32,100,000 in cost savings to Amtrak in the first year. If on-time performance on long-distance routes reached 75 percent for a year, Amtrak would realize an estimated $51,900,000 in operating cost savings, with a one-time savings of $336,000,000 due to reductiun in equipment replacement needs.

(8) Historical data suggests that on-time performance on railroads in which the existence of an effective means to enforce Amtrak’s preference rights:

(A) Two months after the date of the enactment of the Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2008 (division B of Public Law 110–432), which includes provision for equitable or other relief in the United States District Court of Columbia to enforce the preference rights granted under this subsection.”

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 24301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “and section 24308(c)” before “, only the Attorney General”.

By Mr. DURBIN for himself, Mr. REED, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. WARNER, Mrs. STEINSTEIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. VAN HOLLAND, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN.

S. 1501. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules relating to inverted corporations; to provide a mechanism to enforce its statutory preference right in order to fulfill its congressionally mandated mission of providing on-time and trip-time competitive service to its passengers).

(10) Amtrak does not have an effective mechanism to enforce its statutory preference right in order to fulfill its congressionally mandated mission of providing on-time and trip-time competitive service to its passengers).

(11) In Amtrak’s entire history, the only enforcement action initiated by the Attorney General was against the Southern Pacific Transportation Company in 1979.

(12) Congress supports continued authority for the Attorney General to initiate an action, but Amtrak should also be entitled to bring a private cause of action in a United States district court to enforce its statutory preference rights.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZE AMTRAK TO BRING A CIVIL ACTION TO ENFORCE IT PREFERENCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 24308(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended, by adding at the end the following: “Notwithstanding sections 24103(a) and 24308(c), Amtrak shall have the right to bring an action for equitable or other relief in the United States District Court of Columbia to enforce the preference rights granted under this subsection.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 24301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “and section 24308(c)” before “, only the Attorney General”.

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 “Stop Corporate Inversions Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO RULES RELATING TO INVERTED CORPORATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 7874 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(b) INVESTMENTS TREATED AS DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 7871(a)(4), a foreign corporation shall be treated for purposes of this title as a domestic corporation if—

“(A) such corporation would be a surrogate foreign corporation if subsection (a)(2) were applied by substituting ‘80 percent’ for ‘40 percent’, or

“(B) such corporation is an inverted domestic corporation.

“(2) INVESTED DOMESTIC CORPORATION.—For purposes of this subsection, a foreign corporation shall be treated as an invested domestic corporation if, pursuant to a plan (or a series of related transactions)—

“(A) the entity completes after May 8, 2014, the direct or indirect acquisition of—

“(i) substantially all of the properties held directly or indirectly by a domestic corporation, or

“(ii) substantially all of the assets of, or substantially all of the business of, a domestic partnership, and

“(B) after the acquisition, either—

“(i) substantially all of the stock of the foreign corporation is directly or indirectly owned by the members of the domestic partnership, or

“(ii) the management and control of the expanded affiliated group which includes the entity occurs, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States, and such expanded affiliated group has significant domestic business activities.

“(3) EXCEPTION FOR CORPORATIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRY OF ORGANIZATION.—A foreign corporation which is treated as a domestic corporation under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not be treated as an inverted domestic corporation if after the acquisition the expanded affiliated group has substantial business activities in the foreign country in which or under the law of which the entity is created or organized when compared to the total business activities of such expanded affiliated group. For purposes of paragraphs (1)(B)(v)(I) and the preceding sentence, the term ‘substantial business activities’ shall have the meaning given such term under regulations in effect on January 18, 2017, except that the Secretary may issue regulations increasing the threshold percent in any of the tests under such regulations for determining if business activities constitute substantial business activities for purposes of this paragraph.

“(4) MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B)(iii)—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall preclude regulations for purposes of determining if control of an expanded affiliated group is to be treated as occurring, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States. The Secretary shall provide that the management and control of an expanded affiliated group shall be treated as occurring, directly or indirectly, primarily within the United States if substantially all of the executive officers and senior management of the expanded affiliated group who exercise day-to-day responsibility for making decisions involving strategic, financial, and operational policies of the expanded affiliated group are based or primarily located within the United States. Individuals who in fact exercise day-to-day responsibilities shall be treated as executive officers and senior management regardless of their title.

“(B) SIGNIFICANT DOMESTIC BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B)(v)(I), an expanded affiliated group has significant domestic business activities if at least 25 percent of—

“(i) the employees of the group are located in the United States, or

“(ii) the assets of the group are located in the United States, or

“(iii) the employees of the group are based in the United States, or

“(B) the employee compensation incurred by the group is incurred with respect to employees based in the United States.
“(D) the income of the group is derived in the United States, determined in the same manner as such determinations are made for purposes of determining the amount available to the group for purposes under subtitle C of subpart F of part V of title I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except that the term ‘United States’ means the States of the United States of America (including the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).”
Whereas all of the following players should be congratulated for their teamwork, sportsmanship, and display of impressive athletic talent, including—
(1) Kysre Gondrezick; 
(2) Gabby Curry; 
(3) Sophia Fischer; 
(4) Alli Stumler; 
(5) Becca Heffelfinger; 
(6) Madison Lilley; 
(7) Kendyl Paris; 
(8) Reagan Rutherford; 
(9) Heron Scheitz; 
(10) Avery Skinner; 
(11) Madi Skinner; 
(12) Alli Stumler; 
(13) Ashani’ Tealer; 
(14) Lauren Tharp; and 
(15) Riah Walker; and
Whereas the University of Kentucky Wildcats are the pride of the students, alumni, and loyal fans of the University and the Commonwealth of Kentucky: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) congratulates the University of Kentucky Wildcats for—
(A) winning the 2020 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division 1 Women’s Volleyball Championship; and
(B) completing a successful 2020-2021 season; and
(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate prepare an official copy of this resolution for presentation to—
(A) the President of the University of Kentucky, Dr. Capilouto; 
(B) the Athletics Director of the University of Kentucky, Mitch Barnhart; and 
(C) the Head Coach of the University of Kentucky Women’s Volleyball Team, Craig Skinner.

SENATE RESOLUTION 190—RECONCILING 50 YEARS OF SERVICE BY THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION, COMMONLY KNOWN AS AMTRAK
Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. ERNST, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LUIJAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:
S. Res. 190
Whereas, on October 30, 1970, Congress enacted the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–518; 84 Stat. 1327), which created the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (commonly known and referred to in this preamble as “Amtrak”) to assume the responsibility of providing the United States with nationwide passenger rail service; 
Whereas, in 2005, the Federal Communications Commission designated “811” as the nationwide “One Call” program to be conducted a survey in 2020 and found that 50 percent of the more than 1,800 respondents were aware of 811, the highest level since the survey was first conducted in 2008; 
Whereas the Commonwealth Ground Alliance estimated that the societal costs of excavation-related damage to buried utilities were $30,000,000,000 in 2019, including costs for facility repair, property damage, medical bills, and costs to the surrounding businesses affected by the resulting utility outages; and 
Whereas the Commonwealth Ground Alliance has designated April as “National Safe Digging Month” to increase awareness of safe digging practices across the United States and to commemorate the anniversary of 811, the national “Call Before You Dig” number: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Safe Digging Month; 
(2) encourages all homeowners and excavators throughout the United States to call 811 before digging; and 
(3) encourages all damage prevention stakeholders to help educate homeowners and excavators throughout the United States about the importance of calling 811 before digging.

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SAFE DIGGING MONTH
Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:
S. Res. 191
Whereas, each year, the underground utility infrastructure of the United States, including pipelines, electric, gas, telecommunications, water, sewer, and cable television lines, is jeopardized by unintentional damage caused by those who fail to locate underground utility lines prior to digging; 
Whereas some utility lines are buried only a few inches underground, making the lines easy to strike, even during shallow digging projects; 
Whereas digging prior to locating underground utility lines often results in unintended consequences, such as service interruption, environmental damage, personal injury, and even death; 
Whereas the month of April marks the beginning of the peak period during which excavation projects are carried out around the United States; 
Whereas, in 2005, the Federal Communications Commission established a 3-digit, nationwide, toll-free number to be used by State “One Call” systems to provide information on underground utility lines; 
Whereas, in 2020, the Federal Communications Commission designated “811” as the nationwide “One Call” number for homeowners and excavators to use to obtain information about underground utility lines before conducting excavation activities; 
Whereas the 1,700 members of the Commonwealth Ground Alliance, who are dedicated to ensuring public safety, environmental protection, and the integrity of services, promote the national “Call Before You Dig” campaign to increase public awareness about the importance of homeowners and excavators calling 811 to find out the exact location of underground utility lines; 
Whereas the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–90; 125 Stat. 1904) affirmed and expanded the “One Call” program by eliminating exemptions given to local and State government agencies and their contractors regarding notifying “One Call” centers before digging; 
Whereas, according to the Commonwealth Ground Alliance’s 2019 Damage Information Reporting Tool (DIRT) Report published in October 2020, there were an estimated 352,000 instances of excavation-related damage to underground facilities in the United States during 2019, a 4.5 percent increase from the Commonwealth Ground Alliance’s 2018 estimate; 
Whereas the Commonwealth Ground Alliance conducted a survey in 2020 and found that 50 percent of the more than 1,800 respondents were aware of 811, the highest level since the survey was first conducted in 2008; 
Whereas the Commonwealth Ground Alliance estimated that the societal costs of excavation-related damage to buried utilities were $30,000,000,000 in 2019, including costs for facility repair, property damage, medical bills, and costs to the surrounding businesses affected by the resulting utility outages; and 
Whereas the Commonwealth Ground Alliance has designated April as “National Safe Digging Month” to increase awareness of safe digging practices across the United States and to commemorate the anniversary of 811, the national “Call Before You Dig” number: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Senate—
(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Safe Digging Month; 
(2) encourages all homeowners and excavators throughout the United States to call 811 before digging; and 
(3) encourages all damage prevention stakeholders to help educate homeowners and excavators throughout the United States about the importance of calling 811 before digging.
Whereas motorcyclist deaths occur more frequently than fatalities in passenger vehicles;

Whereas motorcycle awareness is beneficial to all road users and will help decrease motorcycle accidents; and

Whereas the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration promotes Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month to encourage riders to be properly licensed, receive training, wear personal protective equipment, such as helmets, jackets, boots, and gloves, and to remind United States and motorists to always share the road; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2021 as "Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month";

(2) recognizes the contribution of motorcycles to the transportation mix;

(3) encourages motorcycle awareness by all road users;

(4) recognizes that motorcyclists have a right to the road and that all motorists should safely share the roadways;

(5) encourages rider safety education, training, and proper gear for safe motorcycle operation; and

(6) supports the goals of Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month.


Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. Res. 193

Whereas children in the United States were already experiencing a public health crisis regarding mental and behavioral health before the additional challenges of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic;

Whereas a 2013 report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimated that mental disorders affect between 24 to 31 percent between 2019 and 2020; and

Whereas the stigma of accessing mental and behavioral health services persisted before the COVID-19 pandemic, and acknowledging this public health crisis and creating awareness as early as possible is as important as ever: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of May 3, 2021, as "Children's Mental Health Awareness Week" and the day of May 9, 2021, as "Children's Mental Health Awareness Day";

(2) recognizes the importance of connecting children with appropriate mental and behavioral health services and supports;

(3) seeks to create awareness regarding the additional challenges children and their families have faced during the COVID-19 pandemic due to isolation from family and peers, exposure to trauma, and barriers to mental and behavioral health services and supports;

(4) supports programs and services aimed at expanding access to care, building resiliency, and addressing trauma; and

(5) appreciates and extends its gratitude to family members, friends, educators, mental and behavioral health service providers, and others in their support for children's mental health and well-being.

SENATE RESOLUTION 194—CELEBRATING THE 149TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARBOR DAY

Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAFEE, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 194

Whereas Arbor Day was founded on April 10, 1872, to recognize the importance of planting trees;

Whereas Arbor Day is a time to recognize the importance of trees and an opportunity for communities to gather and plant for a greener future;

Whereas Arbor Day is observed in all 50 States and across the world;

Whereas participating in Arbor Day activities is a unique and rewarding highlight of the planting and caring for trees and vegetation;

Whereas such activities provide for an opportunity to convey to future generations the value of land and stewardship;

Whereas working forests have contributed to an increase in the number of trees planted in the United States and are sustainably managed, with less than 2 percent of working forests nationally harvested each year;

Whereas a key factor in preventing forest conversion and deforestation is keeping forests productive;

Whereas working forests are a critical part of a nature-based solution to climate change, and by providing a continuous cycle of growing, harvesting, and replanting, active forest management maximizes the ability to sequester and store carbon and improves forest resilience;

Whereas private forests play an important role in conserving at-risk and declining species, and collaborative conservation efforts can benefit wildlife while also helping to keep forests as forests;

Whereas sustainably grown wood can be used in a wide variety of resilient infrastructural applications—such as traditional timber framing to high-tech bridges to high-rise buildings made of mass timber—and as a natural, renewable, and biodegradable material, substituting wood for other materials in buildings and bridges could significantly decrease global carbon emissions; and

Whereas the Arbor Day Foundation and the Tree City USA program have been committed to greening cities and towns across the country since 1976, and in that time, more than 129,000 communities have made the commitment to becoming a Tree City USA;

Whereas Tree City USA communities are home to more than 143,000,000 people in the United States who are dedicated to core standards of sound urban forestry management and who dedicate resources and time to urban forestry initiatives, which helps make their communities and our country a better place to live;

Whereas National Arbor Day is observed on the last Friday of April each year; and

Whereas April 30, 2021, marks the 149th anniversary of Arbor Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes April 30, 2021, as "National Arbor Day";

(2) celebrates the 149th anniversary of Arbor Day;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of National Arbor Day; and

(4) encourages the people of United States to participate in National Arbor Day activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 195—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. COTTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. Res. 195

Whereas June 5, 2021, marks the 50th anniversary of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System (referred to in this preamble as "MKARNS") and the Catoosa, Arkansas, on the Arkansas and Verdigris Rivers, which served as the foundation of the MKARNS;

Whereas the MKARNS opened for full use in December 1971, which after more than 120 years and $1,200,000,000, was the largest civil works project undertaken by the Corps at the time;

Whereas President Richard M. Nixon officially dedicated the MKARNS on June 5, 1971, at a ceremony at the Tulsa Port of Catoosa, Oklahoma;

Whereas the MKARNS is named for United States Senator John J. McClellan of Arkansas, who advocated for the creation of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System; and

Whereas the MKARNS is 445 river miles long, with 18 locks and dams, spans from Catoosa, Oklahoma, to the Mississippi River, and serves commerce from a 12-State region consisting of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri, and Idaho;

Whereas the MKARNS provides year-round, accessible inland waterway transportation to 5 public ports, 50 private port terminals, and over 90 industries;

Whereas, on an annual basis, the MKARNS provides for $8,500,000,000 in sales impacts,
$1,600,000,000 in transportation cost savings, and $289,000,000 in business taxes; 
Whereas the MKARNS contributes to 56,000 full- and part-time jobs, and 20 percent of all jobs in the United States are linked to waterborne commerce supported by the inland waterway system; 
Whereas, on average, 11,000,000 tons of commodities with a value of $4,000,000,000 travels on the MKARNS annually, with sand, gravel, rock, chemical fertilizer, iron, and steel accounting for nearly 60 percent of all waterborne commerce; 
Whereas there are 4 designated Foreign-Trade Zones along the navigation system at the public ports at Catoma, Muskogee, Little Rock, and Pine Bluff; 
Whereas the MKARNS allows for the low-cost and most environmentally friendly method of moving goods, with 1 barge transporting the equivalent of 15 jumbo railcars and 60 large semi-trailers; 
Whereas, in 2015, the Corps upgraded the classification of the MKARNS from “Connector” to “Corridor” on the National Marine Highway, designated the MKARNS as a high-use waterway system, and labeled the MKARNS as Marine Highway 40; 
Whereas Congress authorized multiple uses for the MKARNS, including navigation, flood control, hydropower, recreation, water supply, and wildlife conservation; 
Whereas, through the end of 2020, Arkansas River Basin ports, including the MKARNS, are estimated to have cumulatively prevented nearly $16,000,000,000 in flood damages in the Arkansas River Basin region; 
Whereas there are 15 hydropower plants on the MKARNS which provide low-cost power to 7,000,000 people and produce 2,500,000 kilowatt-hours per year; 
Whereas inland waterways provide many recreational opportunities, such as fishing, boating, and hiking, and over 4,000 recreational vessels lock through the MKARNS and 5,400,000 people visit Corps-operated recreation areas along the MKARNS annually; 
Whereas modernization of the MKARNS will empower future economic development, promote freight mobility, expand agricultural exports and oil and gas development, and relieve congestion on our roads and bridges; 
Whereas the increased backlog in critical maintenance causes the economic uncertainty of complete navigation disruption on the MKARNS, which would cost beneficiaries up to $2,000,000 per day; 
Whereas Congress authorized the MKARNS to be deepened to 12 feet in 2003, and approximately 90 percent of the MKARNS is already 12-feet deep; 
Whereas the capacity of each barge could be increased by 260 tons for each additional foot of draft, increasing the overall freight capacity of the MKARNS by 40 percent and resulting in over $250,000,000 in increased business sales annually; 
Whereas Oklahoma, Arkansas, the surrounding region, and the entire Nation have benefitted, and will continue to benefit, greatly from the MKARNS: Now, therefore, be it 
Resolved, That the Senate— 
(1) honors 2021 as the 50th anniversary of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System; 
(2) recognizes that investments in inland waterway navigation infrastructure are an investment in the long-term strength and security of the United States economy; and 
(3) commends the deepening of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System from 9 feet to 12 feet.

SENIOR RESOLUTION 196—DESIGNATING MAY 5, 2021, AS THE “NATIONAL DAY OF AWARENESS FOR MISSING AND MURDERED NATIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS”

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. Tester, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Lujan, Mr. Schatz, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Crapo) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 196

WHEREAS, according to a study commissioned by the Department of Justice, in some communities, American Indian women face murder rates that are more than 10 times the national average murder rate; 
WHEREAS, according to the most recently available data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2017, homicide was the sixth leading cause of death for American Indian and Alaska Native females between 1 and 44 years of age; 
WHEREAS little data exist on the number of missing American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women in the United States; 
WHEREAS, on July 5, 2013, Hanna Harris, a member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, was reported missing by her family in Lame Deer, Montana; 
WHEREAS the body of Hanna Harris was found 5 days after she went missing; 
WHEREAS Hanna determined to have been raped and murdered, and the individuals accused of committing those crimes were convicted; 
WHEREAS the case of Hanna Harris is an example of many similar cases; and 
WHEREAS Hanna Harris was born on May 5, 1992: Now, therefore, be it 
Resolved, That the Senate— 
(1) designates May 5, 2021, as the “National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls”; and 
(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups— 
(A) to commemorate the lives of missing and murdered American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women whose cases are documented and undocumented in public records and the media; and 
(B) to demonstrate solidarity with the families of victims in light of those tragedies.

SENIOR RESOLUTION 197—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 1, 2021, AS “SILVER STAR SERVICE BANNER DAY”

Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. Hawley) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 197

WHEREAS the Senate has always honored the sacrifices made by the wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces and veterans who were wounded or became ill in the wars fought by the United States; 
WHEREAS the Silver Star Service Banner has come to represent the members of the Armed Forces and veterans who were wounded or became ill in the wars fought by the United States; 
WHEREAS the Silver Star Families of America was formed to help the people of the United States remember the sacrifices made by the wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces by designing and manufacturing Silver Star Service Banners and Silver Star Service Banners; and 
WHEREAS the sole mission of the Silver Star Families of America is to evoke memories of the sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans on behalf of the United States through the presence of a Silver Star Service Banner in a window or a Silver Star Service Banner flying; 
WHEREAS the sacrifices made by members of the Armed Forces and veterans on behalf of the United States should never be forgotten; and 
WHEREAS May 1, 2021, is an appropriate date to designate as “Silver Star Service Banner Day”:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, That the Senate— 
(1) supports the designation of May 1, 2021, as “Silver Star Service Banner Day”; and 
(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe Silver Star Service Banner Day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENIOR RESOLUTION 198—RECOGNIZING THE ROLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE TEACHERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN BUILDING AND ENHANCING THE CIVIC, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. Collins, Mr. Kaine, Ms. Hirono, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hassan, Mr. Durbin, Ms. Warren, Mr. Whitehouse, Ms. Shaheen, Mr. Manchin, Mr. Booker, Mr. King, Mr. Shaheen, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Murphy, Ms. Klobuchar, Mrs. Feinstein, Ms. Baldwin, Mr. Peters, Mr. Braun, Ms. Capito, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Young, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, and Mr. Carper) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 198

WHEREAS education and knowledge are the foundation of the current and future strength of the United States; 
WHEREAS teachers and other education staff have earned and deserve the respect of their students and communities for the selfless dedication of the teachers and community service and the futures of the children of the United States; 
WHEREAS school communities, teachers, and other education staff have risen to the occasion to support their students and communities amid the significant challenges posed by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic, including— 
(1) coordinating remote and hybrid learning; 
(2) supporting the mental health of students; 
(3) providing meals to students in need; and 
(4) distributing technology to students; 
WHEREAS the purposes of National Teacher Appreciation Week, celebrated from May 3, 2021, through May 7, 2021, are— 
(1) to raise public awareness of the unquantifiable contributions of teachers; and 
(2) to promote greater respect and understanding for the teaching profession; and 
WHEREAS students, schools, communities, and a number of organizations recognizing educators are recognizing the importance of teachers during National Teacher Appreciation Week; Now, therefore, be it 
Resolved, That the Senate— 
(1) thanks the teachers of the United States; and
SENATE RESOLUTION 199—CONDEMNING THE HORRIFIC SHOOTINGS AT SPAS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ON MARCH 16, 2021, AND REAFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF THE SENATE TO COMBATING HATE, BIGOTRY, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITY

Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MURKET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. SHAHAN, Mr. OSWALD, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. FEsPol, Mr. LEONHARDT, Mr. OSOFF, Ms. SULLIVAN, Mr. BERNSTEIN, Mr. WINKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SCOTT of Louisiana, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. MUSOJEN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RICH, Mr. HOEFEN, Mr. ROUND, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. OSWALD, and Ms. HASSAN) submits the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the United States stands united in condemning and denouncing any and all anti-Asian and Pacific Islander sentiment in any form;

(2) condemns all manifestations or expressions of racism, and anti-Asian and Pacific Islander or ethnic intolerance;

(3) honors the memory of the victims, of whom nearly 70% were women of Asian descent; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States Federal Government to combating hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent tragedies like this from ever happening again.

SENATE RESOLUTION 200—CONDEMNING RECENT HATE CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CORKY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. TILL, Ms. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. ERNST, Mr. WICKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CHAP, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RICH, Mr. HOEFEN, Mr. ROUND, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. OSWALD, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the United States stands united in condemning and denouncing any and all anti-Asian and Pacific Islander sentiment in any form;

(2) condemns all manifestations or expressions of racism, and anti-Asian and Pacific Islander or ethnic intolerance;

(3) honors the memory of the victims, of whom nearly 70% were women of Asian descent; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States Federal Government to combating hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent tragedies like this from ever happening again.
SENATE RESOLUTION 201—AMENDING THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO ENABLE THE PARTICIPATION OF ABSENT SENATORS DURING A NATIONAL CRISIS

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KING, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PARTICIPATION OF ABSENT SENATORS DURING A NATIONAL CRISIS.

Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

"5. Senators may use technology that has been approved by the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate as reliable and secure for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a quorum. The determination made under this paragraph shall be deemed present for purposes of establishing the presence of a quorum. The determination made under this paragraph shall not rely on any decision of any other branch of the United States Government. The majority leader or his or her designee and the minority leader or his or her designee shall submit at the beginning of the first session of each Congress an order for designees of each caucus in the case of such a crisis."

SENATE RESOLUTION 202—DESIGNATING MAY 7, 2021, AS "UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE DAY" IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED, OR ARE PRESENTLY SERVING, IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLEN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. Kaine, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 202

Whereas the Foreign Service of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the "Foreign Service") was established through the enactment of the Act entitled "An Act for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes.", approved May 24, 1924 (48 Stat. 1063) (commonly known as the "Rogers Act of 1924"), and is now celebrating its 97th anniversary;

Whereas the Rogers Act of 1924 established a career organization based on competitive examination and merit promotion;

Whereas, in 2021, just less than 16,000 men and women of the Foreign Service are serving at home and abroad;

Whereas Foreign Service personnel are supported by more than 60,000 locally engaged staff in consular and diplomatic missions, who provide unique expertise and crucial links to host countries;

Whereas Foreign Service personnel comprise employees of the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and the United States Agency for Global Media;

Whereas the diplomatic, consular, communications, trade, development, security, public diplomacy, and numerous other functions that Foreign Service personnel perform constitute the first and most cost-effective instrument of United States foreign policy and promote United States interests abroad;

Whereas the men and women of the Foreign Service and their families are increasingly vulnerable to threats in times of peace, and many have died in the service of the United States;

Whereas employees of the Foreign Service work daily:

1) to ensure the national security of the United States;

2) to provide assistance to United States citizens overseas;

3) to preserve peace, freedom, and economic prosperity around the world;

4) to promote the ideals and values of the United States abroad;

5) to support a democratic world order;

6) to cultivate new markets for United States products and services and develop new investment opportunities that create jobs in the United States;

7) to promote economic development, reduce poverty, end hunger and malnutrition, fight disease, combat international crime and illegal drugs, and address environmental degradation;

8) to provide emergency and humanitarian assistance to respond to crises around the world;

Whereas, in response to the unprecedented global COVID–19 pandemic, all of the foreign affairs agencies of the United States and other U.S. agencies and missions worked tirelessly to support the people of the United States, often placing their own safety and well-being at risk;

Whereas the foreign affairs agencies and the American Foreign Service Association have observed Foreign Service Day in May for many years; and

Whereas it is both appropriate and just for the United States as a whole to recognize the dedication of the men and women of the Foreign Service and to honor the members of the Foreign Service who have given their lives in the loyal pursuit of their duties and responsibilities representing the interests of the United States and of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the senseless attack that led to the tragic loss of life in Indianapolis, Indiana, on Thursday, April 15, 2021;

(2) honors the memory of the victims who were killed;

(3) expresses hope for a full and speedy recovery and pledges continued support for the individuals injured in the attack;

(4) offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathy to the Indianapolis community and the families, friends, and loved ones affected by the tragedy; and

(5) honors the selfless and dedicated service of—

(A) the medical professionals and other individuals who cared for the victims in the community of Marion County, Indiana;

(B) the emergency response teams and law enforcement officials who responded to the call of duty; and

(C) the law enforcement officials who continue to investigate the attack.

SENATE RESOLUTION 203—CONDEMNING THE HORRIFIC ATTACK IN INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ON APRIL 15, 2021, AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT AND PRAYERS FOR ALL OF THOSE IMPACTED BY THAT TRAGEDY

Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 203

Whereas, on April 15, 2021, a mass shooting took place in Indianapolis, Indiana, at the FedEx Ground Plainfield Operations Center;

Whereas the people of the United States mourn the 8 innocent lives lost in that unthinkable tragedy: Matthew Alexander, Satapal从小, Jasvinder Kaur Johal, Jasvinder Singh, Karli Smith, and John Weisert;

Whereas the people of the United States express appreciation and gratitude for the heroic actions of the men and women of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, who courageously responded to the attack and saved countless lives;

Whereas the people of the United States express appreciation and gratitude for all of the first responders who quickly responded to the attack and the first responders and volunteers who cared for the injured;

Whereas the people of the United States continue to pray for the individuals who were wounded in the attack and continue to recover;

Whereas the entire Indianapolis community—and all Hoosiers—united in support of the victims and their families; and

Whereas the people of the United States will always remember the victims of this attack and stand in solidarity with those affected by this senseless tragedy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathy to the Indianapolis community and the families, friends, and loved ones affected by the tragedy; and

(2) designates May 7, 2021, as "United States Foreign Service Day" to commemorate the 97th anniversary of the Foreign Service of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2—SUPPORTING THE LOCAL RADIO FREEDOM ACT

Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following
concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 9

Whereas the United States enjoys broadcasting and sound recording industries that are the envy of the world due to the symbiotic relationship that has existed among these industries for many decades;

Whereas, for nearly a century, Congress has rejected repeated calls by the recording industry to impose a performance fee on local radio stations for simply playing music on the radio, as such a fee would upset the mutually beneficial relationship between local radio and the recording industry;

Whereas local radio stations provide free publicity and promotion to the recording industry and performers of music in the form of radio airplay, interviews with performers, introduction of new performers, concert promotions, and publicity that promotes the sale of music, concert tickets, ring tones, music videos, and associated merchandise;

Whereas committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives have previously recognized that many sound recordists and the careers of many performers have benefited considerably from airplay and other promotional activities provided by both the local public service announcements and local fund raising efforts for worthy charitable causes, all of which are jeopardized if local radio stations are forced to divert revenues to pay for a new performance fee;

Whereas there are many thousands of local radio stations that will suffer severe economic hardship if any new performance fee is imposed, as will many other small businesses that play music, including bars, restaurants, retail establishments, sports and other entertainment venues, shopping centers, and transportation facilities; and

Whereas the hardship that would result from a new performance fee would hurt businesses in the United States and ultimately the consumers in the United States who rely on local radio for news, weather, and entertainment, and such a performance fee is not justified by a different system that has produced the most prolific and innovative broadcasting, music, and sound recording industries in the world. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress should not impose any new performance fee, tax, royalty, or other charge:

(1) relating to the public performance of sound recordings on a local radio station for broadcasting sound recordings over the air; or
(2) on any business for the public performance of sound recordings on a local radio station broadcast over the air.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1477. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. MORAN) 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 1478. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1479. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1480. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1481. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1482. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1483. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1484. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1485. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1486. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1487. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1488. 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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1489. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from participating in careers or programs transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SA 1490. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 593, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1476. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2. WAIVER.

(a) WIFIA DEFINITIONS. —Section 5022 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (15) as paragraphs (11) through (16), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

"(10) RURAL COMMUNITY.—The term 'rural community' means a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

(b) FEES.—Section 5029(b) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3909(b)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "paragraph (10)") and inserting "paragraphs (10) and (11)"); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(11) a small community water infrastructure project described in section 5022(b)(2)(A); and

(12) a project to be carried out in a rural community."

SA 1477. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2. FLEXIBLE FINANCING.

(a) WIFIA DEFINITIONS. —Section 5022 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (15) as paragraphs (11) through (16), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

"(10) RURAL COMMUNITY.—The term 'rural community' means a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

(b) TERMS AND LIMITATIONS.—Section 5029(b) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3909(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding clause (i) as so redesignated, by striking "The amount" and inserting the following:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amount"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) PROJECTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.—In the case of a project receiving assistance..."
under this subtitle in a rural community, the amount of a secured loan under this section shall not exceed the lesser of—

(i) an amount equal to 67 percent of the reasonably anticipated eligible project costs; and

(ii) if the secured loan does not receive an investment-grade rating, the amount of the senior project obligations of the project.

(2) In paragraph (5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “The final” and inserting “Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the final”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) SPECIAL RULE FOR PROJECTS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES.—In the case of a project receiving assistance under this subtitle in a rural community, the final maturity date of a secured loan under this section shall be the earlier of—

(i) the date that is 40 years after the date of substantial completion of the relevant project (as determined by the Secretary or the Administrator, as applicable); and

(ii) if the useful life of the project (as determined by the Secretary or Administrator, as applicable) is less than 40 years, the useful life of the project.”.

SA 1478. 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:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1. RECESSON OF FUNDS.

From the unobligated balances of each discretionary appropriation for fiscal year 2021, there is rescinded on a pro rata basis the amount necessary to reduce the total amount of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2021 by $35,000,000,000.

SA 1479. 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:

Beginning on page 6, strike line 21 and all that follows through page 7, line 21, and insert the following:

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.—Section 1462(d)(1) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12(d)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Notwithstanding any” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any”;

(2) in subparagraph (A) (as so designated), by inserting “, grants, negative interest loans, other loan forgiveness, and through buying, refinancing, or restructuring debt “after forgiveness of principal”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) EXCLUSION.—A loan from a State loan fund with an interest rate equal to or greater than 0 percent shall not be considered additional subsidization for purposes of this subsection.”.

SA 1480. 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:

Beginning on page 7, strike line 21 and all that follows through page 80, line 15, and insert the following:

“(1) COST SHARE.—A grant under the program shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the proposed project.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of

SA 1485. 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:

On page 84, strike line 12 and insert the following:

“(B) a community within which the median household income is less than 60 percent of the statewide median household income; or

SA 1486. 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:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 301. LIMITATION ON SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an entity may not receive a grant, loan, or other assistance from more than 1 program under this Act or an amendment made by this Act.

SA 1487. 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:

On page 211, line 27, add the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Public Definitions of ‘Waters of the United States’” (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)) is enacted into law.

(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—The final rule enacted into law under subsection (a) shall not be subject to judicial review.

SA 1488. 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:

Strike section 221.

SA 1489. 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:
for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:


SEC. 104. ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

(a) EXISTING PROGRAMS.—Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b) is amended—

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) the purchase of point-of-entry or point-of-use filters and filtration systems that are certified by a third party using science-based test methods for the removal of contaminants of concern;"

"(E) investments necessary for providing accurate and current information about—

(i) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and

(ii) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined in section 149b(a)(5) and removing other lead or copper pipes;"

"(F) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist—

"(i) an eligible entity; or

(ii) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity;"

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "an eligible entity" and inserting "Except for purposes of subsections (j) and (m), an eligible entity shall establish criteria that give priority to States with a high proportion of underserved communities based on the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(d)(3), low-income homeowners, and landlords or property owners providing housing to low-income renters; and

(3) by striking subsection (k) and inserting the following:

"(k) AUTHORIZATION OF Appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (a) through (j)—

"(1) $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

"(2) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

"(3) $100,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

"(4) $120,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

"(5) $140,000,000 for fiscal year 2026."; and

(4) in subsection (l), in paragraph (A)—

(i) by striking "The Administrator" and inserting "the Administrator shall;" and

(ii) by striking "fiscal years 2019 and 2020" and inserting "fiscal years 2022 through 2026; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking "$4,000,000" for each of fiscal years 2019 and 2020 and inserting "$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026;"

For the fiscal year 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of this subsection.".

(c) COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.—

Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking "an eligible entity provided" and inserting "shall; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding paragraph (A), a State shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking "any publicly owned portion of"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(I) by striking "may" and inserting "shall; and

(II) by inserting "and, for other homeowners, after "low-income homeowner,"; and

(III) by inserting after that period at the end and inserting the following:

"(F) shall notify the State of any planned replacement of lead service lines under this program and coordinate, where practicable, with other relevant infrastructure projects.".

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by inserting "(except for subsection (d) after this section); and

(B) by striking "$60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 and inserting "$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026;"

(4) by redesigning subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and
(b) BY PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the program established under subparagraph (A).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator shall provide grants to eligible entities for the purpose of improving the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems.

(3) SELECTION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing—

(A) the recipients of grants under the program; and

(B) the existing lead inventorying that was available to recipients of grants under the program; and

(C) how useful and accurate the lead inventorying described in subparagraph (B) was in locating lead service lines of the eligible entity.

(v) a cooperative association; or

(vi) an Indian Tribe.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a program to award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of improving the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a pilot program under which the Administrator shall provide grants to eligible entities to carry out lead reduction projects that are demonstrated to exist or are suspected to exist, based on available data, information, or resources, including existing lead inventorying of those eligible entities.

(3) SELECTION.—In selecting recipients under the pilot program, the Administrator shall give priority to—

(A) an eligible entity that meets the affordability criteria of the applicable State established under section 1452(d)(3); and

(B) an eligible entity that is located in an area other than a State that has established affordability criteria under section 1452(d)(3).

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the implementation of the program, which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the program.

(5) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under the program shall provide to the Administrator a report that describes the implementation of the program, which the Administrator may require, including—

(A) a proposal of the project to be carried out using grant funds under the program; and

(B) documentation provided by the eligible entity describing the deficiencies or suspected deficiencies in operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems that are to be addressed through the proposed project;

(C) a description of how the proposed project will improve the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems;

(D) a description of how the improvements described in paragraph (B) will be maintained beyond the life of the proposed project, including a plan to maintain and update any asset data collected as a result of the proposed project; and

(E) any additional information the Administrator may require.

(4) ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION.—Before the award of funds for a grant under the program to a grant recipient, the grant recipient shall submit to the Administrator—

(1) if the grant recipient is located in a State that has established a State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund under section 1452, a copy of a written agreement between the grant recipient and the State in which the grant recipient agrees to provide a copy of any data collected under the proposed project to the State agency administering the State drinking water treatment revolving loan fund (or a designee); and

(2) if the grant recipient is located in an area other than a State that has established a drinking water treatment revolving loan fund under section 1452, a copy of a written agreement between the grant recipient and the Administrator in which the eligible entity agrees to provide a copy of any data collected under the proposed project to the Administrator (or a designee).

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under the program shall use the grant funds to carry out projects that improve the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems through—

(1) the development of a detailed asset inventory, which may include drinking water systems, wells, treatment systems, distribution lines, hydrants, pumps, controls, and other essential infrastructure; and

(2) the development of an infrastructure asset map, including a map that uses technology such as—

(A) geographic information system software; and

(B) global positioning system software.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator may require.

(4) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under the program shall use the grant funds to carry out projects that improve the operational sustainability of 1 or more small systems through—

(A) increasing resilience to natural hazards and extreme weather events; and

(B) reducing cybersecurity vulnerabilities.
"(1) the conservation of water or the enhancement of water-use efficiency; "(2) the modification or relocation of existing drinking water system infrastructure made necessary by the access of being significantly impaired by natural hazards or extreme weather events, including risks to drinking water from flooding; "(3) the construction of new or modified desalination facilities to serve existing communities; "(4) the enhancement of water supply through the implementation of water reuse measures; or "(5) to reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities; "(6) the conservation of water or the enhancement of a water supply through the implementation of water reuse measures; or "(7) a definition of any recent natural hazards, extreme weather events, or potential cybersecurity vulnerabilities, as applicable, to be addressed by the proposed program or project; "(8) a definition of any recent natural hazards, cybersecurity events, or extreme weather events that have affected the community water system of the eligible entity; "(9) how the proposed program or project would improve the performance of the community water system of the eligible entity under the anticipated natural hazards or extreme weather events; and "(10) an explanation of how the proposed program or project is expected— "(A) to enhance the resilience of the community water system of the eligible entity to extreme weather events; or "(B) to reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities. "(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the resilience and sustainability program, which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available to carry out the resilience and sustainability program. "(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.— "(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025. "(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1) for grants to eligible entities under the resilience and sustainability program— "(A) 50 percent shall be used to provide grants to eligible entities that serve a population equal to or greater than 10,000; and "(ii) fewer than 100,000; and "(B) 50 percent shall be used to provide grants to eligible entities that serve a population equal to or greater than 100,000. "(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amounts made available under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall use such amounts to provide the Administrator for the administrative costs of carrying out the resilience and sustainability program. SEC. 108. NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR WIDE-SCALE RURAL AND URBAN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITY WATER ASSISTANCE. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and section 109: "(1) COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM.—The term ‘community water system’ has the meaning given in the term in section 1452d(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–21). "(2) LARGE WATER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ‘large water service provider’ means a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves more than 100,000 people. "(3) MEDIUM WATER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ‘medium water service provider’ means a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves more than 10,000 people and not more than 100,000 people. "(4) NEED.—The term ‘need’, with respect to a qualifying household, means the expenditure of a disproportionate amount of household income on access to public drinking water or wastewater service. "(5) QUALIFYING HOUSEHOLD.—The term ‘qualifying household’ means a household that— "(A) includes an individual who is— "(i) the head of a household for drinking water or wastewater service that is provided to that household by a large water service provider, a medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider; or "(ii) separately billed by a landlord that holds an account with a large water service provider, a medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider for the cost of drinking water or wastewater service provided to that household by the respective large water service provider, medium water service provider, or rural water service provider; and "(B) is determined— "(i) by a large water service provider, a medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider to be eligible for assistance through a low-income ratepayer assistance program; or "(ii) by the Governor of the State in which the household is located to be low-income, based on the affordability criteria established by the State under section 1452d(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–21(d)(3)). "(iii) by the Administrator to experience drinking water and wastewater service costs that exceed the metrics of affordability established in the most recent guidance of the Administrator entitled ‘Financial Capability Assessment Guidance’; or "(iv) by the Administrator to experience drinking water and wastewater service costs that exceed the metrics of affordability established by a rural water service provider, by the State in which the household is located to have an annual income that does not exceed the greater of— "(I) an amount equal to 150 percent of the poverty level of that State; and "(II) an amount equal to 60 percent of the State median income of that State. "(6) RURAL WATER SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term ‘rural water service provider’ means a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves not more than 10,000 people. "(7) TREATMENT WORKS.—The term ‘treatment works’ has the meaning given in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292). (b) STUDY; REPORT.— "(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall conduct, and submit to Congress a report describing the results of a study that examines the prevalence throughout the United States of municipalities, public entities, or Tribal governments that— "(A) are serviced by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, or large water service providers that serve a disproportionate percentage, as determined by the Administrator, of qualifying households with need; or "(B) as determined by the Administrator, have taken on an unsustainable level of debt due to customer nonpayment for the services provided by a large water service provider, a medium water service provider, or a rural water service provider. "(2) AFFORDABILITY INCLUSIONS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include— "(A) a description of the term ‘affordable access to water services’; "(B) a description of the criteria used in defining ‘affordable access to water services’ under paragraph (A); "(C) a description of the methodology and criteria used in defining ‘lack of affordable access to water services’; "(D) a description of the methodology and criteria used in defining ‘lack of affordable access to water services’; "(E) a determination of the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (C); "(F) the methodology and criteria used to determine the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under paragraph (A); or "(G) any additional information with respect to the affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A), provided by rural water service providers, medium water service providers, and large water service providers; "(H) recommendations to the report, a consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including rural advocacy associations; or "(I) any additional recommendations of the Administrator regarding the best methods to reduce the prevalence of a lack of affordable access to water services, as defined under subparagraph (A). (3) AGREEMENTS.—The Administrator may enter into an agreement with another Federal agency to carry out the study under paragraph (1). SEC. 109. RURAL AND LOW-INCOME WATER ASSISTANCE PILOT PROGRAM. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section: "(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means— "(A) a municipality, Tribal government, or other entity that— "(i) owns or operates a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system; or "(ii) as determined by the Administrator, has taken on an unsustainable level of debt due to customer nonpayment for the services provided by a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system; and "(B) a State exercising primary enforcement responsibility under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) or the Federal...
Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as applicable.

(2) PILOT PROGRAM.—The term “pilot program” means the pilot program established by the Administrator under subsection (b).

(3) WATER SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—The term “water services needs assessment” means the report required under section 108(b)(1).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish a pilot program to make grants to eligible entities to develop and implement programs to assist qualifying households with need in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater treatment.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator shall ensure that data from the water services needs assessment directly contributes to the structure of the pilot program by informing the types of assistance and criteria used for priority consideration with the demonstrated need from the study conducted under section 108(b)(1) and the water services needs assessment.

(c) USE OF FUNDS LIMITATIONS.—A grant under the pilot program—

(A) shall not be used to replace funds for any existing similar program; and

(B) may be used to supplement or enhance an existing program, including a program that receives assistance from other Federal grants.

(d) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term of a grant awarded under the pilot program shall be subject to the availability of appropriations.

(e) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—In establishing the pilot program, the Administrator may include provisions for—

(A) direct financial assistance;

(B) a lifeline rate;

(C) bill discounting;

(D) special hardship provisions;

(E) a percentage-of-income payment plan; or

(F) debt relief for the eligible entity or the community water system owned by the eligible entity for debt that is due to customer nonpayment for the services provided by the eligible entity or the community water system that is determined by the Administrator to be in the interest of public health.

(f) REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator shall award not more than 40 grants under the pilot program, of which—

(A) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own, operate, or exercise primary enforcement responsibility over a rural water service provider under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as applicable;

(B) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own or operate a medium water service provider;

(C) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own or operate a large water service provider;

(D) not more than 8 shall be to eligible entities that own or operate a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system that serves a community eligible to continue to receive assistance under subsection (b)(1) with the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(d)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f-11 et seq.) or section 603(i)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383(i)(2)), as applicable.

(7) CRITERIA.—In addition to any priority criteria established by the Administrator in response to the findings in the water services needs assessment, in awarding grants under the pilot program the Administrator shall give priority consideration to eligible entities that—

(A) serve a disproportionate percentage, as determined by the Administrator, of qualifying households with need, as identified in the water services needs assessment;

(B) are subject to State or Federal enforcement actions relating to compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) or the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(C) maintain or participate in an existing community assistance program with objectives similar to the objectives of the pilot program, as determined by the Administrator.

(8) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other applicable Federal or agency-specific grant reporting requirements, as a condition of receiving a grant under the pilot program, an eligible entity (or a State, on behalf of an eligible entity) shall submit to the Administrator an annual report that summarizes, in a manner determined by the Administrator, the use of grant funds by the eligible entity, including—

(i) key features of the assistance provided by the eligible entity;

(ii) sources of funding used to supplement Federal funds; and

(iii) eligibility criteria.

(B) PUBLICATION.—The Administrator shall publish each report submitted under subparagraph (A).

(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall provide technical assistance to each eligible entity, and each State, on behalf of an eligible entity that receives a grant under the pilot program to support implementation of the program.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which grant funds are first disbursed to an eligible entity (or a State, on behalf of an eligible entity) under the program, and every year thereafter for the duration of the terms of the grants, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the pilot program.

SEC. 110. LEAD CONTAMINATION IN SCHOOL DRINKING WATER.

Section 1464 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f-11 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the first sentence, by inserting “public water systems and” after “to assist”;

and

(B) in the third sentence, by inserting “public water systems,” after “schools,”;

and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting “and REDUCTION” after “Lead Testing”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “the Administrator that follows throughout the period at the end and inserting the following: “the Administrator shall establish a voluntary school and child care program lead testing, compliance monitoring, and lead reduction grant program to make grants available to—

(1) States to assist local educational agencies, public water systems, and eligible entities that serve schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of those local educational agencies, and qualified nonprofit organizations in the area, in voluntary testing or compliance monitoring for and remediation of lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of those local educational agencies.”;

(ii) tribal consortia to assist tribal education agencies (as defined in section 3 of the National Environmental Education Act (20 U.S.C. 5052)); public water systems that serve schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of those tribal education agencies and qualified nonprofit organizations in the area, in voluntary testing or compliance monitoring for and remediation of lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs under the jurisdiction of those tribal education agencies.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “or compliance monitoring for or remediation of lead contamination” after “voluntary testing”;

(II) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

(III) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following: “(iii) any public water system that is located in a State that does not participate in the voluntary grant program established under subparagraph (A) that—

(I) assists schools or child care programs in lead testing;

(II) assists schools or child care programs with compliance monitoring;

(III) assists schools or child care programs in carrying out projects to remediate lead contamination in drinking water;

and

(IV) provides technical assistance to schools or child care programs in carrying out lead testing; or

(IV) a qualified nonprofit organization, as determined by the Administrator.”;

(C) in paragraphs (3), (5), (6), and (7), by striking “State or local educational agency” each place it appears and inserting “State, local educational agency, public water system, tribal consortium, or qualified nonprofit organization”; and

(ii) by inserting “or the remediation of” after “testing for”;

(E) in paragraph (6)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “State or local educational agency” and inserting “State, local educational agency, public water system, tribal consortium, or qualified nonprofit organization” after “each local educational agency”; and

(II) by inserting “parental State” after “applicable” before “local educational agency”;

(F) in paragraph (7), by striking “testing for” and inserting “testing or compliance monitoring for or remediation of”; and

(G) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection—

(A) $30,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

(B) $35,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

(C) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

(D) $45,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and

(E) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.”.

April 29, 2021
SEC. 111. INDIAN RESERVATION DRINKING WATER PROGRAM.

Section 2001 of the America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2021 (42 U.S.C. 300j-3c note; Public Law 115-270) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘the availability of appropriations, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency’’ and inserting ‘‘The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ‘Administrator’);’’ and

(B) by striking ‘‘to implement’’ in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and all that follows through the end of paragraph (2) and inserting ‘‘to implement eligible projects described in subsection (b);’’

(2) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

‘‘(2) that will—

‘‘(A) improve water quality, water pressure, or water services through means such as connecting to, expanding, repairing, improving, or obtaining water from a public water system (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); or

‘‘(B) improve water quality or sanitation or wastewater services at a treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292));’’

(3) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e);

(4) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

‘‘(c) REQUIRED PROJECTS.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—If sufficient projects exist, of the funds made available to carry out this section, the Administrator shall use 50 percent to carry out—

‘‘(A) eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Upper Missouri River Basin;

‘‘(B) 10 eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Upper Rio Grande Basin;

‘‘(C) 10 eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Columbia River Basin;

‘‘(D) 10 eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Lower Colorado River Basin; and

‘‘(E) eligible projects described in subsection (b) that are within the Arkansas-White-Red River Basin.

‘‘(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall select not fewer than 2 eligible projects for a reservation that serves more than 1 federally recognized Indian Tribe.

‘‘(d) PRIORITY.—In selecting projects to carry out under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to projects that—

‘‘(1) respond to emergency situations occurring due to or resulting in a lack of access to clean drinking water that threatens the health of Tribal populations;

‘‘(2) who serve a Tribal population that would qualify as a disadvantaged community based on the affordability criteria established by the applicable State under section 1452(c)(3) of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021; or

‘‘(3) would address the underlying factors contributing to—

‘‘(A) an enforcement action commenced pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.) against the applicable public water system (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); or

‘‘(B) an enforcement action commenced pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) against the applicable treatment works (as defined in section 212 of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)) as of the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021.

‘‘(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the program established under subsection (a), which shall include a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under that program;’’; and

(5) in subsection (f) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking ‘‘There is’’ and inserting ‘‘There are’’;

(B) by striking ‘‘(subsection (a) $20,000,000’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘(subsection (a) $20,000,000’’;

(C) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by striking ‘‘2022’’ and inserting ‘‘2021’’; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.’’

SEC. 112. ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGIES.

Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300 et seq.) (as amended by section 107) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘SEC. 1459G. ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGIES.

‘‘(a) STUDY.—

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall carry out a study that examines the state of existing and potential future technology, including technology that could address cyber-physical systems vulnerabilities, that could enhance the treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, and safety of drinking water provided by a public water system.

‘‘(2) REPORT.—The Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study under paragraph (1).

‘‘(b) ADVANCED DRINKING WATER TECHNOLOGY GRANT PROGRAM.—

‘‘(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

‘‘(A) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a water system operator or owner of a public water system that—

‘‘(i) serves—

‘‘(I) a population of not more than 100,000 people; or

‘‘(II) a community described in section 1459A(c)(2);

‘‘(ii) has plans to identify or has identified opportunities in the operations of the public water system to employ new, existing, or emerging, yet proven, technologies, including technology that could address cyber-physical systems vulnerabilities, that could enhance treatment, monitoring, affordability, efficiency, or safety of the drinking water provided by the public water system, including technologies not identified in the study conducted under subsection (a)(1); and

‘‘(iii) has expressed an interest in the opportunities identified in the study conducted under subsection (a)(1); and

‘‘(B) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the competitive grant program established under paragraph (2).

‘‘(C) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—The term ‘underserved community’ means a political subdivision of a State that, as determined by the Administrator, has an inadequate system for obtaining drinking water.

‘‘(D) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish a competitive grant program under which the Administrator shall award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of identifying, deploying, or identifying and deploying technologies described in paragraph (1)(A)(i).

‘‘(E) REQUIREMENTS.—

‘‘(A) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

‘‘(B) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out using a grant under the program shall not exceed 90 percent of the total cost of the project.

‘‘(F) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator first awards a grant under this program, annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

‘‘(A) each recipient of a grant under the program during the previous 1-year period; and

‘‘(B) a summary of the activities carried out using grants awarded under the program.

‘‘(G) FUNDING.—

‘‘(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

‘‘(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 2 percent of the amount made available for fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out the program may be used by the Administrator for the administrative costs of carrying out the program.

SEC. 113. CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

Part B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘SEC. 1420A. CYBERSECURITY SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

‘‘(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

‘‘(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate Congressional committees’ means—

‘‘(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate;

‘‘(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

‘‘(C) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

‘‘(D) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

‘‘(2) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

‘‘(3) INCIDENT.—The term ‘incident’ has the meaning given the term in section 3522 of title 44, United States Code.

‘‘(4) PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK.—The term ‘Prioritization Framework’ means the prioritization framework developed by the Administrator under subsection (b)(1)(A).


‘‘(6) IDENTIFICATION AND SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.—

‘‘(1) PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of
2021, the Administrator, in coordination with the Director, shall develop a prioritization framework to identify public water systems (including sources of water for those public water systems) that, if degraded or rendered inoperable due to an incident, would lead to significant impacts on the health and safety of the public.

"(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the Prioritization Framework, to the extent practicable, the Administrator shall incorporate consideration of:

"(i) whether cybersecurity vulnerabilities for a public water system have been identified under section 1433;

"(ii) the capacity of a public water system to remediate a cybersecurity vulnerability without additional Federal support;

"(iii) whether a public water system serves a defense installation or critical national security asset; and

"(iv) whether a public water system, if degraded or rendered inoperable due to an incident, would cause a cascading failure of other critical infrastructure.

"(C) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section—

"(1) alters the existing authorities of the Administrator; or

"(2) compels a public water system to accept technical support offered by the Administrator.

TITLE II—CLEAN WATER

SEC. 201. RESEARCH, INVESTIGATIONS, TRAINING, AND INFORMATION.

(a) REQUIRED REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Section 109(h) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(h)) is amended—

"(1) by striking "(7)" and inserting "(7)";

"(2) in paragraph (7)—

"(A) by striking "2023" and inserting "2021"; and

"(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and (8) not to exceed $75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 for carrying out subsections (4), (5), and (6), and (g), of which not less than $50,000,000 each fiscal year shall be used to carry out subsection (b)(6).

(b) COMMUNICATION.—Each nonprofit organization that receives funding under paragraph (6) of section 104(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)) shall, before using that funding to undertake activities to carry out that paragraph, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be expended or otherwise made available.

"(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes the implementation of the grants authorized under subsections (b)(3), (b)(4), and (b)(6), of section 104 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254), which shall include a description of the grants, grant recipients and grant amounts made available to carry out those subsections.

SEC. 202. WASTEWATER EFFICIENCY GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator shall establish a methodology for identifying specific public water systems for which cybersecurity support should be prioritized; and

"(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under this section, not more than 15 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

SEC. 203. PILOT PROGRAM FOR ALTERNATIVE WASTE WATER TREATMENT.

Section 220 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1300) is amended—

"(b) in paragraph (1), by striking "$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to"; and

"(c) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively, and moving those subsections to appear in alphabetical order.
“(B) notification systems to inform the public of combined sewer or sanitary overflows that result in sewage being released into rivers and other waters; and;

(ii) in a new paragraph:

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘The non-Federal share of the cost’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘The applicable non-Federal share of the cost under this subsection’’;

(B) in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘The Federal share’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal’’; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as so designated) the following:

‘‘(2) RURAL AND FINANCIALLY DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall work with States to promote the non-Federal share requirements under this subsection from being passed on to rural communities and financially distressed communities (as those terms are defined in subsection (f)(2)(B)(i))’’; and

(3) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.’’; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ‘‘To the extent’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(A) GREEN PROJECTS.—To the extent’’; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(B) RURAL OR FINANCIALLY DISTRESSED COMMUNITY ALLOCATION.—

(I) FINANCIALLY DISTRESSED COMMUNITY.—The term ‘financially distressed community’ has the meaning given the term in subsection (c)(1).

(II) RURAL COMMUNITY.—The term ‘rural community’ means a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

(III) ALLOCATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—To the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, the Administrator shall ensure that a State uses not less than 25 percent of the amount of the grants made to the State under subsection (a) in a fiscal year to carry out projects in rural communities for the purpose of planning, design, and construction of—

(a) systems to interconnect, transport, control, treat, or reuse municipal sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or stormwater; or

(b) any other measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water eligible for assistance under section 606(c).

(II) RURAL COMMUNITIES.—Of the funds allocated under subclause (I) for the purposes described in that subclause, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, the Administrator shall ensure that a State uses not less than 60 percent to carry out projects in rural communities.’’; and

(4) in subsection (i)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘The recommended funding levels’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(B) REQUIREMENT.—The funding levels recommended under subparagraph (A)’’;

(B) in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘Not later’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(1) PERIODIC REPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later’’;

(C) in paragraph (1)(A) (as so designated)—

(i) by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’;

(ii) by striking ‘‘containing recommended’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘containing—‘‘

‘‘(i) recommended’’; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(ii) a description of the extent to which States pass costs associated with the non-Federal share requirements under subsection (d) to rural communities and financially distressed communities; and

(5) in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘The term ‘financially distressed community’ (as those terms are defined in subsection (f)(2)(B)(i))’’; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes the implementation of the grant program under this section, which shall include a description of the grant recipients, sources of funds for non-Federal share requirements under subsection (d), and grant amounts made available under the program.’’. SEC. 205. CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 202) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘SEC. 223. CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM.

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later’’;

(B) in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘The recommended funding levels’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(1) PERIODIC REPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later’’;

(C) in paragraph (1)(A) (as so designated)—

(i) by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’;

(ii) by striking ‘‘containing recommended’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘containing—‘‘

‘‘(i) recommended’’; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(ii) a description of the extent to which States pass costs associated with the non-Federal share requirements under subsection (d) to rural communities and financially distressed communities; and

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of section 608 shall apply to a grant under the program.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

SEC. 206. SMALL AND MEDIUM PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS CIRCUIT RIDER PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) (as amended by section 206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘SEC. 224. SMALL AND MEDIUM PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS CIRCUIT RIDER PROGRAM.

‘‘(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall establish a circuit rider program (referred to in this section as the ‘circuit rider program’) under which the Administrator shall award grants

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to qualified nonprofit entities, as determined by the Administrator, to provide assistance to owners and operators of small and medium publicly owned treatment works to carry out the activities described in section 602(b)(13).

(b) LIMITATION.—A grant provided under the program shall be in an amount that is not more than $75,000.

(c) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting recipients of grants under the circuit rider program, the Administrator shall give priority to qualified nonprofit entities, as determined by the Administrator, that would serve a community that—

(1) has a history, for not less than the 10 years prior to the award of the grant, of unresolved wastewater issues, stormwater issues, or a combination of wastewater and stormwater issues;

(2) is considered financially distressed; and

(3) faces the cumulative burden of stormwater and wastewater overflow issues; or

(4) has previously failed to access Federal technical assistance due to cost-sharing requirements.

(d) COMMUNICATION.—Each qualified nonprofit entity that receives funding under this section shall, before using that funding to carry out activities to carry out this section, consult with the State in which the assistance is to be expended or otherwise made available.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator establishes the circuit rider program, and every 2 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing—

(1) each recipient of a grant under the circuit rider program; and

(2) the activities carried out under the circuit rider program.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''

SEC. 207. SMALL PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS EFFICIENCY GRANT PROGRAM.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) (as amended by section 206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 206. GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES TO PROVIDE EFFICIENCY GRANTS TO INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER SYSTEMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) (as amended by section 206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 206. GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES TO PROVIDE EFFICIENCY GRANTS TO INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER SYSTEMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—In this section, the term ‘eligible individual’ means an economic or moderate-income household, the members of which have a combined income (for the most recent 12-month period for which information is available) equal to not more than 50 percent of the median nonmetropolitan household income for the State or territory in which the household, according to the most recent decennial census.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator shall provide grants to private nonprofit organizations for the purpose of improving general welfare by providing assistance to eligible individuals—

(A) for the construction, repair, or replacement of a household decentralized wastewater treatment system; or

(B) for the installation of a larger decentralized wastewater system designed to provide treatment for households in which eligible individuals reside, if—

(i) site conditions at the households are unsuitable for the installation of an individually owned decentralized wastewater system;

(ii) multiple examples of unsuitable site conditions exist in close geographic proximity to each such residence;

(iii) a larger decentralized wastewater system could be cost-effectively installed.

(2) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, a private nonprofit organization shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this subsection, a private nonprofit organization shall give priority to any eligible individual who does not have access to a sanitary sewage disposal system.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report describing the recipients of grants under the program under this section and the results of the program under this section.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.''

SEC. 208. GRANTS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REBURSTHING OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER SYSTEMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) (as amended by section 206) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 206. GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES TO PROVIDE EFFICIENCY GRANTS TO INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER SYSTEMS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—In this section, the term ‘eligible individual’ means an economic or moderate-income household, the members of which have a combined income (for the most recent 12-month period for which information is available) equal to not more than 50 percent of the median nonmetropolitan household income for the State or territory in which the household, according to the most recent decennial census.

(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a program under which the Administrator shall provide grants to private nonprofit organizations for the purpose of improving general welfare by providing assistance to eligible individuals—

(A) for the construction, repair, or replacement of a household decentralized wastewater treatment system; or

(B) for the installation of a larger decentralized wastewater system designed to provide treatment for individuals with on-site or off-site holding of the individual to the publicly owned treatment works;

(B) a nonprofit entity that assists low-income or moderate-income individuals with the costs associated with connecting the household of the individual to a publicly owned treatment works.

(2) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means the competitive grant program established under subsection (b).

(3) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘qualified individual’ means—

(A) an owner or operator of a publicly owned treatment works that assists or is seeking to assist low-income or moderate-income individuals with the costs associated with connecting the household of the individual to a publicly owned treatment works.

(4) ADMINISTRATOR.—A private nonprofit organization may use amounts provided under this subsection to pay the administrative expenses associated with the program as described in paragraph (1), as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator establishes the efficiency grant program, and containing such information as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.
includsion of direct costs of principal and negative interest loans" and inserting "including for
giveness of principal, grants, negative interest
loans, other loan forgiveness, and through buy-
outs (buying, refinancing, or restruc-
turing debt); and

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking subpara-
graph (B) and inserting the following:

"(B) FRAUD PREVENTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, of
the amount of the capitalization grant re-
ceived by the State under this title, the total
amount of assistance made available by a State
under paragraph (1)—

"(i) may not exceed 30 percent; and

(ii) to the extent that there are sufficient app-
llications, not less than 15 percent shall be
made available for grants under paragraph

(ii) in the matter preceding paragraph

(B) by inserting the following:

"(B) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the
amounts made available for grants under sub-
paragraph (A), by striking '', in-
cluded in subsection (k)'' after ''State law'';

"(d) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting re-
ipients of grants under the program, the
Administrator shall use the following cri-
teria:

(1) Whether the eligible entity seeking a grant
provides services to, or works directly with,
qualifed individuals;

(2) Whether the eligible entity seeking a grant
(A) has an existing program to assist in
covering the cost of and in connecting a
household to a publicly owned treatment
work or

(B) seeks to create a program described in
subsection (A); and

(3) Whether the eligible entity seeking a grant
is a nonprofit entity and is not the owner
or operator of a publicly owned treatment
works or a nonprofit entity that has already
covered the cost of and in connecting a
domestic water system to a publicly owned
treatment works.

(1) USE OF FUNDS.—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by adding at the end the follow-
ing:

"(c) A DDITIONAL USE OF FUNDS.—A State
may use an additional 2 percent of the funds
annually awarded to each State under this
title for nonprofit organizations (as defined
in section 104(w)) or State, regional, inter-
state, or municipal entities to provide tech-
tical assistance to communities served by local
treatment works to which the qualified indi-
vidual has connected has agreed to the con-
nection.

(2) TECHNOICAL AMENDMENT.—Section
104(w) of the Federal Water Pollution Con-
trol Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(w)) is amended by
striking "treatment works'' and inserting
"treat-
SEC. 212. GRANTS TO ALASKA TO IMPROVE SANITATION IN RURAL AND NATIVE VILLAGES.

Section 303(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1336(c)) is amended by striking “this section” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “this section”—

(1) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2024; and
(2) $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 213. WATER DATA SHARING PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall establish a competitive grant pilot program (referred to in this section as the “pilot program”) by which the Administrator may award grants to eligible entities under subsection (b) to establish systems that improve the sharing of information concerning water infrastructure needs, and water technology, including cybersecurity, between States or among counties and other units of local government within a State, which may include—

(A) establishing a website or data hub to exchange water data, including data on water quality, emerging but proven, water technology; and
(B) intercounty communications initiatives related to water data.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DATA SHARING.—The Internet of Water principles developed by the Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions shall, to the extent practicable, guide any water data sharing efforts under the pilot program.

(B) USE OF EXISTING DATA.—The recipient of a grant under the pilot program shall establish a website or data hub described in paragraph (1) that will leverage existing data sharing infrastructure.

(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity eligible for a grant under the pilot program is—

(1) a State, county, or other unit of local government that—

(A) has a coastal watershed with significant pollution levels;
(B) has a water system with significant pollution levels; or
(C) a significant individual water infrastructure deficit; or
(2) a regional consortium established under subsection (d).

(d) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under the pilot program, an eligible entity under subsection (b) shall submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(e) REGIONAL CONSORTIA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—States may establish regional consortia in accordance with this subsection.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A regional consortium established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) include not fewer than 2 States that have entered into a memorandum of understanding—a

(i) to exchange water data, including data on water quality; or
(ii) to share information, protocols, and procedures with respect to projects that evaluate, demonstrate, or install new and emerging, but proven, water technology; and
(B) carry out—

(i) to exchange water data, including data on water quality; or
(ii) that evaluate, demonstrate, or install new and emerging, but proven, water technology; and
(C) develop a regional intended use plan, in accordance with paragraph (3), to identify projects to carry out, including projects using grants received under this section.

(f) REGIONAL INTENDED USE PLAN.—A regional intended use plan of a regional consortium intended to carry out, including projects that meet the requirements of paragraph (2)(B), and—

(1) projects included in an intended use plan of a State prepared under section 606(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1336(c)) within the regional consortium; and
(2) projects not included in an intended use plan of a State prepared under section 606(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1336(c)) within the regional consortium.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that describes implementation of the pilot program, which shall include—

(1) a description of the use and deployment of amounts made available under the pilot program; and
(2) an accounting of all grants awarded under the program, including a description of each grant recipient and each project funded using a grant under the pilot program.

(h) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the pilot program $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Of the funds made available under paragraph (1), not more than 35 percent may be used to provide grants to regional consortia established under subsection (d).

SEC. 214. FINAL RATING OPINION LETTERS.

Section 5028(a)(1)(D)(ii) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3907(a)(1)(D)(ii)) is amended by striking “final rating opinion letters from at least 2 rating agencies” and inserting “a final rating opinion letter from at least 1 rating agency”.

SEC. 215. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303(e) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3907(e)) is amended—

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

“(3) FISCAL YEARS 2022 THROUGH 2026.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subtitle $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(2)­

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “2020 and 2021” and inserting “2020 and 2022”; and
(B) by striking “2020 and 2021” and inserting “2022 through 2026”; and
(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “2020 and 2021” and inserting “2022 through 2026”.

(b) OUTREACH PLAN.—The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (33 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 5036. OUTREACH PLAN.

“(a) DEFINITION OF RURAL COMMUNITY.—In this section, the term ‘rural community’ means a city, town, or unincorporated area with a population of not more than 10,000 inhabitants.

“(b) OUTREACH REQUIRED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, shall develop and implement an outreach plan to promote financial assistance available under this subtitle to small communities and rural communities.”

SEC. 216. SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY ANALYSIS.

(a) ANALYSIS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, using environmental justice data of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator shall carry out an analysis under which the Administrator shall assess the programs under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) and section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) to identify historical distributions of funds to small and disadvantaged communities and new opportunities and methods to improve on the distribution of funds under those programs to low-income communities, rural communities, minority communities, and communities of indigenous peoples, in consultation with Executive Order 13086 (22 U.S.C. 6321 note; 60 Fed. Reg. 6381; relating to Federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The analysis under subsection (a) shall include an analysis, to the extent practicable, of projects made available under those programs to localities that have entered into a memorandum of understanding for a stormwater infrastructure project, and the criteria the Administrator used in carrying out the analysis.

SEC. 217. STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:—

(1) CENTER.—The term “center” means a center of excellence for stormwater control infrastructure established under subsection (b)(1).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a State, Tribal, or local government; or
(B) a local, regional, or other public entity that manages stormwater or wastewater resources or other related water infrastructure.

(3) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term “eligible institution” means an institution of higher education, a research institution, or a nonprofit organization that has demonstrated excellence in research and developing new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies and (B) with respect to a nonprofit organization, the core mission of which includes water management, as determined by the Administrator.

(b) CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE FOR STORMWATER CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator...
shall provide grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible institutions to establish and maintain not less than 3, and not more than 5, centers of excellence for new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies, to be located in various regions throughout the United States.

(B) GENERAL OPERATION.—Each center shall—

(1) conduct research on new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies that are relevant to the geographical region in which the center is located, including stormwater and sewer overflow reduction, other approaches to water resource enhancement, alternative funding approaches, environmental, economic, and social benefits, with the goal of improving the effectiveness, cost efficiency, and protection of public safety and water quality;

(2) maintain a listing of—

(I) stormwater control infrastructure needs; and

(II) an analysis of new and emerging stormwater control infrastructure technologies that are available;

(iii) analyze whether additional financial programs for stormwater control infrastructure technologies would be useful;

(iv) provide information regarding research conducted under subparagraph (i) to the national electronic clearinghouse center for publication on the Internet website established under paragraph (3)(i)(A) to provide to the Federal Government and State, Tribal, and local governments and the private sector information regarding new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies;

(v) provide technical assistance to State, Tribal, and local governments to assist with the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of stormwater control infrastructure projects that use innovative technologies;

(vi) collaborate with institutions of higher education and private and public organizations, including community-based public-private partnerships and other stakeholders, in the geographical region in which the center is located; and

(vii) coordinate with the other centers to avoid duplication of efforts.

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, to be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible entity shall prepare and submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Administrator may require.

(2) NATIONAL ELECTRONIC CLEARINGHOUSE CENTER.—Of the centers established under paragraph (1)(A), 1 shall—

(A) be designated as the ‘‘national electronic clearinghouse center’’; and

(B) in addition to the other functions of that center—

(i) develop, operate, and maintain an Internet website and a public database that contains information relating to new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies; and

(ii) post to the website information from all centers.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(B) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available for grants under subparagraph (A), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

(c) STORMWATER CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT GRANTS.

(1) GRANT AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall provide grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to carry out stormwater control infrastructure projects that incorporate new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control technologies in accordance with this subsection.

(2) STORMWATER CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.—

(A) PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.—

The Administrator may make planning and development grants under this subsection for the following projects:

(i) Planning and designing stormwater control infrastructure projects that incorporate new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control technologies, including engineering surveys, landscape plans, maps, long-term operations and maintenance plans, and implementation plans.

(ii) Identifying and developing standards necessary to accommodate stormwater control infrastructure projects, including those projects that incorporate new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control technologies.

(iii) Implementing fee structures to provide for design, installation, and operations and maintenance of stormwater control infrastructure, including new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies.

(iv) Developing approaches for community-based public-private partnerships for the financing of stormwater control infrastructure technologies, including feasibility studies, stakeholder outreach, and needs assessments.

(v) Developing and delivering training and educational materials regarding new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies for distribution to—

(I) individuals and entities with applicable technical knowledge; and

(II) the public.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—The Administrator may make implementation grants under this subsection for the following projects:

(i) Installing new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure technologies.

(ii) Protecting or restoring interconnected networks of natural areas that protect water quality.

(iii) Monitoring and evaluating the environmental, economic, or social benefits of stormwater control infrastructure technologies that incorporate new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control technologies.

(iv) Implementing a best practices standard for stormwater control infrastructure programs.

(3) APPLICATION.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, to be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible entity shall prepare and submit to the Administrator an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Administrator may require, including—

(A) a description of the stormwater control infrastructure project that incorporates new and emerging, but proven, technologies;

(B) a plan for monitoring the impacts and pollutant load reductions associated with the stormwater control infrastructure project on the water quality and quantity;

(C) an evaluation of other environmental, economic, and social benefits of the stormwater control infrastructure project; and

(D) a plan for the long-term operation and maintenance of the stormwater control infrastructure project and a tracking system, such as asset management practices.

(4) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall give priority to applications submitted on behalf of—

(A) a community that—

(i) has municipal combined storm and sanitary sewers in the collection system of the community; or

(ii) is a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator;

or

(B) an eligible entity that will use not less than 15 percent of the grant to provide service to a small, rural, or disadvantaged community, as determined by the Administrator.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.—

(i) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single planning and development grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than $200,000.

(ii) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The total amount of all planning and development grants provided under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be not more than 1⁄5 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(B) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

(i) SINGLE GRANT.—The amount of a single implementation grant provided under this subsection shall be not more than $2,000,000.

(ii) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The total amount of all implementation grants provided under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be not more than 1⁄5 of the total amount made available to carry out this subsection.

(6) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of a grant provided under this subsection shall not exceed 80 percent of the total project cost.

(B) CREDIT FOR IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

The Administrator shall credit toward the Federal share the cost of an implementation project carried out under this subsection the cost of planning, design, and construction work completed for the project using funds other than funds provided under this section.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Administrator first awards a grant under this section, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report that includes, with respect to the period covered by the report—

(1) a description of all grants provided under this section;

(2) a detailed description of—

(A) the projects supported by those grants; and

(B) the outcomes of those projects;

(3) a description of the improvements in technology, environmental benefits, resources conserved, efficiencies, and other benefits of the projects funded under this section; and

(4) recommendations for improvements to promote and support new and emerging, but proven, stormwater control infrastructure, including research into new and emerging technologies, for the centers, grantees, and the public.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section (except for subsection (b)) $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(2) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amount made available for grants under paragraph (1), not more than 2 percent may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

SA 1489. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by
him to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; as follows:

Strike section 3 and insert the following:

SEC. 3. COVID–19 MITIGATION GUIDANCE FOR CRUISE SHIPS; RESUMPTION OF CRUISE SHIP OPERATIONS.

(a) COVID–19 MITIGATION GUIDANCE FOR CRUISE SHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the earlier of 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act or June 1, 2021, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Secretary’’), acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Director’’), and in consultation with the interagency working group established under paragraph (4), shall—

(A) establish, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, an interagency working group, for purposes of developing modifications to, or extensions of, such order.

The recommendations described in paragraph (1) shall be applicable to all cruise ships subject to the order entitled ‘‘No Sail Order and Suspension of Further Embarkation’’ issued by the Director on March 24, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 16628), or any later update or modification of such recommendations as necessary to mitigate such risks.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The recommendations issued under paragraph (1) shall be applicable to passenger cruise ships subject to the order entitled ‘‘No Sail Order and Suspension of Further Embarkation’’ issued by the Director on March 24, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 16628), or any modification to, or extension of, such order.

(3) WORKING GROUP.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, an interagency working group, for purposes of developing recommendations for how to mitigate the risks of COVID–19 introduction, transmission, and spread among passengers and crew onboard cruise ships and ashore to communities. The Secretary may later update or modify such recommendations as necessary to mitigate such risks.

(B) MEMBERS.—The interagency working group shall consist of—

(i) the Secretary (or designee) serving as Chair;

(ii) the Secretaries (or designees) of Transportation, of Homeland Security, and of Commerce, and

(iii) industry stakeholders appointed by the Secretary.

(C) SCOPE OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—In developing the recommendations described in paragraph (1), the interagency working group shall consider public health safety needs; risk mitigation strategies and health protocols for passengers and crew that are consistent with, and not substantially more burdensome than, the guidance applied by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to other business sectors and travel-related industries; and overall economic impacts, costs, and benefits of the recommendations.

(b) RESUMPTION OF CRUISE SHIP OPERATIONS.—On the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall revoke the order entitled ‘‘No Sail Order and Suspension of Further Embarkation’’ issued by the Director on November 4, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 70153), under the authority of sections 361 and 365 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264; 268), and any other order or regulation that prohibits the operation of all cruise ships in United States waters, requires such ships to obtain approval from the Director prior to operating, or otherwise acts as a de facto prohibition for cruise ship operations in the United States.

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Secretary to make and enforce such regulations that, in the judgment of the Secretary, are necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases on any individual cruise ship presenting a public health threat by reason of the existence of any communicable disease.

SA 1490. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; as follows:

Strike section 3.

SA 1491. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; as follows:

Strike section 3.

SA 1492. Mr. McCARTHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; as follows:

Strike section 3.

SEC. 4. VOYAGES DEEMED FOREIGN.

Any voyage carrying 800 or more passengers between the United States and a foreign port, or foreign passengers between the United States and a foreign port, shall be deemed a voyage to or from a foreign port or foreign passengers for purposes of the law of the United States for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on October 1, 2021.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 29, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 29, 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 Thursday, April 29, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 29, 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 Thursday, April 29, 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 Thursday, April 29, 2021, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Special Committee on Aging is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 29, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President, pro tempore, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99–591, as amended by Public Law 102–221, appoints the following member of the United States Senate for appointment as a Senate Trustee to the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation: The Honorable JOE MANCHIN III of West Virginia.

The Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 108–286, appoints the following Members to serve on the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People’s Republic of China: The Honorable JEFF MERKLEY of Oregon (Chairman); The Honorable DANNIE FENSTEIN of California; The Honorable ANGUS S. KING Jr of Maine; and The Honorable JEX OSSEFF of Georgia.

The Chair, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 116–156, on behalf of the
Majority Leader, appoints the following individual to serve as a Member of the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys: Rev. Alfred C. Sharpton of New York.

"SIX TRIPLE EIGHT" CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2021

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 321 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 321) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the “Six Triple Eight”.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to its immediate consideration.

Mr. KAINE. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed as follows:

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

The bill (S. 321) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 321

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 “‘Six Triple Eight’ Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021.”

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On July 1, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941 banned racial discrimination in civilian defense industries, the armed forces remained segregated. Women serving in segregated training, lived in separate quarters, ate at separate tables in mess halls, and used segregated recreational facilities. Officers received their officer candidate training in integrated units but lived under segregated conditions. Specialist and technical training

schools were integrated in 1943. During World War II, a total of 6,520 African-American women served in the WAAC and the WAC.

(2) After several units of White women were sent to serve in the European Theater of Operations (referred to in this section as the “ETO”) during World War II, African-Americans advocated for the War Department to extend the opportunity to serve overseas to African-American WAC units.

(3) In November 1944, the War Department approved sending African-American women to serve in Europe. A battalion of all African-American women from the WAC, the Army Service Forces, and the Army Air Forces was created and designated as the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion (referred to in this section as the “6888th”), which was nicknamed the “Six Triple Eight”.

(4) Army officials reported a shortage of qualified postal officers within the ETO, which resulted in a backlog of undelivered mail. As Allied forces drove across Europe, the ever-changing locations of servicemen delayed the delivery of mail to those servicemen. Because 7,000,000 civilians and military personnel from the United States served in the ETO, more than half of whom were Black, and each individual had a number of identical names. For example, 7,500 such individuals were named Robert Smith. One general predicted that the backlog in Birmingham, England, would take 6 months to clear.

(5) Army officials also reported a shortage of qualified postal officers within the ETO, which resulted in a backlog of undelivered mail. As Allied forces drove across Europe, the ever-changing locations of servicemen delayed the delivery of mail to those servicemen.

(6) In February 1945, the 6888th arrived in Binghamton. Upon their arrival, the 6888th found warehouses filled with millions of pieces of mail intended for members of the Armed Forces, United States Government personnel, and Red Cross workers serving in the ETO.

(7) The 6888th created effective processes and filing systems to track individual servicemembers, organize “undeliverable” mail, determine the intended recipient for insufficiently addressed mail, and handle mail addressed to servicemembers who had died. Adhering to their motto of “No mail, low morale”, the women processed an average of 65,000 pieces of mail per shift and cleared the 6-month backlog of mail within 3 months.

(8) The 6888th traveled to Rouen, France, in May 1945. Women worked through a separate backlog of undelivered mail dating back as far as 3 years.

(9) At the completion of their mission, the unit returned to the United States. The 6888th was discontinued on March 9, 1946, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

(10) The accomplishments of the 6888th in Europe encouraged the General Board, United States Forces, European Theater of Operations to adopt the following premise in their study of the WAC issued in December 1945: “The joint responsibility of all Americans irrespective of color or sex” and the “continued use of color, along with white, female military personnel is required in such strength as is proportionately appropriate to the relative population distribution between colored and white races”.

(11) With the exception of smaller units of African-American nurses who served in Africa, Australia, and England, the 6888th was the only African-American Women’s Army Corps unit to serve overseas during World War II.

(12) The members of the “Six Triple Eight” received the European African Middle Eastern campaign Medal, the Women’s Army Corps Service Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal for their service.

(13) In 2019, the Army awarded the 6888th the Meritorious Unit Commendation.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion (commonly known as the “Six Triple Eight”) in recognition of—

(1) the pioneering military service of those women;

(2) the devotion to duty of those women;

(3) the contributions made by those women to increase the morale of all United States personnel stationed in the European Theater of Operations during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal under subsection (a), the medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution.

(2) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury may strike and present the gold medal to the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike duplicate medals under this Act, in such numbers as the Secretary deems advisable, and sell or distribute such medals at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 3 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

SECOND CHANCE MONTH

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary
Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 146.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 146) designating April 2021 as “Second Chance Month”;

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KAINÉ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 146) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the Record of March 25, 2021, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. KAINÉ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 196, S. Res. 197, S. Res. 198, S. Res. 199, and S. Res. 200.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. KAINÉ. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, that the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. KAINÉ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 42 and 43; Calendar No. 71, with the exception of Col. Jonathan C. Rice, IV; Calendar Nos. 72 through 106; and all nominations placed on the Secretary’s desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action; and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general
Brig. Gen. Sharon R. Bannister
Brig. Gen. Paul A. Friedrichs

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general
Brig. Gen. Jarrod J. Armagost
Brig. Gen. Matthew W. Davidson
Brig. Gen. Evan C. Dertien
Brig. Gen. Michael L. Downs
Brig. Gen. Troy E. Dunn
Brig. Gen. Peter M. Feeler
Brig. Gen. David M. Gaedecke
Brig. Gen. Anthony W. Genatempo
Brig. Gen. David A. Harris, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Thomas K. Henseley
Brig. Gen. Jeffrey R. King
Brig. Gen. Leonard J. Kosinski
Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Kunkei
Brig. Gen. Laura L. Lenderman
Brig. Gen. Brook J. Leonard
Brig. Gen. David R. Lyons
Brig. Gen. Michael E. Martin
Brig. Gen. Albert G. Miller
Brig. Gen. Heather L. Fringle
Brig. Gen. Clark J. Quinn
Brig. Gen. Adrian L. Spain
Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Tully

IN THE NAVY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general
Col. Terrence Adams
Col. Curtis R. Bass
Col. Steven G. Behmer
Col. Joseph L. Campo
Col. Andrew M. Clark
Col. Tad D. Clark
Col. Luke C. G. Cropsey
Col. Melissa S. Cunningham
Col. Robert D. Davia
Col. George T. M. Dietrich, III
Col. Aaron D. Drake
Col. Lyle K. Drew
Col. Steven M. Gorski
Col. Glenn T. Harris
Col. Brian S. Hartless
Col. Justin R. Hoffman
Col. Otis C. Jones
Col. Brian S. Laidlaw
Col. Jason E. Lindsey
Col. Debra A. Lovette
Col. William L. Marshall
Col. Robert A. Masaitis
Col. Michael A. Miller
Col. Ricky L. Mills
Col. Randy P. Oakland
Col. Max E. Pearson
Col. Jason M. Rueschhoff
Col. Joel W. Safranek
Col. Timothy A. Seiba
Col. Stephen P. Snelson
Col. Benjamin W. Spencer
Col. Frank R. Verduco

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)
Capt. Maria L. Aguayo

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)
Capt. Joseph B. Hornbuckle
Capt. Anthony E. Ross

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)
Capt. Stuart C. Satterwhite

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral
Capt. Dean A. VanderLey

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral
Capt. William C. Greene
Capt. Scott V. Pappano

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general
Brig. Gen. John M. Breazeale
Brig. Gen. Matthew J. Burger
Brig. Gen. Daniel J. Heires
Brig. Gen. Erich C. Novak
Brig. Gen. Jeffrey T. Pennington
Brig. Gen. John N. Tree
Brig. Gen. Constance M. Van Hoffman

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general
Col. Robert K. Bogart

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general
Col. John R. Andrus
Col. Thomas W. Harrell

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general
Col. Alfred K. Flowers, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general
Col. Gail E. Crawford

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 801:

To be lieutenant general
Lt. Gen. Theodore D. Martin

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral
Vice Adm. Scott D. Conn

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral
Rear Adm. Karl O. Thomas

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Lt. Gen. David G. Bellon
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8084:

To be lieutenant general
Maj. Gen. William M. Jurney

IN THE SPACE FORCE

PN288 ARMY nomination of William F. Coryell, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN289 ARMY nomination of Alfred S. Boone, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN290 ARMY nomination of Brandon C. Grooms, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN291 ARMY nomination of D035419, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN292 ARMY nomination of Jeet K. Yoo, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN293 ARMY nomination of Mark A. Folkerts, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN294 ARMY nominations (8) beginning KENNETH ANDERSON, and ending TODD M. WOLF, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN300 ARMY nominations (2) beginning MICHAEL J. DUCHARME, and ending JASON B. LOGAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN301 ARMY nominations (6) beginning TIMOTHY L. BAER, and ending NICOLA Q. SPLÜTSTÖSER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN302 ARMY nominations (10) beginning MICHAEL L. ALLEN, and ending CHRISTOPHER J. WEAVER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN304 ARMY nominations (2) beginning EVERETT S. DEJONG, and ending KURT S. HENSEL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN305 ARMY nomination of Michael F. Kycycki, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN306 ARMY nominations (10) beginning CHRISTIE L. BROWN, and ending RODNEY K. TATUM, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN307 ARMY nomination of Daniel C. Hart, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN308 ARMY nomination of Nicholas D. Vandeburgh, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN354 ARMY nominations (19) beginning BRIAN S. ADAMS, and ending ELIZABETH A. WALKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 2021.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN50 MARINE CORPS nomination of Aaron B. Stokes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN56 MARINE CORPS nomination of James A. Berry, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN215–1 MARINE CORPS nominations (351) beginning ARTM S. AGOULNIK, and ending PATRICK J. ZUBER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN317 MARINE CORPS nominations (95) beginning BRETT A. ALLIBSON, and ending BARIAN A. WOODWARD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN318 MARINE CORPS nomination of Nicholas A. Turner, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN319 MARINE CORPS nomination of Mark T. Schnakenberg, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

In the Navy

PN308 NAVY nomination of Joseph G. Rugerri, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN309 NAVY nominations (38) beginning JASON W. DEBLOCK, and ending DANNY S. VARNADORE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN310 NAVY nomination of Seth J. Rosenberg, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN311 NAVY nomination of Stephen H. Murray, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN313 NAVY nomination of Gregory M. Saracco, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN316 NAVY nomination of Adam L. Atwood, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

The Presiding Officer. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

Legislative Session

The Presiding Officer. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

Executive Session

Executive Calendar

Mr. Kaine. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 66.

The Presiding Officer. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Victoria Nuland, of Virginia, to be an Under Secretary of State (Political Affairs).

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. Kaine. I know of no further debate.

The Presiding Officer. Is there further debate on the nomination?

If not, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Nuland nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. Kaine. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to consider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action; and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

The Presiding Officer. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Legislative Session

The Presiding Officer. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

Executive Session

Executive Calendar

Mr. Kaine. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 70; that the nomination be confirmed; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action; and that the Senate then return to legislative session.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Richard A. Sauber, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 3, 2021

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being considered, on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Monday, May 3, at 12:45 p.m., and Thursday, May 6, at 4 p.m.

I further ask that when the Senate adjourns on Monday, May 6, it next convene at 3 p.m., Monday, May 10; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later that day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of Executive Calendar No. 69, Andrea Joan Palm, of Wisconsin, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services; finally, that the cloture motions filed during today’s session ripen at 5:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Virginia.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be discharged and the Senate proceed to the following nomination: PN 207, the nomination of Gayle Manchin, to be Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Gayle C. Manchin, of West Virginia, to be Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

There being no objection, the committee discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. KAINE. I know of no further debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is: Will the Senate concur and consent to the Manchin nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MAY 3, 2021, AT 12:45 P.M.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:11 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 3, 2021, at 12:45 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

Shane Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term expiring January 31, 2025, Vice Ann Brzezka, Term Expiring.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

Karen Jean Redlund, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a Term Expiring December 31, 2025, Vice Ann Brzezka, Term Expiring.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

GERALDINE RICHMOND, of Oregon, to be Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy, Vice Paul Darrah.

ANDREW ELMER-LIGHT, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary for Energy International Affairs, Vice Theodore J. Garish.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JANE TOSHIKO NISHIDA, of Maryland, to be Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Vice William Charles En堡.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD


Kristin Marie Kulinowski, Term Expiring.

JENNIFER BETH SASS, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a Term of Five Years, Vice Vanessa Lorraine Allen Sutherland, Term Expiring.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Mary Catherine Phee, of Illinois, a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Re-Appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mary Catherine Phee, of Illinois, a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Vice Linda Thomas-Greenfield.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Lynnette Young Rogers, of Delaware, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a Term Expiring January 26, 2026, Phyllis Kaminsky, Term Expiring.

Sarah Marcy Calhoun, Vice John Marshall Mitnick.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

John Marschalek, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Appalachian Regional Commission for a Term Expiring May 30, 2024, Vice Nina Mitchell Wells, Term Expiring.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sean Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Appalachian Regional Commission for a Term Expiring May 30, 2024, Vice Nina Mitchell Wells, Term Expiring.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Stephan A. Owens, of Arizona, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a Term of Five Years, Vice Richard J. Engler, Term Expiring.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Vice Matthew J. Leopold.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Jennifer Beth Sass, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Vice Kristen Marie Kulinowski, Term Expiring.

Lynnette Young Rogers, of Delaware, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Vice Vanessa Lorraine Allen Sutherland, Term Expiring.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Mary Catherine Phee, of Illinois, a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Re-Appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mary Catherine Phee, of Illinois, a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Vice Linda Thomas-Greenfield.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Lynnette Young Rogers, of Delaware, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a Term Expiring January 26, 2026, Phyllis Kaminsky, Term Expiring.

Sarah Marcy Calhoun, Vice John Marshall Mitnick.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

John Marschalek, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Appalachian Regional Commission for a Term Expiring May 30, 2024, Vice Nina Mitchell Wells, Term Expiring.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Stephan A. Owens, of Arizona, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a Term of Five Years, Vice Richard J. Engler, Term Expiring.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, Vice Matthew J. Leopold.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Jennifer Beth Sass, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Vice Kristen Marie Kulinowski, Term Expiring.

Lynnette Young Rogers, of Delaware, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Vice Vanessa Lorraine Allen Sutherland, Term Expiring.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Mary Catherine Phee, of Illinois, a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Re-Appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mary Catherine Phee, of Illinois, a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a Term Expiring September 27, 2023, Vice Linda Thomas-Greenfield.
Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 29, 2021:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH A. ALLEN
BRIG. GEN. JASON R. ARNAGDNST
BRIG. GEN. MATTHEW W. DAVIDSON
BRIG. GEN. EVAN C. DEBURN
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL L. DOWNS
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS J. EDDY
BRIG. GEN. PETER M. FISZEL
BRIG. GEN. DAVID M. FREYER
BRIG. GEN. ANTHONY W. GENATRIO
BRIG. GEN. DAVID A. HARRIS, JR.
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS L. HIRSLEY
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT S. JOSE
BRIG. GEN. JEFFREY J. KENN
BRIG. GEN. LEONARD J. KOSINSKI
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS W. KURNEL
BRIG. GEN. LAURA L. LINDSEYMAN
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. MCKINNOD
BRIG. GEN. DAVID D. LYN
BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL R. MARTIN
BRIG. GEN. ALAN C. MILLER
BRIG. GEN. HEATHER L. FIN
BRIG. GEN. CLAY J. FROEN
BRIG. GEN. ADRIAN L. SPAIN
BRIG. GEN. DANIEL H. TULLY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Victoria Noland of Virginia, to be under secretary of state (political affairs).

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Richard A. Slaughter of the District of Columbia, to be general counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. TERRANCE A. ADAMS
COL. CURTIS R. BASS
COL. STEVEN G. BEHMER
COL. JONATHAN R. CAMPION
COL. ANDREW M. CLARK
COL. TAD D. CLARK
COL. LUCAS J. CROPEY
COL. MELISSA S. CUNNINGHAM
COL. ROBERT D. DAVIS
COL. GEORGE T. M. DITTMICH III
COL. AARON D. DRAKE
COL. LYLE K. DREW
COL. STRYV R. GORSKI
COL. GLENN T. HARRIS
COL. SCOTT R. HARRIS
COL. OTIS C. JONES
COL. BRIAN L. LAIDLAW
COL. JASON E. LINDSEY
COL. DEBRA A. LOVEY
COL. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL
COL. AARON R. MCDONALD
COL. MICHAEL I. MILLER
COL. EDDY D. MILLS
COL. RANDY P. T. MILLER
COL. MAX E. MARBSON
COL. JASON R. MURBYSOFF
COL. JOEL W. NAFRANEK
COL. CASEY E. NOLAS
COL. STEPHEN P. NELSON
COL. BENJAMIN W. SPEJNER
COL. FRANK R. VERDUGO

IN THE NAVY

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MARIA L. AGUAYO
The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JENNIFER K. BORNICK
CAPT. ANTHONY E. ROSSI
The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be rear admiral

BRIG. ADM. (LH) DEAN A. VANDERLEI
BRIG. ADM. (LH) CHRISTOPHER C. FRENCH
The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. STEPHEN C. SMITH
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES G. GODDARD
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. SCOTT D. COX
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be lieutenant general

LGEN. THEODORE D. MARTIN
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major general

MGEN. A. C. ROBER, JR.
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be lieutenant general

MGEN. ERIC K. PIETERSON
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. TALLEY
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be vice admiral

BRIG. ADM. JOHN G. BUSH
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be lieutenant general

LGEN. DAVID O. BELLUM
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. STEPHENIE R. ABEN
COL. RICHARD A. APPLIN
COL. JAMES E. BARTHOLOMEW
COL. LANCE K. CAVERT
COL. JOHN M. CUSHING
COL. MUSHHEL K. DONAHU
COL. PATRICK J. ELLIS
COL. THOMAS M. FLEUTY
COL. LAWRENCE G. FURGUSON
COL. ANDREW C. GIBNEY
COL. DAVID W. GARDNER
COL. GAVIN J. GARDNER
COL. KIRK E. GIBBS
COL. WILLIAM R. GLASER
COL. RICHARD A. HARRISON
COL. JOSEPH R. HILBRETH
COL. JEREMY J. HOFFMAN
COL. LARRY E. KNOLL
COL. ED D. LITTLE
COL. CHARLES L. LOMBARD
COL. CONRAD L. NICKEL
COL. JOHN R. QUIRK IV
COL. CHRISTOPHER R. REID
COL. JOHN T. REIM, JR.
COL. LOR L. ROBINSON
COL. MONTES L. RONN
COL. PHILLIP J. RYAN
COL. ERIC F. SHIRLEY
COL. FRANK J. STANO, JR.
COL. ERIC S. STRONG
COL. BRANDON R. TROTMEER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD D. BERGER III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS DEAN OF THE ACADMY, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. SHANE E. BEWERS

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be lieutenant general

LGEN. THEODORE D. MARTIN

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major general

MGEN. A. C. ROBER, JR.
The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be lieutenant general

MGEN. ERIC K. PIETERSON

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. TALLEY

The following officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be vice admiral

BRIG. ADM. KARL O. TROASK

The following officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be lieutenant general

LGEN. CHARLES B. COOPER II

The following officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major general

BRIG. ADM. KARL O. TROASK

The following officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be vice admiral

BRIG. ADM. STEPHEN T. KOHLER

The following officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be lieutenant general

LGEN. DAVID G. BELLUM

The following officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL J. TALLEY

The following officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be lieutenant general

LGEN. DAVID G. BELLUM
THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM M. JUNSEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. KEVIN M. IAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. GEORGE W. SMITH, JR.

SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 716:

To be major general

GEN. JOHN W. RAYMOND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 716:

To be major general

MAJ. GEN. DEANNA M. BURT

MAJ. GEN. PHILIP A. GARRANT

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL A. GUSTEIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 716:

To be brigadier general

BRIG. GEN. DONALD J. COthere

BRIG. GEN. TRISTAN L. ENSCOOT

BRIG. GEN. DAVID N. MILLER, JR.

BRIG. GEN. CHRISTOPHER S. POVAK

BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN C. FERDLY, JR.

BRIG. GEN. STEVEN P. WHITNEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. WILLIAM J. HOUcON

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

BILL NELSON, OF FLORIDA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF BRANDON R. ROCKER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF DAMEN F. KREIBERNT, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EMILY P. WARD AND ENDING WITH BRIAN F. WATSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROLANDS J. CRAWL AND ENDING WITH BRIIS R. VIDAL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF MIIRUI A. ZAPATA, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF LASHLE B. NWOOGA, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF RICKY M. BAUTCH, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF MICHELLE D. DIMOFF, TO BE COLONEL.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RUSSELL W. GIDSON AND ENDING WITH LYNSHGI A. OLSO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MARK C. TURBNE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF VALERIE L. SIBEY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF WILLIAM F. CORYELL, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ALFRED S. BOONE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRANDON C. GROOCS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF D04149, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JER R. YEO, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MARK A. FOLKERTS, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SHAUN X. ADAMS, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF RUSSELL GEES, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SITHJ J. KADAVY, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KENNETH ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH TOOT M. WOLF, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL J. MIKAERE AND ENDING WITH JASON B. LOGAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY L. BARR AND ENDING WITH NICOLA Q. SPLENDSPRICH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL L. ALLIN AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER J. WEAGER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EBERETT S. RIELING AND ENDING WITH KEUT H. HENSLE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL F. KSYKCI, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JASON B. STOKES, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JAMES A. BERRY, TO BE MAJOR.


MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRETT A. ALLISON AND ENDING WITH BARIAN A. WOODWARD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF NICHOLAS A. TURNER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF MARK T. SCHNACKENBERG, TO BE COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF DAVE W. HURTON, TO BE COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF ZACHARY W. PETERS, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF JOSEPH F. RUGGERI, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JASON W. DEILKROH AND ENDING WITH DANNY S. VARNABORE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 12, 2021.

NAVY NOMINATION OF EREN J. ROSENBRAY, TO BE MAJOR.

NAVY NOMINATION OF STEPHEN H. MURRAY, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF GREGORY M. SARAFO, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ADAM L. ATWOOD, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

GAYLE C. MANCHIN, OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on April 29, 2021 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

JON EUGENE MEYER, OF OHIO, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE JOHN M. MARSHALL MINTICK, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON APRIL 19, 2021.
HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed S. 914, Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2311–S2391

Measures Introduced: Eighty-five bills and sixteen resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1443–1527, S. Res. 189–203, and S. Con. Res. 9.

Measures Passed:

Congratulating the University of Kentucky's Women's Volleyball Team: Senate agreed to S. Res. 189, congratulating the University of Kentucky's Women's Volleyball Team for winning the 2020 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Volleyball Championship.

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act: By 89 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. 178), Senate passed S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, by the order of the Senate of Wednesday, April 28, 2021, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Adopted:

Shaheen Amendment No. 1461 (to Amendment No. 1460), to expand the eligibility under the State response to the contaminants program.

Kennedy Amendment No. 1469 (to Amendment No. 1460), to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out an annual study on the prevalence of boil water advisories.

Duckworth (for Carper/Capito) Amendment No. 1460, in the nature of a substitute.

Rejected:

By 14 yeas to 81 nays (Vote No. 176), Rubio Modified Amendment No. 1471 (to Amendment No. 1460), to modify a provision relating to allotments under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

By 41 yeas to 54 nays (Vote No. 177), Lee Amendment No. 1472 (to Amendment No. 1460), to limit the authority to reserve water rights in designating a national monument. (Pursuant to the order of Wednesday, April 28, 2021, the amendment having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.)

Extending Temporary Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analouges Act: Senate passed H.R. 2630, to amend the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analouges Act to extend until October 2021, a temporary order for fentanyl-related substances.

'Six Triple Eight' Congressional Gold Medal Act: Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 321, to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directorate Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight", and the bill was then passed.

Second Chance Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 146, designating April 2021 as "Second Chance Month", and the resolution was then agreed to.

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls: Senate agreed to S. Res. 196, designating May 5, 2021, as the "National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls".

Silver Star Service Banner Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 197, expressing support for the designation of May 1, 2021, as "Silver Star Service Banner Day".

Recognizing the Teachers of the United States: Senate agreed to S. Res. 198, recognizing the roles...
and contributions of the teachers of the United States in building and enhancing the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States.

Condemning the Horrific Shootings in Atlanta, Georgia: Senate agreed to S. Res. 199, condemning the horrific shootings in Atlanta, Georgia, on March 16, 2021, and reaffirming the commitment of the Senate to combating hate, bigotry, and violence against the Asian American and Pacific Islander community.

Condemning Recent Hate Crimes: Senate agreed to S. Res. 200, condemning recent hate crimes committed against Asian American and Pacific Islanders.

Appointments:

James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99–591, as amended by Public Law 102–221, appointed the following member of the United States Senate for appointment as a Senate Trustee to the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation:

Senator Manchin.

Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to Public Law 106–286, appointed the following Members to serve on the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: Senators Merkley (Chairman), Feinstein, King, and Ossoff.

Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys: The Chair, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 116–156, on behalf of the Majority Leader, appointed the following individual to serve as a Member of the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys: Rev. Alfred C. Sharpton of New York.

Pro Forma Sessions—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate adjourn, to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Monday, May 3, 2021, at 12:45 p.m.; Thursday, May 6, 2021, at 4:00 p.m.; and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, May 6, 2021, it next convene at 3:00 p.m., on Monday, May 10, 2021.

Palm Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Andrea Joan Palm, of Wisconsin, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, April 29, 2021, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, May 10, 2021.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3:00 p.m., on Monday, April 10, 2021, Senate resume consideration of the nomination; and that the motions to invoke cloture filed on Thursday, April 29, 2021, ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, May 10, 2021.

Marten Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Cynthia Minette Marten, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Education.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Andrea Joan Palm, of Wisconsin, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session.

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination.

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Victoria Nuland, of Virginia, to be an Under Secretary of State (Political Affairs).

Richard A. Sauber, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

Bill Nelson, of Florida, to be Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Gayle C. Manchin, of West Virginia, to be Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission.

71 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.
40 Army nominations in the rank of general.
4 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.
15 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.
11 Space Force nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy.
Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Sean Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term expiring May 30, 2024.

Karen Jean Hedlund, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2025.

Geraldine Richmond, of Oregon, to be Under Secretary for Science, Department of Energy.

Andrew Eilperin Light, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (International Affairs).

Jane Toshiko Nishida, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Stephen A. Owens, of Arizona, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years.

Jeffrey M. Prieto, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Jennifer Beth Sass, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years.

Sylvia E. Johnson, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years.

Mary Catherine Phee, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 27, 2021.

Mary Catherine Phee, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (African Affairs).

Lee Satterfield, of South Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Educational and Cultural Affairs).

Adam Scheinman, of Virginia, to be Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Nonproliferation, with the rank of Ambassador.

Karen Erika Donfried, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (European Affairs and Eurasian Affairs).

Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs).

Jessica Lewis, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Political-Military Affairs).

Donald Lu, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs.

Christopher P. Lu, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador.


Sarah Margon, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

Lynette Young Overby, of Delaware, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2026, Phyllis Kaminsky, term expired.

Daryl W. Baldwin, of Ohio, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2026.

Genine Macks Fidler, of Florida, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2026.

Beverly Gage, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2026.

Roberto Josue Rodriguez, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development, Department of Education.

Jonathan Eugene Meyer, of Ohio, to be General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security.

Christine P. O’Hearn, of New Jersey, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey.

David G. Estudillo, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Tana Lin, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Jon Eugene Meyer, of Ohio, to be General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, which was sent to the Senate on April 19, 2021.

Executive Communications: Pages S2351–52

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S2355–57

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S2357–71

Additional Statements: Pages S2349–51

Amendments Submitted: Pages S2371–84

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S2384

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—178) Pages S2321, S2323, S2327
Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:11 p.m., until 12:45 p.m. on Monday, May 3, 2021. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S2389.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DIVERSIFYING ON-FARM INCOME
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine diversifying on-farm income, focusing on opportunities to strengthen rural America, after receiving testimony from Davon Goodwin, Sandhills AgInnovation Center, Ellerbe, North Carolina; John Lucey, Center for Dairy Research, and Rebekah Sweeney, Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association, both of Madison; Jason Weller, Truterra LLC, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Brian Carroll, Grand Farm Education and Research Initiative, Fargo, North Dakota.

WORLDWIDE THREATS
Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine worldwide threats after receiving testimony from Avril D. Haines, Director of National Intelligence; and Lieutenant General Scott D. Berrier, USA, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense.

THE DIGNITY OF WORK
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the dignity of work, including S. 404, to provide funding for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act, after receiving testimony from Heather McGhee, author of The Sum of Us: What Racism Costs Everyone and How We Can Prosper Together, Chicago, Illinois; Lisa Donner, Americans for Financial Reform, Washington, D.C.; Trevor D. Logan, The Ohio State University, Columbus; Andrew F. Puzder, former CEO of CKE Restaurants, Franklin, Tennessee; and Vivek Ramaswamy, Roivant Sciences, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOMINATION
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Tommy P. Beaudreau, of Alaska, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

SOCIAL SECURITY DURING COVID
Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine Social Security during COVID, focusing on how the pandemic hampered access to benefits and strategies for improving service delivery, after receiving testimony from Grace Kim, Deputy Commissioner for Operations, Social Security Administration; Kascadare Causeya, Central City Concern, Portland, Oregon; Peggy Murphy, National Council of Social Security Management Associations, Great Falls, Montana; and Tara McGuinness, New America, Washington, D.C.

NOMINATIONS
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Jennifer Ann Abruzzo, of New York, to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, who was introduced by Senator Murray; and Seema Nanda, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor, who was introduced by Senator Kaine, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING
Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following bills:
S.632, to amend chapter 11 of title 35, United States Code, to require the voluntary collection of demographic information for patent inventors, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and
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.

SUPPORTING OLDER WORKERS
Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine supporting older workers amid the COVID–19 pandemic and beyond, after receiving testimony from Elise Gould, Economic Policy Institute, Takoma Park, Maryland; Ramsey Alwin, National Council on Aging, and Elizabeth White, both of Washington, D.C.; and David Poston, Palmetto Synthetics, Kingstree, South Carolina.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. The House is scheduled to meet at 9 a.m. on Friday, April 30, 2021.

Committee Meetings

VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND DOMESTIC TERRORISM IN AMERICA: THE ROLE AND RESPONSE OF DOJ
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a hearing entitled “Violent Extremism and Domestic Terrorism in America: The Role and Response of DOJ”. Testimony was heard from Jill Sanborn, Executive Assistant Director, National Security Branch, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Brad Wiegmann, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, Department of Justice.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. NAVY AND U.S. MARINE CORPS
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing on the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps. Testimony was heard from General David H. Berger, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Admiral Michael Gilday, Chief of Naval Operations; and Thomas W. Harker, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

MARITIME SECURITY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC AND THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA
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 held a joint hearing entitled “Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea”. Testimony was heard from Admiral Scott Swift, U.S. Navy (Ret.); and public witnesses.

PROTECTING OUR DEMOCRACY: REASSERTING CONGRESS’ POWER OF THE PURSE
Committee on the Budget: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Protecting our Democracy: Reasserting Congress’ Power of the Purse”. Testimony was heard from Edda Emmanuelli Perez, Deputy General Counsel, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

THE FISCAL YEAR 2022 EPA BUDGET
Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change held a hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2022 EPA Budget”. Testimony was heard from Michael S. Regan, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

CLOSING THE RACIAL AND GENDER WEALTH GAP THROUGH COMPENSATION EQUITY
Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion held a hearing entitled “Closing the Racial and Gender Wealth Gap Through Compensation Equity”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

RACIALLY AND ETHNICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLENT EXTREMISM: THE TRANSNATIONAL THREAT
Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism held a hearing entitled “Racially and Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: The Transnational Threat”. Testimony was heard from John Cohen, Assistant Secretary for Counterterrorism and Threat Prevention, Department of Homeland Security; and John T. Godfrey, Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Acting Special Envoy for the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, Department of State.

TREATING THE PROBLEM: ADDRESSING ANTICOMPETITIVE CONDUCT AND CONSOLIDATION IN HEALTH CARE MARKETS
Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law held a hearing entitled “Treating the Problem: Addressing Anticompetitive Conduct and Consolidation in Health Care Markets”. Testimony was heard from Chairman Maloney; Senators Blumenthal, Grassley, Klobuchar, and Lee; and public witnesses.

WILDFIRE IN A WARMING WORLD: OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY COLLABORATION, CLIMATE RESILIENCE, AND WORKFORCE CAPACITY
Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands held a hearing entitled “Wildfire in a Warming World: Opportunities to Improve Community Collaboration, Climate Resilience, and Workforce Capacity”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.
WHAT DO SCIENTISTS HOPE TO LEARN WITH NASA'S MARS PERSEVERANCE ROVER?

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics held a hearing entitled “What Do Scientists Hope to Learn with NASA’s Mars Perseverance Rover?”. Testimony was heard from Michael A. Meyer, Lead Scientist, Mars Exploration Program, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and public witnesses.

SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY AND THE ROLE OF SMALL MANUFACTURERS

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access held a hearing entitled “Supply Chain Resiliency and the Role of Small Manufacturers”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ADVANCING U.S. ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, EQUITY, AND SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Trade held a hearing entitled “Advancing U.S. Economic Competitiveness, Equity, and Sustainability Through Infrastructure Investments”. Testimony was heard from Byron W. Brown, Mayor, Buffalo, New York; and public witnesses.

PROFESSIONALIZING AND ENRICHING THE CONGRESSIONAL INTERNSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP EXPERIENCE

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Professionalizing and Enriching the Congressional Internship and Fellowship Experience”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Next Meeting of the SENATE
12:45 p.m., Monday, May 3

Senate Chamber
Program for Monday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
9 a.m., Friday, April 30

House Chamber
Program for Friday: House will meet in a pro forma session at 9 a.m.