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No. 20

House of Representatives

The House met at 1 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PANETTA).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

February 3, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JIMMY PANETTA to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, whose way is in the sea and whose paths are in the great waters, we lift up our prayers in memory of four men who faced the violent storm that overcame the USAT *Dorchester* and her crew 78 years ago today.

Remind us of the example of these four chaplains, who, though distinctly different in their faith traditions, in the face of mortal peril, united in a higher purpose and gave up their own chance for survival to save the lives of their shipmates.

As we reflect on the actions they took, offering life jackets and last rites, sharing words of hope and dispelling fear, and as we honor today Officer Sicknick, in bravery in this very place, may we so dare to sacrifice everything in order to unify our efforts for the safety and well-being of our democracy and the welfare of its people.

If we are inclined to doubt, steady our faith; if we are tempted, make us strong to resist; if we should miss the mark, give us courage to try again. Guide us with the light of Your truth.

We pray trusting in the strength of Your name to answer our prayer.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(A) of House Resolution 8, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. GOTTHEIMER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

REMEMBERING ANTHONY GALLOPO

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

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Anthony Gallopo—a dear friend, a wonderful, caring family man, a leader in Sussex County, and a tireless fighter for his fellow veterans—who recently passed from COVID-19 complications.

A Navy veteran, Tony served as vice commander of the New Jersey American Legion and commander of Post 86 in Newton. For more than 5 years, Tony and I worked together to deliver the care and services that our veterans deserve: securing the long-awaited goal of the community's first VA outpatient

clinic, boosting in-person psychiatric care at the clinic, and serving on our district's service academy selection committee, all focused on improving access to care for those who fought for our great country and preparing the next generation.

Tony lived a life of service that will truly never be forgotten. We are indebted to this selfless patriot, all of us in northern New Jersey and the country.

As we mourn Tony's loss, we think of his daughters, Sarah, Alexandra, and Ashley, and we pray for his beloved wife, Betsy, who remains in the hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering my friend, Tony Gallopo.

OBSERVING NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WEEK

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

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe National Gun Violence Survivors Week.

During this pandemic, gun violence has increased in many communities, including my city of Philadelphia. We suffered 50 homicides last month alone.

We must pass reforms like universal background checks and closing the Charleston loophole. The House acted in 2019, but the Senate did not. While these bills would not stop 100 percent of shootings, they would certainly save some lives.

We must also help the victims and the survivors of this violence. Too often, they don't know where to turn or what kinds of things or help are available. That is why Senator CASEY and I will soon reintroduce our Resources for Victims of Gun Violence Act.

In the last session, we had nearly 80 cosponsors in the House. I invite you

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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both, new and returning Members, to add your name. Our fellow Americans need our help.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2021.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 3, 2021, at 11:08 a.m.:

Appointments:

Members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 85, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 11) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the amendment printed in part C of House Report 117-3 is adopted, and the concurrent resolution, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the concurrent resolution, as amended, is as follows:

H. CON.RES. 11

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.

(a) **DECLARATION.**—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate.

Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.

Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 4001. Enforcement filing.

Sec. 4002. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 4003. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.

Sec. 4004. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 4005. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.

Sec. 4006. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 4007. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,303,274,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$2,768,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$2,971,083,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$3,092,643,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$3,236,199,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$3,514,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$3,762,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$3,883,209,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$4,007,991,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$4,121,665,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: -\$15,670,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -\$17,390,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$226,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$181,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$98,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: -\$106,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: -\$121,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: -\$128,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,020,543,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$4,091,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$4,011,132,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,072,784,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,267,538,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$4,449,047,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$4,642,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,960,846,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$5,082,932,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$5,471,756,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$6,140,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$4,298,244,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$4,070,343,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$4,070,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$4,250,436,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$4,425,376,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$4,606,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$4,950,170,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$5,019,083,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$5,419,949,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$3,837,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$1,529,527,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$1,099,260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$977,599,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$1,014,237,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$911,123,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$844,310,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$1,066,961,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$1,011,092,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$1,298,284,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$29,943,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$31,647,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$32,911,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$34,102,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$35,262,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$36,311,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$37,261,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$38,443,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$39,652,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$41,068,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$24,081,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: \$25,818,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: \$27,153,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: \$28,380,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: \$29,610,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: \$30,730,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: \$31,882,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: \$33,333,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: \$34,768,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: \$36,518,000,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$762,552,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$748,719,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$776,986,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$766,960,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$792,882,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$773,777,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$810,362,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$782,210,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$828,950,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$804,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$847,993,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$821,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$868,011,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$840,472,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$888,637,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$865,412,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$909,676,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$874,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$931,654,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$901,459,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$85,042,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,310,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,941,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$60,004,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$61,722,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$59,578,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,114,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$60,371,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$64,518,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$61,851,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$66,053,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$63,271,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,608,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$64,814,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$69,140,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$66,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$70,703,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$67,498,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,543,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$35,563,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,029,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$37,267,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,791,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,609,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,841,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,604,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$41,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,432,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,291,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,169,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,181,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$44,096,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,095,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,065,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,035,000,000.

*(4) Energy (270):**Fiscal year 2021:*

(A) New budget authority, \$4,057,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,280,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,050,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,076,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,730,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,542,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,834,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,760,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,948,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,857,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,810,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,928,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,886,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$6,806,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,318,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,337,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,502,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,601,000,000.

*(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):**Fiscal year 2021:*

(A) New budget authority, \$50,042,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$51,243,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,042,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,061,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,890,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$54,116,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,475,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,219,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$54,269,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$54,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,807,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$55,899,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,090,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$57,141,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,098,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$58,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$59,056,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$59,946,000,000.

*(6) Agriculture (350):**Fiscal year 2021:*

(A) New budget authority, \$49,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$50,970,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,047,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,576,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,794,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,909,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,424,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,898,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,535,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,873,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,715,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,072,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,752,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,058,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,392,000,000.

*(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):**Fiscal year 2021:*

(A) New budget authority, -\$242,699,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$327,529,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,497,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$36,392,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$18,376,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$18,015,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,943,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,507,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$15,783,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,117,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$15,520,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,953,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,222,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$15,056,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,683,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,389,000,000.

*(8) Transportation (400):**Fiscal year 2021:*

(A) New budget authority, \$206,391,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$185,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$104,160,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$119,664,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$104,738,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$112,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$105,569,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$105,989,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$106,120,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$108,527,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$107,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$111,187,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$108,278,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$113,982,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$109,339,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$116,164,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$110,222,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$118,680,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$111,372,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$121,056,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$127,525,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$98,043,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,963,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$48,433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,318,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$34,031,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,758,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$34,763,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,053,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,520,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,217,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,283,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,162,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,048,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,189,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$372,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$160,006,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$115,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$178,392,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$116,259,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$154,773,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$118,661,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$150,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$121,803,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$144,105,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$125,194,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$134,645,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$128,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$130,729,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$132,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$131,492,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$134,674,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$132,652,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$137,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$135,558,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$943,093,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$882,818,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$748,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$797,760,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$713,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$722,016,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$720,847,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$730,335,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$754,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$753,709,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$790,057,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$785,131,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$825,982,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$820,641,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$858,454,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$858,986,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$900,409,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$901,525,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$955,814,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$946,672,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$766,853,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$766,005,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$745,579,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$745,556,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$838,359,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$838,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$851,671,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$851,452,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$958,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$958,451,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,026,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,026,484,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,098,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,098,027,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,244,688,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,244,201,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,184,583,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,184,048,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,331,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,331,161,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,845,601,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,779,410,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$770,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$805,014,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$619,246,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$628,956,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$620,759,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$612,726,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$623,210,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$624,207,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$640,597,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$638,103,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$633,758,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$627,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$645,839,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$643,707,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$641,962,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$627,556,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$657,398,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$648,615,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,594,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$40,598,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,633,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,633,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,486,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$45,486,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$48,621,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$48,621,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$52,151,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$52,151,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$62,223,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$62,223,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$68,685,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$68,685,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$73,712,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,712,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,912,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$78,912,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,948,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$83,948,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,560,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$250,738,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$243,210,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$267,893,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$249,723,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$251,696,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$256,945,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$244,770,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$264,708,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$263,284,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$272,216,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$270,636,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,109,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$278,409,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$288,040,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$299,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$296,740,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$281,467,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$305,496,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$303,520,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$72,961,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$74,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,879,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,320,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$74,336,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,557,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$75,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$75,011,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$76,413,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$76,155,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$78,161,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$77,827,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$80,010,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$79,533,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$81,961,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$80,963,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$83,994,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$82,930,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$92,786,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$91,769,000,000.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$375,971,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$376,468,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,837,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,899,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,888,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,787,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,205,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,961,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,885,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$25,481,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$26,483,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,036,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,170,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$26,711,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,869,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$27,402,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,621,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,137,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,416,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,918,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$365,131,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$365,131,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$345,959,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$345,959,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$336,379,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$336,379,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$332,881,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$332,881,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$341,018,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$727,019,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -\$25,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$0.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -\$33,933,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$27,630,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -\$34,686,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$31,376,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -\$35,495,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$33,380,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -\$36,367,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$34,806,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, -\$37,240,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$35,938,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, -\$38,152,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$36,942,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, -\$38,991,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$37,890,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, -\$39,927,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$38,847,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, -\$40,906,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$39,817,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, -\$101,066,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$101,303,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -\$109,306,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$109,433,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, -\$108,548,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$108,423,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, -\$102,509,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$102,374,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, -\$105,714,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$112,421,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, -\$108,507,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$107,659,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, -\$111,817,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$110,312,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, -\$114,832,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$113,327,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, -\$118,974,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$117,619,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, -\$123,259,000,000.

(B) Outlays, -\$121,979,000,000.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$898,089,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$930,023,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$996,745,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$1,040,533,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$1,085,441,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$1,133,139,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$1,182,469,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$1,231,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$1,279,075,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$1,326,172,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$1,101,575,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$1,158,817,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$1,222,448,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$1,292,270,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$1,365,124,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$1,434,051,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$1,506,794,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$1,586,096,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$1,666,850,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$1,750,666,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,650,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$5,665,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,345,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,318,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,502,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,462,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,672,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,856,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,808,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,048,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,998,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,247,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,195,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,458,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,403,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,678,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,621,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,908,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,847,000,000.

SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$267,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$268,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, \$282,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$282,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:

(A) New budget authority, \$289,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$289,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, \$298,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$298,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, \$308,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$308,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$317,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$317,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$328,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$328,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$338,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$350,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$362,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$361,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Represent-

atives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$16,112,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.—The Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$357,926,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(c) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$188,498,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(d) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$75,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(e) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(f) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$1,005,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(g) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$350,690,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(h) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$750,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(i) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—The Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$50,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(j) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$95,620,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(k) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$17,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(l) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase the deficit by not more than \$940,718,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(m) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than February 16, 2021, the committees named in the subsections of this section shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of the Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section

2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(b) **DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.**—For purposes of this section, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(c) **EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION.**—The point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives shall not apply to reconciliation legislation reported by the Committee on the Budget pursuant to submissions under section 2001.

SEC. 3002. RESERVE FUND FOR DEFICIT-NEUTRAL LEGISLATION.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, or conference reports by the amounts provided in such legislation, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2025 or fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2030.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 4001. ENFORCEMENT FILING.

(a) **IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2021. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2021 and for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2030 for the purpose of enforcing 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) **IN THE SENATE.**—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2021 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal years 2021, 2021 through 2025, and 2021 through 2030 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 4002. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the applicable House of Congress amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In the House of Representatives and the Senate, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

SEC. 4003. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.

(a) **APPLICATION.**—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) **EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.**—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

SEC. 4004. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(1)).

(b) **SENATE.**—Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

SEC. 4005. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SEC. 4006. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

Notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 203 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-37; 133 Stat. 1052), such section 203 shall continue to have force and effect in the House of Representatives during fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 4007. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The concurrent resolution shall be debatable for 3 hours, with 2 hours equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member on the Committee on the Budget, and 1 hour on the subject of economic goals and policies, equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) each will control 1 hour, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 11.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, it has been roughly 1 year since the first COVID-19 case was diagnosed in the United States. Since then, more than 26 million Americans have been infected, and more than 440,000 have lost their lives.

Millions of Americans remain out of work as families are pushed to the brink of devastation. Our economy faces lows unseen since the Great Depression.

Food insecurity is climbing. Widespread school closures threaten to derail our children's education. And our most vulnerable communities are being forced to bear the brunt of these twin crises as underlying health and economic inequities grow worse.

Congress has previously come together to pass relief packages, but COVID is getting worse, not better. Our

recovery is painful and the most unequal on record. We are still deep in the trenches. We have to do more, a lot more.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I promised that we would do everything our committee could do to support our recovery, which is why I introduced the 2021 budget resolution being considered today. This budget resolution was designed solely for one task: providing Congress with the option of using reconciliation to implement the American Rescue Plan and deliver the critical relief we need.

President Biden's American Rescue Plan lays out an aggressive legislative package to change the direction of these crises, including a national vaccine program; testing and tracing, paid sick leave to stop the spread, an extension of lifeline unemployment benefits that are set to expire in March; direct financial support for families; and support so schools can operate safely.

Our country desperately needs this relief, and economists across the ideological spectrum agree. Past crises have made it clear that doing too little will cost us far more. Weak support will lead to a weak, prolonged, and K-shaped recovery, posing more severe risks to our economic and budget outlooks than any deficits we might incur.

Without the American Rescue Plan, CBO estimates that it will take at least 3 years before employment returns to prepandemic levels. But with this vital support, economists estimate that we can bring the economy back to near full employment in a little over 12 months.

We have the plan and the ability to do this. And, thankfully, we can also afford to do it. Interest rates and inflation are at historic lows, lower today than even before the pandemic, and the return on smart investments in the economy has never been higher.

Economists of all stripes are telling us, begging us, to use the fiscal space we have. They are warning that if we don't go big, we will be responsible for a long, painful, and unequal recovery, one that will cost more lives and more jobs, that will cause more businesses to close and result in more damage to our Nation's economy, both in the short- and long-term.

The resolution's budget reconciliation framework sets a budgetary target of up to \$1.9 trillion, the estimated cost of the American Rescue Plan, allocated across the 12 committees that have jurisdiction over some portion of the plan. The resolution instructs these committees to report legislation consistent with these budgetary targets to the Budget Committee by February 16. The Budget Committee will then combine the legislation and prepare it for floor consideration.

There will be plenty of opportunities for my colleagues across the aisle to engage in this process and offer amendments, but we cannot afford to slow down our response to these urgent crises while Republicans decide if they want to help or not.

The American Rescue Plan can be the difference between getting a vaccine or a virus, advancing to the next grade or falling behind, keeping the doors open or shutting down businesses for good.

The choice is clear. I look forward to passing this resolution and ensuring Congress delivers the American Rescue Plan to the American people.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the so-called budget before us "squanders the opportunity to start this new Congress working together to address the concerns and priorities of the American people in a constructive and bipartisan manner."

Mr. Speaker, those are not my words. That is what was said at this very same moment in 2017 by my colleague across the aisle who is now chairman of this committee. You see, he found the very same process they are starting today to be so objectionable, so one-sided, so partisan, such an abuse of power, that he spoke in opposition for an hour to the very same thing the House Democrats are doing now.

The truth is, I look forward to the time my colleague on the other side and I can actually formalize our committee, welcome our members, organize, and develop an oversight plan for the new administration, but that has yet to happen.

□ 1315

But here we are on the floor with a bill already; a so-called budget resolution; a resolution which, in reality, isn't any sort of budget. It is simply a mechanism for the Democrat leaders to enact a radical agenda rejected by Americans this fall. They know it. It was rejected because their caucus is much smaller now today than it was before the election.

So why are they doing this?

While five different COVID stimulus packages were negotiated and ultimately signed into law on a bipartisan basis over the last year, they apparently now need a more one-sided approach, one which is much more partisan and bends the rules to radicalize this Congress and the policies it produces. Quite the opposite of the speech we all heard from out in front of this building 2 weeks ago today.

The power of our example, isn't that what we were told?

Well, what is the example here?

That the unification, the bipartisan-ship, and work-together attitude that the President called for were just empty words for the House majority. Though I suppose with this partisan process, our House Democrat colleagues are, in a sense, following the example of President Biden from his first days in office.

President Biden has spent his first few days signing one executive order after another and pushing policies that

will destroy American jobs, make our country less secure, and raise the cost of living for American families. I will just name a few:

Canceling the Keystone XL pipeline directly eliminates an estimated 11,000 jobs, including 8,000 union jobs.

Enacting a 60-day moratorium on new mining, oil and gas leasing, and permitting on Federal lands will cause severe damage to America's economy and energy independence, and will result in the loss of over 100,000 jobs.

Mr. Speaker, 100,000 Americans are fired by the stroke of a pen.

Returning the U.S. to the failed Paris Agreement of 2015 will reduce U.S. competitiveness in manufacturing and next-generation technologies, as industries move to China.

Terminating a national emergency declaration which immediately stops all wall construction at the Southern border leaves American taxpayers with an incomplete government project and the loss of thousands of jobs.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of Americans are, once again, fired, again, by the stroke of the President's pen. That is a powerful example by the President of how to make life harder for the working class and to weaken America.

Again, I come back to: Why is this happening today?

I think the American people deserve to know, and the answer is simple: Democrats in Washington are setting up a partisan process to have the Vice President cast the decisive vote in the Senate on an array of radical policies.

At worst, their plans are to try and use this pandemic to seize more government control of your life; to grow government power over your healthcare choices; to place new rules, mandates, and regulations on your small businesses; and to grant citizenship to millions here illegally.

At best, their plan is to actually award hundreds of billions of dollars to the very same State governments which are shutting down our schools, telling restaurants they can't open, and keeping families locked inside. They want to bail out their political allies who are telling small businesses they can't open, who are blocking Americans from going into their houses of worship, and who are ruining more families by the day.

America is suffering right now, but they are suffering because of the choices, the mandates, and the lockdowns being put in place by government. We all know the quote from President Ronald Reagan: "The nine most terrifying words in the English language are: 'I'm from the government, and I'm here to help.'"

Well, I think there are about 3,800 more families who have loved ones in New York nursing homes, who would agree with that statement right now.

Government harm has gone on long enough. It needs to stop, yet we are setting up a process today to give hundreds of billions more to those very same State governments. The numbers

don't lie. Adding in the President's \$2 trillion proposal from earlier this month, we will have spent \$6 trillion in less than 1 year in so-called COVID-19-related stimulus. That is larger than the GDP of every country on Earth other than the U.S. and China. It is the equivalent of \$17,000 per every American and \$70,000 per household.

Do families really feel like they have gotten \$70,000 out of their government in the last year?

No way.

What is worse is we have now crossed over. Government policies are now making the crisis worse, resulting in millions of needless deaths. Suicide rates among adults and children are way up. The U.S. National Bureau of Economic Research, just this past month, said that, over the next 15 years, more than 890,000 Americans could die as a direct result of the unemployment caused by COVID-related lockdowns.

Here was the headline in The New York Times last week: "Surge of Student Suicides Pushes Las Vegas Schools to Reopen."

Lockdowns, mandates, closures, virtual: It is unrealistic, not sustainable, and not the way.

Under remote virtual learning, students are not getting the instruction they need, especially those who may not have access to reliable broadband. Not to mention the mental health and emotional development needs that are not being met.

If we want to support families and communities, let's follow the science and let's reopen our schools. Our country is about giving Americans the power of information and letting them decide what is best for their family and for their loved ones, not government telling them: Stay indoors; don't see your family; and I am going to destroy your job, small business, and everything you have spent your life building.

So here we are, setting new precedent under the Democrat-controlled House. In more than 30 years, Congress has never voted on a House-originated budget that has not first gone through committee.

For what?

To bail out the very governments who are the ones costing families everything right now.

Is this how the Democrats intend to govern: to put Government ahead of the people?

I remind my friends that the power of the majority is a fleeting thing, and the American people are watching.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I listened with great interest to the passionate words of the ranking member, and I failed to hear one instance in which he expressed concern or any ideas about how to help the hundreds of thousands of Americans who will die if this government does not act quickly and aggressively; or

the hundreds of thousands of businesses that will close; or the schools that he wants to reopen, which we all want to reopen. We are looking for ideas, but so far all we have had is resistance and obstruction.

The President this week actually met with 10 Republican United States Senators in an effort to get a bipartisan approach to the crisis we face. I would still hope that we can do that, but we can't afford to wait for that to happen. That is why this process is in place, giving plenty of opportunity for the Republicans in both the House and Senate to participate and to help us find a better plan to move forward.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), who is the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge Mr. YARMUTH here for the clarity and the speed with which he has proceeded.

A reminder in support of this resolution here to the previous speaker, the gentleman from Missouri: this is the opening salvo in a process. This is not the conclusion. To talk to the President of the United States this morning without any incendiary rhetoric and no divisive tone, but for him to reiterate good suggestions will be entertained as good suggestions as the process goes forward.

The COVID-19 crisis is far from over. Record numbers of deaths—look at the numbers in front of us, Mr. Speaker.

What has happened?

The number of people who are projected to die by the next quarter, 500,000 Americans dead, 25 million infected, 19 million Americans receiving unemployment insurance.

And we are going too fast in this process?

President Biden and his American rescue plan contains the kind of bold policies that we have sought to advance here for months. We understand that the economy will not recover without first crushing the virus. Mr. Speaker, we will not get the economy back up and running until we defeat the virus and restore safe working conditions, as previously noted.

This public health emergency requires aggressive, science-based action, and it is going to take time. In addition to passing measures to eradicate the pandemic, we must ensure that families and jobless workers are able to afford life's basic necessities, or, as we might say, liquidity and cash flow in the system.

Accomplishing these goals requires us to go big. Economists left, right, and center have all said the same thing in this chorus: Go big.

The Ways and Means Committee is ready to meet this challenge. We are going to beat this virus and we are going to put money into the hands and pockets of the people in America who really need it, extending unemployment assistance, combating child poverty, supporting hard-hit families, the

retention tax credit, and the earned income tax credit. We are going to give some help to people in America who, again, really are in harm's way. Passage of this resolution will provide us with an additional pathway to swiftly advance these priorities.

By the way, as of this morning, 76 percent of the American people agree with what we are doing.

In times as desperate as these, we need to prepare our mechanisms so they are ready at our disposal to get the American people the relief they need.

Mr. Speaker, for millions of lives and livelihoods that are at stake, I urge all of my colleagues today, regardless of their party, to support this critical measure.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Massachusetts. I will remind him that the government there in his State has already received \$7.5 billion in bailouts and, under this plan, would receive an additional \$7 billion. During the lockdown there in his State, more than 2,500 small businesses have been closed and the death rate has been more than the top five in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the great State of Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), who understands what it is like to run a small business and the burdens that government places on them.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have to hand it to my colleagues on the other side. In the infamous words of Obama Chief of Staff Rahm Emanuel, they "never let a crisis go to waste."

When the unemployment rate is up and incomes are down, when the job openings are few but the food lines are many, when the American people need their Representatives to put aside partisan politics, my colleagues on the other side put forth this boondoggle proposal.

This partisan \$1.9 trillion bill is being forced through Congress when more than \$1 trillion from previously passed laws remain unspent.

How about let's get that \$1 trillion out the door before we come back to the trough?

Mr. Speaker, they can't let this crisis go to waste, so they are going to force-feed leftist policies to the American people and do their best to disguise it as COVID relief.

My constituents back home are asking me: How does killing more jobs by doubling the Federal minimum wage help reopen our economy? What do climate change policies have to do with stopping the spread of COVID? How does expanding ObamaCare help reopen our children's schools?

The answer is none of these policies have anything to do with stopping or addressing the China virus. They are unnecessary and radical. This budget is just Democrats doing what Democrats do, trying to score political wins on the backs of Americans in crisis.

So we will vote on this bill, Democrats will claim their political wins,

and America will go further into debt. But the real relief that Americans need, the relief of a job, an open school, and a thriving economy, will once again go unaddressed.

I urge my colleagues to get real and scrap this pipe dream.

I urge a “no” vote on this bill.

□ 1330

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to respond to the notion that this is a radical plan. The radical, very radical chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Trump, Kevin Hassett, said:

But I think we need to be risk-averse and pass another relief package. There are so many businesses treading water, barely hanging on. Now they are getting hit by another shock. You could end up in a negative spiral for the economy.

January 22, 2021, the radical Kevin Hassett.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), the distinguished chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the budget resolution and reality that is before us today. This resolution provides relief to the American people that has been needed and required for over a year.

I want to thank Speaker PELOSI, leader HOYER, whip CLYBURN and, of course, Chairman YARMUTH for the fine work he and his committee did in preparing this resolution to respond to the urgency before the American people.

As we have seen in the Natural Resources Committee, the effects of the pandemic, COVID-19, have been devastating to many populations across this country. It has particularly and severely impacted indigenous people and Tribes across this country disproportionately, four times higher than the national average in people that have been infected, and the mortality rate is reflected in the same way.

This resolution provides \$20 billion for Tribal Governments, \$5.8 billion for Indian Health Service, \$900 million to assist Tribal Governments to develop culturally and linguistically appropriate programs for their communities, and provides adequate and necessary funding to Indian Health Service and providing a level of equity to the question of relief that has to be central in everything we do.

In addition, at the recommendation of the House Natural Resources Committee, to ensure that we can deal with a pandemic in the making, the package contains funding for tools to limit dangerous wildlife trade and monitor wildlife-borne diseases at home and abroad.

I urge a “yes” vote, and I thank the chairman for the time and his hard work.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), who proudly represents their Sixth District, a won-

derful new addition to the Budget Committee.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I would agree with the gentleman. Our families are hurting. Our farmers are suffering, and our small businesses are failing from the shutdown policies of Democrat governors like mine in Virginia. They need our support as we manage through this pandemic.

But what they don't need is a \$1.9 trillion package packed full of Democrat wish list items that will cripple our economy, including a minimum wage increase that would destroy 1.3 million jobs, according to the CBO, and hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars to bail out poorly run State governments.

Mr. Speaker, 1 month ago the last COVID relief bill, nearly \$1 trillion, was signed into law and, together with previously enacted stimulus laws, over \$1 trillion remains unspent. In fact, the CBO, just this week, announced that they project our economy to bounce back over the next several months, without trillions of dollars in additional stimulus aid from Congress, and that much of our recovery hinges on the removal of these shutdown requirements and the pace of vaccinations. That is where our focus should be, ensuring that those who want to be vaccinated receive it, and ensuring that we reopen our businesses and schools as soon as possible.

As a new member of the Budget Committee—or I hope to be a new member of the Budget Committee; we haven't even organized yet for this Congress—I am outraged by the slipshod way this resolution is being rammed through the House. It is like being a member of the Judiciary Committee and having impeachment rushed directly to the floor without hearings. Whoops, did that.

I see the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee still here. I don't know that he would like it so much if we had tax bills that came directly to the floor without going through Ways and Means.

What is next, a farm bill that doesn't go through the Agriculture Committee? A transportation bill that doesn't go through the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee?

You know, the circus being run by House leadership gives a bad name to circuses everywhere.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this COVID supplemental package. This has been a dark and difficult past year for our world. More than 2 million people have died around the world, including more than 400,000 in our great country. Economies are in crisis around the globe, and over a billion children are out of the classroom.

Our country's health and economic challenges require a bold response in

scale, and more delay is not an option. We must work to beat back this virus, shore up our economy, and ensure the most vulnerable are prioritized and protected.

But we cannot solve this problem without addressing the outside world also. Pandemics do not respect borders, and they don't care about nationalities.

As chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I firmly believe that the health and economic wreckage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic will only end once it ends everywhere. We are currently addressing the monumental task of vaccinating our country, but afterwards we must turn our attention to the remainder of the world. Only then can we fully put this worldwide pandemic behind us and put ourselves back on the path to economic prosperity.

Crucially, this package includes support for global health efforts as well as lifesaving humanitarian assistance. This means support for vaccine procurement, vaccine delivery, and sustained engagement to build the capacity of health systems throughout multilateral engagement. It means supporting organizations like the World Food Program, UNICEF, and the WHO, that the United States must partner with in order to succeed.

COVID-19 did not begin on our shores, but American innovation and global health leadership can end it. The cameras of history are rolling. The time to act is now.

We must join with what Chairman YARMUTH is doing and make sure that we help those who have suffered as a result of this pandemic. Extending unemployment insurance, helping those who can't pay for their rent or mortgage, putting our children back into schools, helping our small businesses; this is what this bill does. This is why we have to do it, and we have to do it now because this is the emergency of our time and it takes bold moves.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from New York. I will remind him that his State government has already received \$28.5 billion in bail-out money and, under this proposal, would receive \$20.5 billion under the plan; while that very same government has enacted some of the strongest lockdown policies in the Nation, resulting in the closure of more than 6,500 small businesses in the State of New York, with an unemployment rate currently at 8.2 percent. And the State of New York also has the second highest COVID-related deaths per capita in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE), an entrepreneur from California, a leader in his State legislature on budgetary issues, and a new member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, the House Budget Committee was constituted in 1974, and since then, not a single budget resolution has passed out of this Chamber without hearings and reasoned debate, until today.

Should H. Con. Res. 11 pass, it will be the first budget resolution in almost 50 years to pass this Chamber without a single hearing, without a single vote, without a single witness. We are being told that the reason for this is the need for quick action in response to additional stimulus and relief for the coronavirus crisis.

But Mr. Speaker, I have read this resolution. It is 55 pages. I can't find a single item in this resolution related to the coronavirus crisis.

Now we are being told that might be true. You see, this is just a shell that we pass this to the Senate, which triggers a lengthy and complex process of budget reconciliation.

But, Mr. Speaker, if our intent is to pass quick relief, and I think it should be, we could do that today. This Chamber has passed in the last 12 months almost \$4 trillion of relief. Mr. Speaker, of that, over 25 percent, over \$1 trillion, remains unspent. We could fix that today. We could fix that now, instead of relying on this lengthy and complex process of budget reconciliation.

Mr. Speaker, this is a serious topic. It deserves serious consideration, and not the violation of almost 50 years of protocol and procedure in this Chamber. I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the gentleman from California to both Congress and the Budget Committee and I look forward to working with him. I will advise him that in just a few weeks he will have the opportunity, as a member of the Budget Committee, to go through a markup, offer amendments to the plans that will be proposed in another budget resolution that will actually come to the floor. So I look forward to that discussion and hope that will satisfy the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the chair of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I know Mr. OBERNOLTE is a new member of the committee; he might even be brand new to the House. But he said he couldn't find a single thing in this package that related to COVID?

Oh, well there is \$110 billion for vaccines, for testing, which has been pathetic under the Trump administration with no help. Oh, and personal protective equipment, but I guess those things don't have anything to do with COVID and the pandemic.

Now, let's get real here. The first gentleman spoke and said, We want to help schools, and this bill doesn't help schools.

Well, actually, yesterday they tried to cut our funding for schools. We are putting in \$170 billion to reopen the schools. It is going to be very expensive, new HVAC systems, a whole bunch of new furniture, all sorts of stuff to get kids safely to school for

this and future pandemics, to be ready, to prepare. And they wanted to cut our 170 to \$54 billion. But they are for schools and we are not.

Oh, by the way, they didn't do anything for childcare assistance which is a huge problem for people during this pandemic.

Now, let's talk about a few things that are in here: Cash payments promised by President Biden and the two people who helped us flip the Senate, they are in here.

Extended unemployment, if we don't do that—you don't want to do it—20 million Americans will have no income and no job on March 14; 100,000 people in my State.

Assistance for small businesses. Food, well, I think that is pretty critical stuff on a day-to-day basis.

Rental assistance, and that is something else the Trump political hack running OSHA wouldn't do.

We are going to have standards for protection of workers. We have had huge outbreaks in meatpacking plants and in transportation—people have died—and everywhere else because there are no Federal standards to protect workers. We are taking care of that in this bill and with some funding.

And they say this is unprecedented. You used reconciliation for \$3 trillion of tax cuts for the wealthiest among us and the biggest corporations in the world, to drill for oil in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuges, and then you used it again to try and take away healthcare from tens of millions of Americans and their protection for pre-existing conditions and other things. Yeah, unprecedented. Malarkey. Let's talk about the issues and cut the BS.

□ 1345

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond to the gentleman from Oregon saying that this is unprecedented. What is unprecedented is that this is the first time that a budget resolution that originated in the House bypassed the Budget Committee.

Reconciliation has been used numerous times, but this is the first time in the history of this country that the Democrats bypassed the Budget Committee in a budget resolution that originated in the House. The people are watching, Mr. Speaker.

I also appreciate the gentleman from Oregon. I will remind him that his State government has already received \$4.5 billion in bailouts, and they will receive another \$4.5 billion in bailouts while their State has locked down small businesses, costing more than 1,000 small businesses to close their doors.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), a true defender of commonsense, conservative values and a good friend.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the budget resolution.

The American people have suffered. They have suffered greatly from this pandemic, and this body has taken action to support those efforts.

It should be noted that Republicans have voiced support for targeting relief where it is needed. Mr. Speaker, we get it. We know there are still needs out there. We know there are still people hurting. We understand that, and we agree that we need to have targeted relief.

Thus far, Congress has passed nearly \$4 trillion in COVID relief funding on everything from the PPP program to direct payments to money for testing and for vaccinations.

However, a significant amount of funding has yet to be utilized, with more than \$1 trillion of available resources waiting on the sideline to be spent. Of that \$1 trillion, there is \$280 billion left in the PPP program, \$239 billion in health spending, \$172 billion in unemployment insurance assistance, and \$58 billion in State and local aid, to name a few areas with leftover funding.

Now, we are discussing ramming through this budget resolution so that the Democrats can pass a \$1.9 trillion COVID package without any bipartisan input or work. After weeks of talk of increasing bipartisanship and working together on big issues for our country, this resolution runs contrary to that. Not only does it do our budget process a disservice, but it moves forward with the idea that the bipartisan consensus of Congress should be cast aside.

As I said earlier, there is more than \$1 trillion that has been passed in COVID relief that is just sitting there unused. Unfortunately, this budget resolution doesn't address that point or build upon that point.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this resolution.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON), the distinguished chair of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when the COVID-19 crisis hit, the National Science Foundation rose to meet the challenge. The agency has already invested \$200 million in research to understand the coronavirus, understand and model how the virus spreads, and enable approaches that lessen the harm of COVID-19 to public health, society, and the economy.

The additional funding provided for in this budget resolution will enable our Nation's best and brightest researchers to continue to help us through this crisis and will contribute to better preparedness for the next one.

Similarly, the National Institute of Standards and Technology reacted quickly as the pandemic unfolded, asking Manufacturing USA institutes to submit their best proposals for rapid, high-impact projects to help with the crisis. Several institutes had already redirected their efforts, but more funding was needed.

Congress provided \$10 billion in the Cares Act. The additional funding provided for in this resolution will support important manufacturing innovations across a range of needs, including therapeutics, accelerating production of critical supplies, and ensuring supply chains for the pandemic response.

The Science, Space, and Technology Committee, which I chair, held numerous hearings, briefings, and roundtables last year to discuss the role of the National Science Foundation, NIST, and other science agencies in helping the Nation through this pandemic. \$750 million represents just a fraction of what is needed, including to recover all the science and, more importantly, the talent that is hemorrhaging from the STEM pipeline as a result of this crisis. I will continue to push for such funding as part of the stimulus discussions.

Finally, while I do support the entire package, I want to lend my voice in particular to the support of vaccinations and immunizations, another topic my committee has spent considerable time on. We will not begin to move beyond this crisis until we have widespread immunization and vaccination.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Texas. I will remind her, as we debate how to improve the economy, the administration's hostility to the energy industry, as demonstrated by his executive orders, threatens at least 120,000 jobs in the State of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA). As a freshman, he has already shown leadership as a true defender of conservative principles.

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the H. Con. Res. 11, which paves the way for our national deficit to increase by \$2.1 trillion.

Our current debt is \$28 trillion. Let's put that in perspective. This budget that we are looking at here will never balance. It will push our national debt to \$41 trillion by the end of its forecast. Let me say that again: \$41 trillion by the end of its forecast.

This out-of-control spending is jeopardizing the very future of Social Security and Medicare. Every senior should be deeply concerned about the possibility of losing Social Security based on this out-of-control spending by the Democrats.

Currently, our country pays about 2 percent on the debt that we have. It will not stay at 2 percent because 2 percent is currently low. If our interest rate increases, we are going to struggle to try to fund our discretionary programs like defense and infrastructure because the money will go toward interest. This is dangerous, fiscally irresponsible, and reprehensible.

Just like a business or a family, when the credit card bill comes due and there is not enough money, you have to cut. The Democrats have put our Nation in a perilous situation with this out-of-control spending.

We must take our growing national debt crisis seriously and not look at this laundry list of progressive ideas put forth by the Democrats.

We are saddling our children and their grandchildren with this debt, focusing on the politics of today, and not worrying about our Nation's future. This budget must be stopped.

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

Mr. Speaker, once again, I welcome the gentleman from Iowa to the House of Representatives, and I will correct him.

There is no 10-year budget outlook in this budget. This is a single budget resolution, only for this fiscal year, designed to facilitate the use of the reconciliation package to implement the President's American Rescue Plan, which, by the way, he campaigned vigorously on throughout his campaign.

While Republicans were saying, "Oh, it is too early to do something. Let's pause. Let's wait. Let's do this," the President was aggressive. The President was creative, forceful, and the American people rewarded him with a victory.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I was struck about 15 minutes ago when one of the speakers on the other side made the claim that the Democratic agenda was rejected by the American people in November. It was so rejected, Democrats won the House, the Senate, and the White House for the first time in a dozen years. That is rejection I can take.

The reality is, the American people put us in charge because the previous administration's response to COVID was so weak and so ineffective.

It is a sad fact that more than 400,000 Americans have died from COVID. This is now one of the four most deadly events in American history. We have 20 percent of the COVID deaths and 20 percent of the COVID cases worldwide.

To deal with the enormity of the crisis, we need a big, bold plan, such as the Biden 1.9 plan.

Mr. Speaker, economists are famous for not agreeing. Because economists were so famous for saying, "Well, on the one hand, or on the other hand," Harry Truman, when asked, said the one thing he wanted was a one-handed economist. So it is striking that economists all across the ideological spectrum—liberal, centrist, conservative—all favor going big in this moment. That is what this plan does.

I am also struck by the fact that there must be a Democrat in the White House because the other side is suddenly talking about the deficit and the debt again. When there is a Republican in the White House, it is not a big concern.

Again, Mr. Speaker, economists agree: This is not a moment that we

should be concerned about the deficit and the debt. This is a moment when, once and for all, we need to finally tackle this pandemic.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I will remind him that his State government has already received \$14 billion in bailouts. They will receive another \$13.5 under this plan while that very same State government has enacted lockdown policies, causing the closure of more than 3,000 of their small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS), a great addition to the Budget Committee and a true leader.

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, as I walked onto the House floor today, I heard the talk from the other side, talking about wanting to share in good ideas. But what is interesting is, as this budget resolution has come forth, there has been no sharing of ideas.

We have seen a general framework coming from the Biden administration calling for \$1.9 trillion, but that completely flies in the face of the fact that there is \$1 trillion that this very body, the last Congress, appropriated last year that is still unspent. That money has not gone out the door. Yet, we are talking about solutions to help our country through COVID-19.

Now, my career before politics was actually in finance and economics. I spent 17 years in that field. If you are going to talk about stimulating an economy, the first thing you want to do is actually study the current state of your economy. One of the metrics we always like to use in financial services is the unemployment rate. It is a pretty popular statistic.

Let's take a look at the unemployment rates going on around the country. In my State of Florida, it is 6.1 percent. In Alabama, it is 3.9 percent. In South Carolina, it is 4.6 percent. In Texas, it is 7.2 percent.

□ 1400

Compare that to blue States in our country, New York and California, where they soar over 8 percent.

Why is that happening?

Because their governors and their mayors have refused to reopen their economies.

If you want to stimulate something, actually let the American people get back to work. Let them run their businesses, and you would be surprised at what actually would happen in our economy.

Let's talk about the \$15 minimum wage, which is in the Biden plan. I don't know how a \$15 minimum wage is going to help struggling small businesses continue to thrive in the current environment. Furthermore, what we have already seen with the \$15 minimum wage is that it has led to workers actually getting less hours, less hours at the jobs that they have. I don't see how that is actually helping anybody stimulate an economy.

Let's talk about education. In this plan, right now there is \$170 billion, give or take, to go to local school districts to reopen.

But guess what? If they are picketing outside of the school district's school board in Chicago to not go back into the classroom, what is this additional money actually doing?

In Florida, we have been open in our schools. We have done this. There are tens of billions of dollars already available to help school districts reopen. All they need is leadership. They don't need more money.

The last thing I want to add is with respect to State and local governments. Every State government and every local government either gets their money from income taxes, sales taxes; like in the great State of Florida, property taxes on the local level. This is typically how you get your revenue. If you want to help State and local governments take care of their revenue problems, they should open up. They should not come back to this Capitol and get money.

Why should Florida pay for New York?

Except for the fact that the only thing New York has done is help the real estate markets in Florida because New Yorkers are fleeing New York to come to the great State of Florida.

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear. This budget resolution is not about economics. It is not about COVID-19. It is not about helping our schools reopen. This budget resolution is purely politics. It is an opportunity to push through an agenda through budget reconciliation where, if you actually studied our economy and studied the fact that now close to 40 million Americans have been vaccinated with the vaccine from the previous administration, we are on track to getting reopened. We should study this. We should be more targeted. We should not be putting forward a massive spending bill where no study has ever been given.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, once again, I welcome the gentleman from Florida to the House of Representatives. I really think that we ought to stop talking about States bailing other States out. The next time that a major hurricane hits Florida, we are not going to say that New York and California don't want to help them. That is not the kind of body that I hope we are.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the budget resolution. The COVID-19 pandemic is continuing to inflict widespread harm across our communities. In addition to the thousands of people who are dying every day from this virus, millions of workers remain unemployed, students are falling further behind, and an unprecedented number of American families are facing hunger and homeless-

ness. Anyone who doubts the need for urgent and immediate COVID-19 relief is not paying attention to the multiple ongoing crises affecting people across the country.

We will continue working with our Republican colleagues to find areas of agreement so that we can provide our constituents with the support they desperately need, but we can't put the label of bipartisanship ahead of the urgent needs of our communities. Our constituents don't want us to say that we could have provided relief checks in the amount of \$1,400, but we needed to work with the Republicans, and now they are only \$1,000.

The upcoming COVID-19 rescue package must extend assistance for the unemployed Americans, protect all workers from COVID-19 infections, and support frontline workers who have cared for our loved ones and kept food on the table during the pandemic.

The rescue package must also provide schools the necessary resources to open safely, to help institutions of higher education cope with severe financial strain, and to keep childcare providers afloat. We must also expand nutrition assistance to ensure that our children and families do not go hungry.

Finally, the COVID-19 rescue package must help close the massive State and local budget shortfalls, which will inevitably force painful cuts to education and other public services if left unaddressed.

Mr. Speaker, we are at a critical moment in the fight against COVID-19. We have the responsibility to do everything in our power to meet the basic needs of the American people. This budget resolution gives Congress an additional tool to pass a COVID rescue package that will confront the pandemic and deliver the immediate relief that our constituents deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Virginia. I will remind him that his State government has already received \$6.5 billion in bailout money, and they will receive another \$9 billion under this plan while that very same government has enacted lockdown policies directly leading to the closure of more than 2,000 small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great Commonwealth of Virginia (Mr. GOOD), who already is a leader in this conference.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H. Con. Res. 11, the House Democrat budget for fiscal year 2021.

Mr. Speaker, in response to a previous speaker, it is always time to talk about the deficit. Our national debt has already climbed to \$28 trillion, representing about \$85,000 per American citizen. This is over \$200,000 per American family or household.

How can we ever hope to repay that?

The spending on our interest payments alone on this debt, even with the

current artificially low interest rates, amounts to about 8 percent of our annual budget as recently as fiscal year '19. It is projected to rise to 26 percent of our budget over the next 30 years or by fiscal year '50.

This path of fiscal insanity is simply not sustainable. Without our currently artificial rates, we simply couldn't even afford to pay our existing debt right now. Our national debt and current fiscal situation truly represents one of the greatest threats to our country. The science, as we like to say, or more specifically the math, confirms this reality because a day of reckoning is coming.

We are the first generation to ever leave a legacy of debt to our children and grandchildren. The Greatest Generation, the World War II generation, who also faced down the Great Depression crisis, didn't even do this to us.

So where do we find ourselves today?

We are contemplating a \$2 trillion spending package that will cost every American citizen an average of about \$6,000 apiece, or \$15,000 per family.

For what? What will they be getting for their share of this new debt?

Some will get a \$1,400 check in return for their \$6,000 share of the debt. That is not a very good deal.

This proposal comes from the same folks who continue to unjustifiably clamp down on our freedoms, economically and otherwise. In fact, in my own home State of Virginia, 25 percent of businesses have permanently closed since the lockdowns began. There is simply no substitute for the American economy, and no relief or spending package will ever be sufficient.

When has government spending ever truly fixed a problem or not made it worse?

We have to turn the American worker, the American businessperson, and the American economy loose. We have to stop spending our citizens' futures.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will put his mask on.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. We have to stop spending our citizens' financial future. Instead, we have to empower them to chart their own economic destiny.

To paraphrase the words of a famous young environmentalist: How dare you? And how dare we?

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I know it is fascinating, and I have heard this argument now year after year after year talking about how much every individual in this country has owed because of the debt—the national debt. We have been accumulating debt in this country for most of our 240-year history.

I ask the gentleman: Has there ever been one American citizen or one American citizen's ancestor who has ever paid any of that debt or who has ever been asked to pay for that debt?

Of course not. That is because we are a sovereign currency nation. We don't pay attention to that.

And just to clarify one thing he said, he said spending money has never helped in a crisis. Well, you will find virtually no economist who will not say that what we did last spring when we passed the CARES Act helped us mitigate the very first few months of this disaster. We didn't do enough then. We can't make the same mistake now.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am painfully aware of the toll this pandemic has taken on our Nation's veterans. I hear from veterans who are struggling to find work as unemployment numbers rise. I hear from veterans who have had their critical compensation and pension exams postponed, delaying much-needed benefits.

Sadly, we have lost over 8,900 veterans and 120 VA staff to the pandemic so far.

Across the Nation and at the height of the pandemic, veterans have stepped up to serve their country, a trait not uncommon for the thousands of veterans whose services continue even after they pack away their uniforms. Their service as first responders and healthcare workers battling COVID-19; as essential employees keeping our economy moving, packages delivered, and hospitals sterilized has served as an example of how strong America can be when we act together.

Despite all of the setbacks our Nation has faced, it is our duty to be optimistic. Our veterans have shown the way.

Mr. Speaker, VA has responded to crises across the country through its Fourth Mission, even landing on the Capitol Grounds yesterday to deploy mobile vet centers to support U.S. Capitol Police, members of the National Guard, and the congressional staff after the insurrection on January 6.

Throughout this pandemic, veterans and VA have continued to step up and serve their communities, not just their fellow veterans.

The time for decisive action is now. Passing this resolution does not negate the need for bipartisan cooperation. The need now is real, and the pain caused by this pandemic is deep. The best way to provide direct relief to the American people and continue serving all those who have served is to act fast and to do it now. We cannot afford to wait for higher case counts, for additional variants of the virus to emerge, for more Americans to go without work or watch their savings dwindle. We must act fast, and that is why we are here today.

I just will say to the gentleman from Missouri that I know that we have bil-

lions of dollars that came to the State of California, but I would like to remind the gentleman that California is a net donor State, including money that I am sure has gone to the State of Missouri.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from California. I will remind him that his State government, yes, indeed, has already received \$43 billion in taxpayer bailouts and will receive another \$42 billion in taxpayer bailouts if this bill passes.

But let's talk about California. This is the State that has some of the most stringent lockdowns in the entire country. In fact, their lockdowns are so significant that more than 16,500 small businesses will never open their doors again. That is government that believes that it is okay to deny you to go to your house of worship and to eat out in an outdoor restaurant, but you can go to a strip club or get a tattoo. That is California.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the great State of Georgia (Mrs. GREENE), a small businessowner who proudly represents the people of the 14th Congressional District.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the blue State bailout budget. The Democrats know they don't have the votes to pass these radical policies in the Senate, so they are doubling down on reconciliation to destroy our economy with a \$2 trillion taxpayer-funded spending spree.

Democrats are using reconciliation for the exact opposite purpose for which it was created. With this budget, Democrats are bailing out failing Democrat-run States like Illinois and New York, expanding the welfare state, exploding the deficit, groveling to teachers' unions and teachers who refuse to go to work, and hiking taxes on businessowners who don't comply with the higher minimum wage standard. This is just the beginning.

They want to pay people more money to stay home rather than allowing them to go back to work and earn a paycheck. They are fine letting schoolchildren and parents suffer while teachers' unions ignore them and still collect taxpayer-funded paychecks.

American politicians sent millions of children and young adults home, closed their schools, and banned them from going to their jobs. They forced them to stay in isolation from their peers. They canceled prom, canceled sports, and canceled graduation.

□ 1415

They claim this was for their safety, but the results have been horrific. Suicide and depression have been on the rise. Do you think any family will feel like a consolation prize of \$1,400 will make them feel good about their teen that committed suicide because of the shutdowns? I don't think so.

Democrats are trying to raise the minimum wage for jobs that they won't even let people go to work in. Democrats closed their States while Georgia stayed open. Why are we supposed to bail them out? Why are my hardworking constituents being punished for wanting to go to work and support their families?

Democrat Governors have run their States like tyrants of third-world countries, not like free Americans. They are oppressing the American people and reaping the benefits.

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

The gentlewoman from Georgia said that this plan is going to destroy the economy. I think it is interesting that the American Rescue Plan has received praise from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Business Roundtable, the National Retail Federation, among other business groups, and top economic advisers from the last four Presidents: Kevin Hassett, who I mentioned earlier from the Trump administration; Gene Sperling; R. Glenn Hubbard; and Alan Blinder have all said that additional spending is needed to rescue the economy.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the distinguished chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation which will give Congress the ability to swiftly enact President Biden's American Rescue Plan. Our Nation and our people are hurting. While we have made historic progress developing lifesaving vaccines in record time, we are now in a race to get these vaccines into the arms of Americans as new variants of the virus spread.

Unfortunately, the Trump administration left President Biden a mess to clean up. President Trump refused to develop a national strategy to crush the virus and said it was the responsibility of the States. This led to a sluggish and flawed vaccine rollout, a disjointed patchwork of State testing plans, and supply chain constraints on essential medical supplies and personal protective equipment.

In December, Congress made a down payment to help jump-start our Nation's recovery. However, our work is far from done. Congress must provide the new Biden administration the additional resources and support necessary to implement a national strategy. The American Rescue Plan is a comprehensive, multipronged national approach. It is robust because we need a big plan to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.

The American Rescue Plan will invest billions to speed up the distribution and administration of COVID-19 vaccines across the country. It will support the development of community vaccination centers, as well as mobile vaccination units that can go into hard-to-reach areas that are often underserved.

The American Rescue Plan invests in a national testing strategy with funding for rapid tests, expanding lab capacity, and assisting States. Expanded testing will ensure that schools can support safe reopening, that vulnerable settings like long-term care facilities can regularly test their populations, and that any American can get a test for free when they need one.

Mr. Speaker, we will also provide specific funding for health services and underserved communities. This includes funding to hire 100,000 new public health workers. They will perform vital tasks like vaccine outreach and contact tracing for underserved populations. The American Rescue Plan provides additional investments in community health centers and health services on Tribal lands, and these funds will support the expansion of COVID vaccinations, treatment, and care to underserved populations.

Mr. Speaker, this plan delivers bold relief to the American people. It deserves strong, bipartisan support here in the House. I urge my colleagues to act with the urgency of the moment and support this resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from New Jersey, and I wanted to remind the Chamber that his State government has already received \$9.5 billion worth of taxpayer bailouts and under this proposal, would receive an additional \$9.5 billion under this plan, while that very same government has enacted lockdown policies directly leading to the closure of more than 3,000 small businesses.

And that State, very sadly, actually has the highest per capita death rate of all States in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), who represents the 19th Congressional District and has been an active participant in the budget process for as long as I have known him, a true defender of fiscal responsibility.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, thank you to my friend from the Show Me State and the ranking member and our fearless leader on budget.

Speaking of show me, I would like for somebody to show me why this is good for the American people, Mr. Speaker.

We all want to help our fellow Americans. We all want to help our country get back to its feet from this pandemic and the unintended consequences from government actions, but this resolution is a disaster in and of itself on so many levels, Mr. Speaker.

Let's start with this spirit of unity and peace and bipartisanship. This President, one after another, has taken more executive actions than all three Presidents combined that have killed jobs, that have undermined the security of the American people, and now, the first major legislation is to use reconciliation to ram this through.

This isn't about relief and recovery, Mr. Speaker. This is about a Trojan

horse to sneak policies that would not otherwise go anywhere in this Chamber because it couldn't. There are Federal wage mandates, when our small businesses are sucking air trying to get on their feet, make payroll, provide a service. And we want to kill 4 million more jobs. That is a CBO estimate. That is in healthy times. That is in good times.

This isn't a recovery relief bill. It is a massive bailout and a windfall to poorly managed cities and States. My colleagues are asking \$350 billion. Census data shows that we have lost State revenue to the tune of \$37 billion. What is the \$350 billion going to go to, Mr. Speaker? I ask my colleagues.

It is to bail out cities and States with poor management who have been reckless and irresponsible in their behavior and they want the taxpayers to bail them out.

They are asking 10 times the amount of what they need. It is irresponsible. This is a series of bad policies. These are barriers, not incentives, to recovery.

There is \$500 billion, a massive redistribution of wealth to people who are unaffected by COVID, to people who are in this country illegally, Mr. Speaker.

This resolution increases the unemployment insurance so that 80 percent of the people are actually being paid more on unemployment than at their previous job. Are you kidding me?

Please, tell me this is not a recovery bill, Mr. Speaker. Look, we don't need another job-killing Federal mandate, reckless spending, liberal, partisan wish list. We need to open up this great country's economy, get our kids back to school, and bring America back.

Please work with us to do that for the sake of this country.

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments from my friend from Texas, and I remind him that this, as I said in my opening statement, is plan B. We would prefer not to do this. We would prefer to have a bipartisan, regular order solution to this. We could do it actually more expeditiously than the reconciliation process.

But when Republicans, in an effort to be supposedly bipartisan, offer \$600 billion—when virtually everyone says we need relief and rescue money approaching the \$1.9 trillion figure—it is not genuine, bipartisan, good-faith negotiation. That is posturing.

We will have several weeks to reach a bipartisan agreement. I hope we can. But this is plan B. And we will proceed with it because the American people can't wait as long as the Republicans seem to be able to.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DAVID SCOTT), the distinguished chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me tell my Republican friends this: All you have to do to know why we have got to go big for the survival of our Nation is look at the news recently. Have you seen the lines of cars? Some have been in line since 4 and 5 in the morning. And our community food banks are there.

Why do you think that they are there? They are hungry. We have got 17 million of our children going to bed hungry every single night because the American people don't have the money to go buy groceries. And you know, what? One of the fastest growing groups of those out there hungry, who are starving, who are dying under the viaducts, who are committing suicide in record numbers, are our veterans.

That is why we need to go bold, to go big. You talk about bipartisanship. That is what the American people want, bipartisanship to get money in their pockets.

And look, friends, I am chairman of the Agriculture Committee. I am a businessman. I graduated from the top school of finance in the world, the Wharton School of Finance. I can speak on this economy. The basic tool of growth in economy is getting money in the pockets of people who are spending. That is how you keep your community going. They are not going to sit on that money. They are going to buy, go into Kroger and Publix and get food.

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Georgia an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, now is the time. We can't afford more delays. The time for us to be bold is now. This is the time to be decisive, to move confidently, and most importantly, to move Democrats and Republicans together to save our great Nation; not tomorrow. The time is now.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight that just in the last couple of days, the Congressional Budget Office released a report that, in fact, the economy will strengthen, grow, and recover without any additional stimulus dollars by the middle of 2021. You are looking at in just 5 to 6 months, the Congressional Budget Office said that the economy will recover without one single penny being spent of stimulus money.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), a leader on the Budget Committee.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, \$2 trillion in revenues, \$6 trillion in spending. This is madness. This is how countries commit fiscal suicide: force

the economy to shut down, and then hand out government checks.

The problem, of course, is that the government does not finance the economy. It is the economy that finances the government.

And when you wantonly destroy millions of jobs by forcing small businesses to shutter, by canceling construction and energy production across the country, when you flood the labor market with millions of illegal immigrants at a time when millions of Americans are out of work, you shut down the economy, and you shut down the tax revenues that the economy produces and that the government spends.

And so we borrow instead. Now, this budget requires \$4 trillion in borrowing. Now, where will it borrow this \$4 trillion from? The future earnings of your family, of course.

□ 1430

Let's add this up. There are 129 million households in the United States. \$4 trillion comes to \$31,000 added to the debt of every household in America, at the average.

Now, this isn't theoretical. That is real money that will be repaid by every family through its future taxes, tax-driven price increases, lower wages, and inflation. That is the future for our families that the Democrats set in motion today while they promise to help us through these tough times with this sorry excuse for a budget resolution.

Mr. Speaker, it is not just our future that is being robbed. That money must be repaid in the future, but it must be borrowed in the present from the same capital market that would otherwise be available to loan to consumers seeking to make consumer purchases that drive two-thirds of our economic growth, or businesses seeking to recover, or to home buyers seeking to buy homes. That money will not be there for them because the government has borrowed it instead.

Now, remember, the government cannot put a single dollar into the economy that it has not first taken out of that very same economy. If I take a dollar from Peter and give it to Paul, it is true, Paul has an extra dollar to spend. That is what the Democrats are calling stimulus. But it is equally true that Peter now has one less dollar to spend in that same economy, which is why these stimulus schemes never work in the present and always diminish our future.

Mr. Speaker, our country is in desperate condition because of government-mandated lockdowns that have failed to slow the coronavirus while they have laid waste to our economy and the livelihoods of millions upon millions of Americans.

There is only one relief measure that will rescue our Nation from this dystopian nightmare: End the lockdowns.

History is screaming this warning at us. Countries that bankrupt themselves and destroy their economies

simply aren't around very long. Let that not be the epitaph of the United States of America.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Small Business.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this budget resolution because small businesses need help now. This pandemic has already darkened hundreds of thousands of storefronts on Main Streets throughout America. A recent study found that 800 businesses closed daily between April and September last year.

Every day without Federal relief, this pandemic shutters businesses, destroys lives, and wipes out good-paying jobs. COVID is devastating Black and Latino entrepreneurs, dropping the number of businesses by 41 and 32 percent, respectively. Small businesses do not have time for drawn-out negotiations nor debates over process. They need help immediately.

Mr. Speaker, today's budget resolution gives us a critical tool to deliver urgently needed aid to small firms and the American people by passing President Biden's American Rescue Plan.

This resolution will grant us the means to provide small businesses, particularly those that are underserved, with billions in new funding for loans, grants, and support programs.

This resolution will enable us to appropriate desperately needed funds for the national strategy to crush the virus.

This resolution would allow us to make a difference in the lives of millions of Americans who have lost their jobs by expanding unemployment benefits and extending the eviction moratorium.

I welcome Republican support for these efforts.

Mr. Speaker, what we are proposing are commonsense measures to offer a lifeline to struggling Americans. We must prepare to move forward. The price of inaction is too steep. The longer we wait, the more lives COVID will take. The longer we wait, the more businesses this pandemic will destroy. The longer we wait, the more people in my district suffer.

We need a big, bold package. That is why I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I wish that the other side would care about the \$2 trillion tax cut package.

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, when we look at how much businesses in this country are suffering today and how many businesses are shutting their doors, it is our responsibility to help them get whole. The only way that

consumers are going to go into the malls and the restaurants is when they have peace of mind that we have done everything to protect them.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's comments, and the best way to help her constituents and to help those small businesses in the State of New York is to stop the lockdowns.

Mr. Speaker, we have more than \$1 trillion that is lingering out there that has been appropriated to help these small businesses, to help healthcare professionals, to help with vaccinations. They are still hurting, but the money is still there.

Mr. Speaker, what is happening so bad in the State of New York is that they are not using science. They are using arbitrary items that have shut down more than 6,500 small businesses in the State of New York. Open up the State of New York so small businesses can operate and grow.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS), a distinguished Navy veteran, our leader on the Republican Study Committee, and a rising podcast star.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, and I congratulate my friend in his new leadership role in addressing what is one of the most important issues in our country today, which is fiscal irresponsibility and a now nearly \$30 trillion national debt. I appreciate his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, that is why today I rise in opposition to this, the Democrats' sham \$2.1 trillion parody of a budget. Democrats, in their own words, having failed again to pass a budget last year, now say: "The 2021 budget resolution has a single purpose. It gives Congress the option of using a budget reconciliation."

However, this is a very different tune than what my Democrat colleagues said just a few years ago. In August 2017, Senate Majority Leader SCHUMER said reconciliation is "the wrong way to do the business of the country," and he demanded a bipartisan solution instead.

Democrats are once again shirking their duty to produce a budget while intending to ram a partisan spending bill down the throats of the American people.

However, in 2019, the Republican Study Committee, which I chair, produced a budget that balanced in 6 years. It reduced tax burdens on American families, limited the Federal Government to our core constitutional responsibilities, and prioritized individual liberty.

Speaker PELOSI once infamously said: "Show me your values. Show me your budget."

Well, now we know what those values are. At a time when most small businesses are fighting for their lives, they would proudly impose minimum wage hikes and Green New Deal sanctions that would starve our economy.

What they won't tell you, though, is where they plan on getting this money

from—from American workers, American families, and robbing future generations. That is where.

Mr. Speaker, every dollar taxed, borrowed, or printed by the government is a dollar taken from a hardworking family. It is a credit on a small business, or it ends up creating price bubbles that wipe out a lifetime of savings.

Mr. Speaker, we know these are their values, but I ask: Are these America's values?

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), the distinguished chair of the Committee on Financial Services.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I happily rise in support of this joint budget resolution for fiscal year 2021 to enact our President Biden's American Rescue Plan and provide urgently needed COVID-19 relief.

Thank God for President Biden. We have been without a plan with a President who was busy trying to steal votes and abandon the American people when he knew that we were suffering.

Communities across the Nation continue to suffer during this pandemic crisis. Congress has a duty to act and come to the aid of struggling individuals, families, and small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, this is not about giving tax breaks to the richest people in America the way the past President and the Republicans are intent on always doing.

President Biden's plan provides the relief that America needs so badly. The plan increases the stimulus payments to individuals in December to \$2,000, adding \$1,400 for every individual; extends enhanced unemployment assistance; and provides nutritional assistance to address growing hunger.

Mr. Speaker, people are hungry all over America. They are hungry in the cities, in the little towns, in the rural areas. This plan provides nutritional assistance to address this growing hunger and includes \$350 billion in funding for State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments.

Mr. Speaker, as chairwoman of the House Committee on Financial Services, I have been sounding the alarm about the urgent need for emergency rental and homeless assistance during this crisis, as millions are at risk of losing their homes. They don't care on the other side whether families will be set out on the sidewalks with their children. The past President turned a blind eye to the fact that people have not been able to pay their rents since March.

Mr. Speaker, pursuant to this resolution, my committee will quickly consider an additional \$25 billion to support renters and their landlords, including by funding emergency housing vouchers, Tribal housing assistance, and rural housing. We will provide another round of funding for people experiencing homelessness, who are often the most vulnerable to the pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, my committee will also quickly respond to the urgent needs of

small and minority-owned businesses by establishing programs used successfully during the financial crisis to promote growth in the economy.

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, importantly, my committee will support our President's effort to roll out a comprehensive Federal plan to address the pandemic by considering how to bolster the authorities under the Defense Production Act to ensure our frontline workers have the medical equipment and supplies they need to fight this pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased we finally have a plan for America.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the last 2 weeks, working-class Americans have faced a great target on their backs from the new President. By the stroke of a pen—47 different executive orders and actions—he has fired hundreds of thousands of American workers.

Mr. Speaker, by the stroke of a pen, in the last 2 weeks, the sitting President has fired hundreds of thousands of American workers who are wondering where their next paycheck will come from, who are wondering how they are going to pay their mortgage, who are wondering how they are going to survive in South Dakota, North Dakota, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado.

Just because this President was trying to unify his liberal base, he fired hundreds of thousands of American workers. It is war on the working class.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON), a distinguished journalist.

Mrs. HINSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this sham budget resolution. When I came to Congress, I said I would work with anybody to get things done and deliver for Iowans. I know there will be opportunities to do that, and I hope there are across the aisle.

But today, I have to say I am disappointed that we are debating a hyper-partisan resolution instead. It is a disgrace to taxpayers. It was crafted in the back rooms. And Iowans' seat at the table was taken away through this process today.

As a result, this budget resolution will allow major legislation to move along partisan lines, including President Biden's \$1.9 trillion spending plan.

Mr. Speaker, this plan isn't about COVID relief at all. It is about jamming through a liberal agenda, including a \$15 minimum wage mandate.

□ 1445

This would absolutely decimate our rural economy in Iowa and would destroy livelihoods across my district.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that a \$15 minimum wage would kill at least 1.3 million jobs. So let's

talk about the real people here, the workers, the Iowans who make up these statistics.

Cubs Auto Shop is a small business in Brooklyn, Iowa, in my district. The owner built his business from the ground up, and he told us that a \$15 Federal minimum wage would make it hard to expand his business at all.

We need economic growth now more than ever before. He is just one of my many constituents who have told me they would have to lay off workers, raise prices, or even shut down permanently if a \$15 minimum wage becomes a reality. This might be right for California and New York, but one-size-fits-all Federal minimum wage mandates would destroy small businesses and rural communities in my district.

It is unacceptable that the budget would be used to push this through. Instead, we should be using it to stop Washington's pork spending.

So, today, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose this faux budget resolution and stand up for taxpayers.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I want to welcome the gentlewoman from Iowa to the House of Representatives and just remark that when she said that this is a plan that was crafted in secret, this plan was crafted during the 2020 campaign. It was part of President Biden's agenda, and every American voter had a chance to register his or her support for that plan.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire from the Chair as to how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUOZZI). The gentleman from Kentucky has 20 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Missouri has 13 minutes remaining.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the past year has tested America's resolve and steeled our character. We enter a new year optimistic with still much work before us.

The pandemic has taken much from us, but it has also shown us the best of our country: Americans helping one another through acts of charity and kindness; health workers going non-stop to treat, test, trace, and vaccinate; teachers, firefighters, police, and sanitation workers serving the public at great risk to their own health.

Vaccines are being distributed and administered. Hope is in sight. But many Americans are still in peril, and Congress must act.

President Biden's American Rescue Plan is the bold initiative which meets this critical moment. Now is the time to go big, to guarantee every family has food and shelter over their heads; to safely get our children back into the classrooms; to protect our small businesses, restaurants, and workers who braved this pandemic; and to invest in

our State and local communities that have fought this virus on the front lines.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this budget resolution. Only through bold action can we crush this virus, return to normal, and build a stronger Nation.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this budget resolution, which gives Congress the additional legislative tool it needs to pass the urgently needed coronavirus relief for our constituents and for our communities. I am very pleased that President Biden has made defeating this virus his top priority.

This pandemic is not over. COVID-19 continues to pose both a health and economic crisis, so we have to respond with solutions that are scaled to the size and scope of this problem. By passing this resolution, Congress will be able to get relief to people more quickly: more resources for vaccine distribution; more aid to reopen schools safely; additional support for families, for seniors, for small businesses that are hurting.

I know that Republicans and Democrats share these common goals. In fact, they are speaking up all across the country. Republicans and Democrats support this big and bold approach.

We should work together in this body to manifest that and pass this legislation, so we get the people the help they need.

Doing nothing is not an option, and neither is doing too little. In fact, we have heard so much about the long-term economic impact. The truth of the matter is, doing nothing or doing too little will cost us more money, an estimated 4 million jobs that could be lost. The impact on families, the impact on all of us, would be tremendous if we fail to scale the response to the size of this problem.

Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues were very quick to use this very same process to pass legislation that we received the day before we voted on it, to give massive tax cuts to the very people at the very top of the economy. Now, when we see a crisis that literally is threatening the lives and the livelihoods of Americans, we have to use every tool we can to get them the help they need.

I support this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Michigan, and I will remind him that his State government has already received \$10 billion in taxpayer bailouts and will receive another \$10.5 under this plan.

However, if President Biden wouldn't have done 1 of his 47 executive orders, his State would have received another \$230 million. But the President short-changed the State of Michigan by \$230 million because of one of his 47 strokes of the pen in the last 2 weeks. So, I think the gentleman would be a little upset with his President for that action.

Also, because of the lockdowns, the State of Michigan has lost more than 3,500 small businesses. Such a shame.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS), a great addition to the Budget Committee.

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the budget resolution put forth by the majority.

Rather than seek bipartisan consensus, Democrats are effectively shutting out Republicans through this reconciliation process. The Democrats are proposing to spend \$1.9 trillion, one of the largest single expenditures in U.S. history.

They will be funding this historic expenditure by dramatically increasing our national debt, and these unprecedented and historic obligations are being undertaken without engaging in the Budget Committee at all.

Just because the Democrats have control of both Houses and the Presidency does not mean they should be abusing this power, bypassing the important and deliberative role of the legislative process instead of working in earnest with the Republican Members.

In the 116th Congress, we were able to find bipartisan consensus on COVID relief, and I believe we can do the same here now.

This go-it-alone approach is very unfortunate because there are many provisions in President Biden's proposal that I could support. I have been calling for additional aid to local governments since I arrived here in Congress this summer. Further, we most definitely need more resources to ensure a more robust deployment of vaccines throughout the Nation.

This partisan approach to relief legislation is damaging and unproductive. I hope the majority will reconsider this process.

I want to believe President Biden's calls for unity, bipartisanship, and cooperation. I was encouraged to see the talks between the White House and the Senate Republicans. This is exactly how we should be working to address the needs of the American people.

During these very challenging times, I stand ready and willing to work with the Biden administration and any of my colleagues across the aisle to help the American people.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 11.

And before I start, I want to just let the ranking member know, my job is to get as many resources to my State as possible from this COVID relief. So, I hope you report how much money my State has received, and please say "Nevada" correctly when you do it.

That money is needed to help workers, families, and small businesses who are struggling during the worst pandemic that we have experienced in a generation.

Now, 3 years ago, Republicans pushed through the biggest tax cuts in American history for the wealthiest Americans and the biggest corporations. Those tax cuts added nearly \$2 trillion to the national debt without a whisper about fiscal conservatism from my colleagues on the other side.

Now, in the middle of a pandemic, one that has resulted in more than 400,000 deaths of our fellow Americans, millions of jobs that have been lost, and countless small businesses that have been shuttered, my colleagues on the other side want to talk about the deficit.

Well, I am calling your bluff. This isn't about the deficit; it is about obstruction. And if Republicans would rather watch their constituents—to the ranking member, you have the same constituents. You have talked to me about the fact that your district is one of the poorest districts in the country. You and I have talked. You are also a member of the Ways and Means Committee. I have relatives in Missouri, so I am just as concerned about those workers, those families, and those small businesses.

We want to crush the virus, but in my home State, we can't recover and reopen our economy until we crush this virus. So, I need you to work with us. There is nothing in this resolution that says Republicans can't join on board. The President said today that he is willing to entertain suggestions on how to move forward.

But my vote for this resolution is a call to my colleagues to work with us to get this done because our constituents are counting on us, not blue State constituents or red State constituents but American constituents.

I represent rural parts of my district that are conservative, and I have urban parts of my district that are not. I am fighting for all of them.

I am taking a stand, and I am asking you to work with us to pass this American Rescue Plan for all families, for all workers, and for all small businesses that have suffered for far too long. I know that these are divided times, but bipartisanship can change that.

Mr. Ranking Member, I am asking you to work with us, not in the majority, but as colleagues to do the right thing on behalf of all of our constituents because that is why each one of us was elected. Courage is what American people deserve most, Mr. Speaker.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Nevada for his comments and how we are eager to work in a bipartisan approach in this package. That is why we are kind of frustrated, because our committee has not even organized so that we could even have a discussion on a bipartisan approach.

Instead, the majority's side decided to force through this reconciliation without even going through the Budget Committee because they have not even organized.

So, I would love to work with them, but you have already closed the door. Hopefully, you will reopen it so we can discuss this, and I would love to work with him.

Also, in my State, in my congressional district, we have operated under what I believe are the best processes in fighting COVID, not locking down and shutting the doors on your small businesses.

We have some of the lowest unemployment rates in the State of Missouri, thanks to the leadership of Governor Parson. Also, we have the lowest death rates of COVID in our State, thanks to the leadership of Governor Mike Parson.

I wish the States of Nevada, California, and New York, and a lot of other States, would open up and stop the lockdowns and follow the science. Then, there wouldn't be bailout pieces of legislation to go to the States that have made the wrong choices.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ), a true patriot.

□ 1500

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, as a finance professional and CPA who spent over a decade working in advanced finance, as former accounting college faculty, and as a mother of two young daughters, I am appalled at how reckless, irresponsible, and broken our budgeting process is.

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the intent of fast-track reconciliations has been completely misused, often by both parties. These budgeting gimmicks are unacceptable. We must reinstate the deliberative process in our House and restore transparency, accountability, and basic principles of budgeting.

I hope my Democrat colleagues will express similar concerns to their leadership, since we all care about the future of our children and our country.

As their fellow Democrat Senator once said: We are in the process now of seeing the Pandora's box, which has been opened to the abuse of the reconciliation process.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas

(Mr. DOGGETT), who is a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. DOGGETT. "Reconciliation" defines not only this budget process, but, to most Americans, it simply means that you come together to overcome prior differences. President Biden has made clear his desire to reconcile, to come together. We welcome Republican proposals, but we steadfastly reject Republican delay. Too many Americans are struggling to let these filibustering Republican Senators repeat what happened last year. You remember, Mr. Speaker. We waited, we waited, and we waited more than seven months, and, finally, they yielded at the edge of Christmas and gave us too little, too late.

After so much dithering, today represents an opportunity for Republicans to reconcile. They need to reconcile with the truth. They need to reconcile with the facts—not phony "alternative facts," but reality; to come together, with us, for American families who never received those 100 million vaccines that President Trump told us would be here last year, to reconcile with the reality of anxious Americans today who are out there calling, standing in lines, and trying anxiously to get some protection from this pandemic that wasn't provided last year.

When the Senate is permitted to become a graveyard for important legislation for American families, too many Americans are sent prematurely to the graveyard.

Could anyone have imagined here a year ago that Trump Republicans who refused to prepare and respond to this pandemic—remember when they claimed that the virus would simply just disappear like a miracle?

Could anyone have imagined that now as a result of their approach, almost half a million Americans are dead and more to come from their vanishing virus?

As that virus has evolved to become more transmittable, cannot our colleagues evolve to hear the need for vaccine, for food, and to not having people sleep under bridges?

Let's reconcile, let's make amends, and let's deliver relief now.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Texas, but I would like to remind this Chamber again that the administration's hostility to the energy industry has demonstrated by just the stroke of a pen his executive actions have threatened at least 120,000 jobs in the State of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), who is a veteran of the Budget Committee, whom I am glad to have back.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I know normally Congressmen take this opportunity to talk about some hot-button issue; therefore I feel a little regret that I am going to have to delve into what the great English historian Thomas Carlyle called the dismal

science. I am going to have to address economics.

I am going to talk about two issues. I am going to talk about the monetary supply, and I am going to talk about inflation. It is a little bit boring, but they are both very important.

First, the monetary supply. If you wonder where I get these numbers, Mr. Speaker, you can google John Williams' "Shadow Government Statistics." I am going to talk about M1 and M2.

M1 is a narrow definition of the monetary supply. We are now up rocketing at over 65 percent increase. You can go back 20 years and the highest prior increase is under 20 percent. So when you have this much of an outlier, look out.

Some people would say M2, which is a more narrow definition, including things like certificates of deposit, is better; but even that amount is shooting up 25 percent a year. The previous high in the last 20 years was 18 percent in 2008. And you remember what happened after 2008.

As the great James Garfield, Republican President—oh, how we wish he had a full 4 years—said: "He who controls the money supply of a nation controls the nation."

Please, I beg the chairman of the Budget Committee, before proceeding forth here, hold a hearing on the money supply.

Secondly, I want to talk about inflation a little bit. Sometimes it is forgotten that in both 1980 and 1990, we changed the definition of inflation. But I am old enough to remember the Jimmy Carter years and how devastating it was when we used to have inflation of over 15 percent.

Right now, if you had that definition back then, inflation would already be running at about 10 percent a year. Even if you looked after 1990, when, again, the definition changed, we ran inflation at about 5 percent a year. Now, you can only imagine what would happen if we throw another \$2 trillion of money and the amount of inflation will go up.

Look at the cost of housing in the supposed economic downturn. Already the cost of housing is going up. That should be a danger sign for everybody.

I was critical of the past administration on a variety of things. I was opposed to President Trump's \$2,000-a-person thing for this reason. I think there is still time to turn back before we have a huge problem with the money supply and the overall stockmarket, and we can still show that this Congress has a little bit of fiscal responsibility.

I again beg: Please have a hearing not just on the monetary supply, but a hearing on inflation.

As Herbert Stein, an economist of some fame and even more famous as Ben Stein's dad, said: "If something can't go on forever, it won't."

I ask the chairman to please have a hearing on monetary supply and inflation.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), who is the chairman of the Democratic Caucus and a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chair of the Budget Committee from the Commonwealth of Kentucky for yielding, as well as for his tremendous leadership in connection with this resolution and the effort to deal with this moment that we find ourselves in this country.

These are challenging times in the United States of America, filled with pain, suffering, and death. More than 425,000 Americans have died. Over 26 million Americans have been infected by the coronavirus. More than 100,000 small businesses have permanently closed. Tens of millions of Americans have been grappling with unemployment or food insecurity. Many are on the brink of homelessness.

These are challenging times in the United States of America, filled with pain, suffering, and death. Now is not the time for obfuscation or moderation. Now is the time to go big and to decisively deal with the problems that everyday Americans are confronting.

COVID-19 is a once-in-a-century pandemic. It requires a once-in-a-century, comprehensive, continuing, and compassionate congressional response. That is what the American Rescue Plan put forth by President Biden is all about.

We must crush the coronavirus through testing, tracing, treatment, and vaccinations for every single American. We must provide direct relief to everyday Americans by increasing survival checks to \$2,000 per person. We must lay the foundation to supercharge our economy so we can build back better for the people. That is what the American Rescue Plan is all about. That is what today's vote is all about.

Vote "yes" so we can move America forward and put this virus behind us once and for all.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), who is a true defender of conservative principles.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Missouri for yielding. I enjoyed working with him on the Budget Committee the last 2 years. I wish I was this time. Maybe we will do it in a couple of years.

I enjoy working with the distinguished chairman from Kentucky, but I find it interesting that after 2 years on the Budget Committee I am finally seeing a budget resolution, because I sure didn't see one for the last 2 years.

But here we are. We are on the floor of the House of Representatives, allegedly the people's House.

Do I get to offer an amendment? Do I get to say a single word about what is in this \$2 trillion bill?

No, because this is fake.

The American people are looking at the people's House. They are asking: What are we doing?

We are surrounded by fences and razor wire. We are going through magnetometers. I am sitting here on the floor of the House with a \$2 trillion bill larded up for political purposes that I never had a chance to amend, debate or have any discussion about besides 2 minutes or 3 minutes here with a prepackaged bill done in smoke-filled rooms, brought to the floor, and I am told to vote "yes" or "no," push the green button, push the red button.

That is what we have taken the people's House and reduced it to.

We have \$4 trillion that we have spent on COVID relief. With all due respect to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who are saying go big, we have spent \$4 trillion.

I have worked on a bipartisan basis with my friend, DEAN PHILLIPS, to pass the PPP Flexibility Act. We are all working hard to help the American people, but this resolution is a sham.

When are we going to get in committee and vote and debate and roll our sleeves up and offer amendments? When are we going to do the work that we were sent here to do?

The distinguished leader from Maryland has been here a while, respectfully. This place has changed. The gentleman from Maryland and I have talked about this.

When are we going to offer amendments? When are we going to debate and vote on those amendments?

That is what bipartisanship is, not throwing a \$2 trillion reconciliation measure to use as pressure with the Senate to play games so that you can try to force the hand of the Senate to get the 60 votes, and then come down here and say: Oh, yeah, we have done something great with some budget reconciliation.

Have we had any debate down here about what is actually affecting the people of this country? Or do we have a bunch of show speeches?

When are we going to turn this body back into the people's House? When are we going to turn this into something the American people can be proud about, that we are sitting here debating something serious?

Should we have \$300 billion for local governments? Should we have some help for small businesses? Should we have something?

Let's debate this out. No one over here wants to see their people suffer in the States that they represent. But we want businesses open. We want economic growth and opportunity. We don't want to point fingers. We have 30-something million vaccines distributed. Let's not point fingers. Let's take the work that has been done by the previous administration, by this body on a bipartisan basis, and let's move forward and get this country working again.

China is about to roll right over us if we don't do our job, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to respond to my friend from Texas, to

say that, in about 3 weeks or a little less, the Budget Committee will have a piece of legislation which actually goes into the details of the American Rescue Plan and includes those. There will be a markup. The gentleman will have every opportunity to offer amendments, and then that bill will come to the floor as well. So don't give up hope.

Mr. ROY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. I am no longer on the Budget Committee. So will I have the ability to offer amendments?

Mr. YARMUTH. We will have a floor debate as well. In regular order, the gentleman will go through the Rules Committee.

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

□ 1515

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. ROY is walking off the floor, but I am one of those Members that has sympathy for his frustration. I have sympathy for his frustration because I have served here for a long time when we did things in a bipartisan, regular order way.

But I hope the gentleman shared the same frustration when we passed a tax bill that did \$2 trillion, at a time when the economy didn't need a tax cut and the people who got the tax cut clearly did not need it. And I had the same frustration the gentleman has expressed.

As the gentleman who chairs the committee pointed out, this is the first step, however, in giving instructions on what committees ought to do, and doesn't tell them exactly how to do it. Next week is going to be an entire committee week in which 12 committees will consider how to achieve the objectives set forth in the budget resolution. But I do share, and we ought all share that we don't act in the bipartisan fashion in which we ought to.

The President met with 10 Republican Senators. They are pretty far apart. I am going to speak a little bit about the substance of this, but I want to assure the gentleman that I am a big supporter of regular order. I think we ought to pass all 12 appropriations bills and not do these omnibus bills that nobody knows what is in them: not you, not me. I am the majority leader. You think, well, he knows all that is in there. I don't. Why? Because they are so massive that you really don't have an opportunity and we don't debate them fully. So I want to say that I share the frustration.

On this, I think we need to move quickly, and I am going to say why in the comments that I make. But I didn't want the gentleman to go off the floor thinking that everybody was simply dismissing, not so much the substance, but the frustration he feels, I feel, and I think so many of our Members feel about the process being either too quick or too slow, too comprehensive, too incomprehensible. So I just wanted to say that to the gentleman.

Mr. ROY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. I would just ask if we might be able to at least meet in private and have discussions about how to restore regular order and offer amendments on the floor because to the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee that is great to debate it in committee, but I am no longer on the Budget Committee, so I would love to have the ability to debate on the floor and have regular order. And I just think if we could just have a conversation, sit in a room and figure out how we can do that going forward, no matter who is in charge of the Chamber.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, we have passed four major pieces of legislation. They weren't partisan pieces of legislation. They weren't rushed through by Democrats and, in fact, a Republican President had to sign all four of those bills. The first one, an \$8.3 billion bill, four times what the President asked for, but ultimately, he said, yes, we need that much, and that was way, way, way too little. But we thought it was a huge sum of money at that point in time. It passed 415-2.

On March 14, we passed the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, 363-40.

On March 27, just a few days—this is all within weeks of one another, we passed the CARES Act, about \$2 trillion, voice vote, \$2 trillion, about the same amount as this bill suggests. Frankly, since that time, we have had hundreds of thousands of Americans die from COVID, and our economy go up and down, but now it is tanking, and we are all concerned about that.

George Bush came to the House when I was majority leader the first time and said, we need \$700 billion, actually, a little more than that, \$700 billion to loan to big banks. Loan to big banks? And Ben Bernanke, then the chair of the Federal Reserve said, if you don't do it, we are going to go into a depression.

So what happened, Mr. Speaker, was Democrats carried that bill for George Bush, a Republican President, and Republicans gave him one-third of their votes, their President—he was our President, but theirs in the sense he was a Republican.

So I am a little frustrated when I hear, well, we can't do this because we passed the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act, very controversial, a big bill, 388-5. Now, what does that tell you? What does it tell the American people? That there was a consensus that it is a crisis in America that there is no example for it in the past. And so we need to move.

We had an election. The President of the United States said we had to move, and we passed a \$900-plus billion bill, and the President said, by the way, it wasn't enough. He wanted to see more. He wanted to see substantially more in payments to the American people because they were struggling.

So, Mr. Speaker, this is a continuation of what has, throughout the year—we are not yet at the year, the first year of COVID, and so far, we have dealt with it in a bipartisan way, and robustly, because of the magnitude of the challenge.

People are suffering from the most severe public health emergency in our lifetimes and the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression, and they are looking to Washington for help.

After we enacted, Mr. Speaker, the CARES Act in March 2020 to get American workers, businesses, and communities through the spring and summer months, the Trump administration and Republican-controlled Senate hit the pause button.

We passed the Heroes Act May 15. We then waited and waited and tried to negotiate. Mr. MCCONNELL said, no, let the States go bankrupt. And Mr. MCCARTHY said, let's see what happens. And tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of people died, and the economy has regressed.

That pause crippled our Nation's response, both to the public health emergency and the economic one as supports authorized by the CARES Act faded.

While we were finally able to reach bipartisan agreement on COVID-19 relief at the end of December, December 16, to be exact, much damage had been done and we knew, we knew, we all knew that the December legislation would not be enough, Mr. Speaker, and that we would have to act again. Now we are doing so.

Now, very frankly, when we were at the greatest recession, not depression, in December of 2007, and then 2008, and then when we took over and could act on a relief bill, we passed a \$787 billion bill, relatively small by the kinds of sums we are talking about now, and it saved us from depression, and not a single Republican in the House of Representatives voted for that.

Now, remember, 172 Democrats voted for George W. Bush's TARP legislation. Not a single Republican stepped in to help the American economy, not one. So when I hear about bipartisanship, I think to myself, gee, I am for bipartisanship, and we will all be for it. And I will tell you, the proof of the pudding is those 172 votes that voted for TARP; and without TARP, I think the country would have gone into depression.

Now, President Biden has outlined the next steps we need to take as part of the American Rescue Plan. The budget resolution before us today provides us with one path to put that plan into action with the next round of major relief for our people.

The gentleman from Texas lamented, well, this is a farce. Let me tell you, if this farce passes, millions of families are going to get thousands of dollars to support themselves and buy food and pay their mortgage and pay their rent. This is very real.

Now, this is not the only path. Let me be clear, Mr. Speaker, we want this

to be a bipartisan endeavor. Joe Biden's entire career, which is an extensive career, shows his bipartisanship, and I hope the discussions between the President and a small group of Senate Republicans will lead to a responsible and actionable bipartisan compromise that can pass the Senate with 60 votes and get to the President's desk in the coming weeks.

But make no mistake; we will not seek compromise at the expense of necessary action. The American people cannot wait for Republicans to work their way through another pause.

Democrats are taking this step today to ensure that we have all the procedural tools necessary to move forward with the relief so sorely needed for the American people in case the preferred path of bipartisanship is unsuccessful, particularly because expanded unemployment benefits expire on March 14.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me, to join the chairman in a bipartisan way in voting for this resolution so we can assure the American people that Congress is moving forward with the relief they need and in the timely manner they ought to expect.

If we care about American families, if we care about children who are going hungry, if we care about renters who can't pay rent and landlords who need that rent to pay their bills—now, some of them may be giants, but most of them are small—this bill cannot wait. This bill needs to pass as soon as we can possibly pass it.

I urge all my colleagues, vote for this resolution, and let's take a first, critically important step to passing this bill that will be constructed by 12 different committees here, committees in the Senate, and put together, as the chairman has just pointed out, and we will have to vote on it again as a final product, for the people.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee for the masterful way that he has led the Budget Committee and the masterful way that he has led this debate.

In the next couple of months, close to 600,000 Americans will die; loved ones will be forbidden from going to their bedside; and some of them will find themselves lodged in refrigerator trucks.

Individuals in our districts, like the woman in my district, will report that she has \$8 in her bank account and the potential for being evicted.

Mr. Speaker, what we are doing today is a rescue mission, like we needed to do for the fires in California, or

Hurricane Harvey, or like we needed to do when I fled the United States Capitol as the planes were hitting the Pentagon in 9/11. This is a rescue mission.

And I will not take a back seat all the years that I have known President Biden to ever deny his sincerity about bipartisanship. I have worked alongside of him. He is the leader who brought us out of the depths of depression with the automobile collapse. He is the one that led us in the recovery act after the debacle of the collapse of Wall Street in 2007 and 2008.

I was here when the Secretary of the Treasury said, America will not be the America that it was, we are going down. And so, we need to go big. The Secretary of the Treasury says—a renowned economist—says we need to go big.

This is a time for our friends to listen to Abraham Lincoln: “The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew.”

Our case is new. We are needing the \$1,400. We are needing the eviction moratorium. We are needing unemployment extension.

And finally, let me say, Mr. Speaker, we are needing to ensure that this work is done on behalf of the American people. We need a rescue mission and we need it now.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, on the Budget, and as the Member of Congress for a congressional district that has experienced the worst of COVID-19 as a public health emergency and economic catastrophe, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 11, which reorders budgetary priorities to provide \$1.9 trillion to allow Congress to take immediate and decisive action to crush the virus and vaccinate our people, build the economy back better, reopen schools, and provide needed support and assistance to state and local governments that have been asked to do too much with too little for far too long.

So if our Republican colleagues are amenable to reaching an agreement on a legislative response that is commensurate to the challenge facing Americans, nothing in the legislation before will preclude that from happening.

But have no doubt, if they refuse to be part of the solution, the unified and bicameral Democratic congressional majority, in coordination with the new Democratic Administration, will take the lead and act boldly to address and overcome the present crisis.

I would urge my Republican colleagues to heed the words of the Republican Governor of West Virginia who said colorfully just a few days ago, “At this point in time in this nation, we need to go big. We need to quit counting the egg-sucking legs on the cows and count the cows and just move. And move forward and move right now.”

The same sentiment was expressed more eloquently by Abraham Lincoln in 1862 when he memorably wrote:

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with

the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew.

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan action we took last December was a step in the right direction but only a long-delayed down payment; we cannot afford any more delays, especially since Republican stalling already caused a painful lapse in critical unemployment assistance last year, and additional unemployment assistance is set to expire in March.

That why this resolution, which creates a failsafe alternative to debating, voting, and passing the American Rescue Act, is absolutely crucial and the right thing to do, right now.

The American Rescue Plan proposed by President Biden takes a multiprong approach to tackling the public health and economic crises stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, by an overwhelming margin (79 percent), the public wants and is demanding that we act to provide more economic relief to address the damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents believe an additional relief package is necessary, while more than nine in ten (92 percent) Democrats and Democratic leaners say more coronavirus aid will be needed.

Even the most conservative Republicans favor more relief by a 56 percent–44 percent margin.

Nearly nine in ten of all adults (88 percent) in lower-income households say an additional package is necessary, while 81 percent of Republicans in lower-income households (81 percent) say additional aid is needed now.

Let me make clear at the outset Mr. Speaker, that nothing in this resolution precludes the reaching of a bipartisan and bicameral agreement to pass and fund the President’s America Rescue Plan, which in nearly all material respects mirrors the Heroes Act passed by the House Democratic majority on May 15, 2020, nearly nine months ago, only to languish on the Republican Senate Majority Leader’s desk while hundreds of thousands of our fellow Americans succumbed to the virus and millions of others lost their livelihoods and businesses, and everyone faced an uncertain future.

It would send a powerful signal to the American people if our colleagues across the aisle would join us in this effort because nothing would better show them that elected representatives can put partisanship aside and put America first.

And that bipartisan achievement would portend success for similar initiatives in the area of infrastructure, energy, national and homeland security, and criminal justice and immigration reform, all of which I am ready and willing to reach across the aisle to find common ground.

To beat the virus and safely reopen schools, the plan will mount a national vaccination program that includes setting up community vaccination sites nationwide and makes the investments necessary to safely reopen schools.

It will also take complementary measures to combat the virus, including scaling up testing and tracing, addressing shortages of personal protective equipment and other critical supplies, investing in high-quality treatments, and addressing health care disparities.

The American Rescue Plan delivers immediate relief to working families bearing the

brunt of the crisis by providing \$1,400 per person in direct cash assistance to households across America, bringing the total (including the \$600 down payment enacted in December) to \$2,000.

Additionally, the plan will also provide direct housing and nutrition assistance to families struggling to get by, expand access to safe and reliable child care and affordable health care, extend and expand unemployment insurance so American workers can pay their bills, and give families with children as well as childless workers a boost through enhanced tax credits.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan provides much needed support for communities struggling with the economic fallout, including hard-hit small businesses, especially those owned by entrepreneurs from racial and ethnic backgrounds that have experienced systemic discrimination.

Finally, the plan also provides crucial resources to protect the jobs of first responders, frontline public health workers, teachers, transit workers, and other essential workers that all Americans depend on.

The 2021 budget resolution is not a comprehensive fiscal blueprint for the next 10 years; it is designed solely to provide the option of using reconciliation to deliver critical relief and achieve the goals of the American Rescue Plan.

As such, the total spending and revenue levels in the resolution simply reflect current-law projections adjusted for the estimated costs of the American Rescue Plan.

Once the American Rescue Plan becomes law, Congress will begin its work on a forward-looking, comprehensive budget resolution for 2022 that will provide urgently needed economic support and address longstanding deficits in our communities and underlying inequities in our society, which have been so starkly revealed and exacerbated by COVID-19.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

□ 1530

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am so proud. Only 2 weeks into the new Presidency, we are now moving ahead, right now, boldly, to answer the cry of the American people and to ultimately pass and implement the American Rescue Plan. If you don’t hear the cry of your constituents, then you aren’t listening.

I want to focus on our communities, our States, our counties, our cities, large and small, that are in a crisis situation right now. They are starving for help to cover the basic costs that they have, and we have an opportunity to give them \$350 billion in relief and flexible aid that can be used to make sure that our communities stay strong.

It is not just about budgets, and it is not just about employees. It is about our constituents who will find that if

we aren't able to fund the essence of what our communities need, then we are going to see firefighters lose their jobs; we are going to see paramedics and police and nurses and teachers and sanitation workers not available for our communities; and we will see towns and counties not able to fund their transportation systems.

It is time for us to act. It is past time for us to act. Let's do it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SIREs), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SIREs. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a critical tool that we can use to provide relief to millions of Americans by passing President Biden's American Rescue Plan.

COVID-19 has impacted every corner of our Nation, taken loved ones from us, sickened millions more, shuttered small businesses, and pushed hard-working families into dire straits.

As we look at the toll this pandemic has taken, we must pass an aggressive, large-scale response. We cannot continue in piecemeal relief that falls short of addressing the needs of communities in every congressional district.

By setting a reconciliation framework across numerous House committees, we can craft a plan that will expand testing and vaccination efforts; extend critical lifelines for those who have lost their job; support schools, local small businesses, and first responders; and send direct aid to those who are struggling.

The burdens that our Nation has endured over the last year are far too high for continued inaction, and I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of getting the American people the help they need and getting it to them fast.

The budget resolution before us today is simple. It allows Congress to act quickly to deliver much-needed assistance to the American people so that we can defeat this pandemic. That means more survival checks, enhanced unemployment benefits, new grants and loans for small businesses, State and local aid, education funding, faster vaccinations, and much more.

This winter has been the most challenging period of the COVID-19 crisis. People have been driven to desperation with skyrocketing cases, hospitalizations, and 440,000 deaths nationwide. But now we see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Every day, over a million more Americans receive safe and effective vaccines, and that rate is increasing.

That means that it is absolutely crucial for Congress to act now to provide enough stimulus and support so that our economy, healthcare facilities, local governments, and schools have the resources needed to survive and begin to recover.

The urgency can't be overstated. Last year, Republicans allowed unemployment benefits to expire and pushed 8 million Americans into poverty. By acting now, we can avert a repeat of this disaster when benefits expire again in just 6 short weeks. We can make substantial improvements to make sure that we have a more inclusive recovery that includes low-wage workers and immigrant families.

Let's pass this bill and truly help the American people.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), another distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman YARMUTH for his leadership in putting forth this budget resolution.

COVID continues to ravage our communities. Black and Brown people have been disproportionately impacted the hardest. Now that vaccines are being distributed, the disparities in who has been vaccinated are quite shocking.

On top of this health crisis is an economic crisis. Eight million more families have fallen into poverty since May. Food banks have lines around the block, and 12 million children are going hungry. Enhanced unemployment insurance expires next month; small businesses are going under; and our State and local governments are struggling to make payroll for millions of essential workers.

Our constituents and communities can't wait. We have to go big, and we have to move fast.

The relief package enabled by this budget resolution is the rescue needed to keep people from falling off the cliff. It will also allow us to address the glaring racial and ethnic disparities in our pandemic response.

Let me tell you, I am one who believes we should provide ongoing payments until the end of the pandemic. Through no fault of their own, people's lives and livelihoods have been shattered, but we do provide in this package and in this budget enhanced unemployment insurance and direct payments.

We don't have the luxury of time, nor of nickeling-and-diming our constituents. We must deliver for the American people a rescue package that matches the scale and the scope of the pain in our country.

Remember, a budget is a moral document that reflects our values, which, of course, means we must put people first, regardless of party affiliation.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, if this Chamber really cared about helping the working class, we would first call on the schools to reopen immediately; end the small business lockdowns so Americans can get back to work; and stop the President's job-killing executive orders, which are firing hundreds of thousands of Americans.

I stand ready, with my colleagues, on policies that will help support the working class. I look for the opportunity that we actually come into the Budget Committee, where we can work together and help the working class.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) are recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH), the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the names of the Budget Committee staff who worked so tirelessly and competently on this piece of legislation.

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Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, for the record, nothing in this proposal should come as a surprise. The resolution's budgetary target matches the estimated cost of the American Rescue Plan, every detail of which was put forward during President Biden's campaign. Further, many of these provisions have already passed the House but languished on Senator McCONNELL's desk.

Nothing we are doing here precludes a bipartisan deal. But let's be clear, the American people overwhelmingly support President Biden's plan.

And I can assure you they couldn't care less about House procedures. They want us to act and get them the relief they need now.

January was the deadliest month yet for COVID. Every 28 seconds, an American died from the coronavirus. At that

rate, more than 385 Americans will have died while we are debating this resolution.

We cannot afford to slow down. We need to hurry the hell up.

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

I want to begin by recognizing Chairman YARMUTH, whose leadership of the Budget Committee is so routinely remarkable that we take it for granted.

The budget resolution we are voting on today will set us on a path to defeating the virus and providing urgent relief for millions of Americans.

It is a big moment for this country, and this Chamber and Chairman YARMUTH have handled it with characteristic skill and grace.

I also want to thank Speaker PELOSI for her extraordinary leadership, guiding the House through all the challenges since this pandemic began and now bringing up legislation that is urgently needed and will ultimately sustain millions of Americans during this crisis.

President Biden has called for a package that meets the moment, and Speaker PELOSI has laid out a path that gets us there. The Speaker has guided this Chamber brilliantly as we passed the Cares Act; provided additional support to families and businesses in the spring and fall; and now, as we begin the expeditious process to beat the virus, get the American people the relief they need and deserve.

I am honored that she has asked me to lead the Joint Economic Committee this Congress as our country recovers and rebuilds. I look forward to partnering with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the full range of economic challenges and opportunities before us. There is so much work to do.

This legislation will save American lives and give tens of millions of Americans the help they need.

Mr. Speaker, I am a businessman. One of my favorite ideas is: Don't show me your values; don't tell me your values; just show me your calendar.

Well, budgets are a statement of values. If you want to know what a person or a party really believes, look at how they allocate their resources. Show me your budget.

Four years ago, the Republicans held the White House, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Their signature legislation was a \$1.9 trillion tax cut bill, which overwhelmingly favored the wealthy, the top 10 percent. That was a statement of their values.

Today, Democrats have the responsibility of governing, with Joe Biden in the White House and majorities in the House and Senate. We declare different values. The most important value is to save American lives. The second most important value is to restore American prosperity.

The budget resolution we consider today is a critical first step to achieving both overarching goals. We have to act quickly because those aren't the only overwhelming goals that we are facing.

Climate change. Secretary Yellen, in her confirmation hearing, called climate change an existential threat facing the globe. She is right, and we can't waste any more time. Temperatures are rising. Glaciers are melting. The frequency of forest fires is increasing, as is the frequency of once-in-a-hundred-year storms. Carbon emissions are out of control.

Soon, scientists say, we will reach a point of no return. Many believe we may already be there, and it doesn't help that the previous administration spent 4 years pretending that climate change didn't exist.

□ 1545

And infrastructure: Despite years of "infrastructure weeks," we haven't moved the ball on infrastructure at all.

This harms our country in countless ways, not the least of which it makes the United States less competitive around the world. Bad for business, bad for consumers, harmful to the next generation.

Our roads are filled with potholes. Our bridges are falling down. Broadband doesn't reach millions of Americans and is priced out of reach for millions more. And on and on.

We have the opportunity to build back better a more equitable, inclusive, sustainable, and green economy. But we need policies that are aligned with the priorities and the needs of middle-class families, not geared toward the wealthy and the well connected.

This budget resolution reflects deeply held American values, preserving lives and health, and creating prosperity for every American. It reflects who we are, all Americans, and it deserves our complete support.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, first, because I don't get the chance to do this very often, this is the Joint Economic Committee. We are basically here to talk about the economic impact of this piece of legislation. I am joyful to have Mr. BEYER as my opposite. He is someone who I truly respect intellectually. If he suggests you read a book, grab it.

But this is one of those occasions where, having sat through the Committee on the Budget's testimony discussion, I am both frustrated and a little heartbroken on the number of things that were said that actually weren't mathematically true or policy true or accurate. I am hoping that those of us on the Joint Economic Committee can actually raise the level of this argument and this discourse to being hyperfactual because we need to get this right.

Do understand that a \$1.9 trillion bill, if you do the interest, is \$2.4 trillion to \$2.5 trillion. So we need to start getting our understanding of the types of dollars we are talking about.

Mr. Speaker, I don't intend to stand here and just do a bunch of responses, but here's the quarterly from the Census Bureau about State and local revenues and resources: A 17.7 percent increase in receipts.

Now, your State might not be that, but 17.7 percent from the Census Bureau, their latest document.

And if you have one of the municipalities that is hurting, that has a shortfall, there is still \$58 billion sitting in the account that hasn't been spent, yet we are talking about adding another \$1.9 trillion in spending.

Until we also take a moment and understand the almost \$1 trillion still sitting in the accounts that haven't been released or spent, part of this argument we are having today is absolutely absurd.

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

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a quick response to my dear friend from Arizona. While we acknowledge that many of the States actually had increased revenues last year, virtually no locality did. I represent Northern Virginia, a fairly wealthy part, yet every one of our local governments is getting creamed. We had 1.3 million job losses in State and local government in 2020. That is not nothing.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN), the immediate past chair of the Congressional Progressive Caucus and the most distinguished magician in the U.S. House.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, the American people are hurting, and they need our help now. Millions have lost their jobs over the past year through no fault of their own, and more than 100,000 small businesses have been forced to close forever due to COVID-19. The House has tried to do the right thing. We passed multiple relief packages last year that began to approach the scale needed to address the suffering in our communities, only to meet resistance from MITCH MCCONNELL's Senate and the Trump administration.

Let's be honest, the Federal Government's handling of this pandemic has been largely inept. The previous administration said it was just the flu, that it would pass before we knew it, that injecting ourselves with unproven substances would take care of the problem.

Extend that magical thinking to testing and vaccine distribution and it is easy to see why the American people and the economy are in crisis today. Now those same magical thinkers tell us that more aid for people suffering across the Nation is not needed.

The Congressional Budget Office told all of us on Monday that the Nation's unemployment rate will not return to prepandemic levels throughout the rest of this decade. This decade.

Let's stop nickel-and-diming our response to this once-in-a-century pandemic. Let's follow the advice of almost every major economist who has

urged us to act big. Doing too little is the real threat we face.

State and local governments have been providing tests and assisting in vaccine distribution, all while losing tax revenue. They need our help.

The unemployed are at risk of losing their homes, and working people are going hungry. They need our help. Small businesses have lost demand at a time they need it most to keep people employed. They need our help.

I am proud to support additional direct payments to individuals, aid for schools, aid for State and localities' public health programs. I am proud to support more aid for struggling small businesses, addressing our longstanding need for widespread broadband access, and minimum wage that ensures no full-time worker in America lives below the poverty line.

Let's do this. I urge all of my colleagues to support the resolution before us.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, just a couple points. There is still \$280 billion sitting in the payroll protection account. There is still \$239 billion sitting in the health spending account. I am someone who, on a personal level—and I believe our Republican side of the Joint Economic Committee—believes we need to probably spend more, but it needs to be properly targeted so we get the impact.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because people are hurting, small businesses are struggling to keep their doors open, and livelihoods are on the line.

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken more than 440,000 lives to date. It has taken the life of my mother-in-law, and I am sure many of my colleagues' loved ones, too.

Now is the time for unity. Now is the time to come together. Now is the time to put down our partisan words and show that Congress can work together for the American people.

Bypassing the chance for bipartisan ship is not the way to bring relief to the American people or to bring unity. I came to Congress to break the partisan gridlock, but the reconciliation process drives us farther apart.

We should strive to focus on issues that we all can get done, like providing \$160 billion targeted funding for vaccine distribution and to reopen our schools safely, not a wish list to advance our other priorities unrelated to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Federal Government has also yet to spend about \$1 trillion provided by the COVID-19 relief bills passed last year. Think about that: \$1 trillion unspent.

So I ask my colleagues, before we rush through more trillion dollars, let's first have a real bipartisan discussion so we can ensure that our communities with the most need are getting the relief right away.

Instead, Democrats are throwing away the chance to work with Republicans to get things done, provide our constituents with relief, and bring our country together. The only way we will get through this pandemic and get things done is by working together.

Our constituents, the Nation, and the world are watching.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, let me just point out that we are not throwing away our chance to work with Republicans. We would love to have a bipartisan bill, but if it's not possible, we have to have this reconciliation process in place because it takes weeks to unfold.

Mr. Speaker, we are in a deep hole. To build back better, we have to crush the virus, as Speaker PELOSI so beautifully captured. But make no mistake, the COVID-19 pandemic has plunged us into a very, very big hole.

Last week, we got the advance—or first—report on 2020 GDP, and it was ugly. The economy shrank by 3.5 percent last year, the worst economic performance since 1946. Very few of us were even born the last time our economy declined by this much. Let me say it again, the U.S. economy is the weakest it has been since the end of World War II.

It could have been worse. It could have been much worse but for the actions we took in a bipartisan way in this Congress. We passed the CARES Act in May, and instead of the 5.6 percent decline the CBO had forecast, we only got 3½ percent. Just imagine if the Senate had taken up the Heroes Act that we passed. Unemployment insurance alone, which was strengthened with the \$600 supplemental payment and the creation of pandemic unemployment assistance, accounted for more than \$550 billion in personal income in 2020. These payments were a lifeline to individuals, and they bolstered the economy.

We lost huge amounts of ground in the spring when second quarter GDP declined at a record 31.4 percent rate. That 4 percent in the fourth quarter helped, but not nearly enough to get us out of the hole.

As Fed chair Powell and others have made clear, the risk isn't doing too much. The risk is doing too little. This budget resolution before us recognizes that reality and uses it as a starting point.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), the distinguished chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, a member of the Joint Economic Committee, and my dear friend.

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, what I am going to say is for the American people because, for the past year, American people's lives and livelihoods have been turned upside down because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Whether contracting the virus, losing their jobs, working on the front lines, at the risk of eviction or struggling to keep their businesses open, many of my

constituents—Republican constituents, Democrat constituents—have been forced to make unimaginable decisions and sacrifices.

In response, Congress passed the strong bipartisan CARES Act. However, 10 months later, the virus is still wreaking havoc on our way of life, in large part due to the failures of the prior administration.

So we are here to right the wrongs, and under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI and the Biden-Harris administration, we are doing just that. We must meet the moment and bookend this pandemic with a big, bold package to ensure workers, families, and small businesses have the support and resources to break through the dark winter and start the process to build back better.

Think about this, Mr. Speaker: The budget reconciliation will pave the way to doing just that.

Who is against extending emergency unemployment? Who is against providing another round of direct stimulus? Who is against offering rental assistance to ensure that no family is forced to live on the streets? Who is against instituting a quicker rollout and production of vaccines after the disastrous rollout, or lack thereof, by the previous administration? Who is against expanding funds for child care and increasing the child tax credit? Who is against giving aid to the very States that we represent and localities?

So I say to my colleagues: Think about what your constituents have called for. Think about what they are losing, and let's give our constituents hope. Let's join together to meet the moment; not for us, but for the American people, for the economy, and for the future.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that Congresswoman BEATTY has a great mask. It is wonderfully sparkly.

I did want to share one thing very, very quickly. This is our CBO projection of where we are at right now. With the moneys that have already been authorized right now, by the end of this year, we will be close to a 4 percent GDP growth. So last quarter wasn't anywhere where we wanted it. The quarter before that was miserable. But you have to understand that this is where we are at.

We keep hearing our fellow Members make comments, saying the economists said, "Go big." But if you actually listen to their second line, multiple economists said, "Go big, but go targeted."

This document isn't targeted. It is all over the board.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, in addition to treating and vaccinating for COVID, our main priority should be getting people back to work. This legislation doesn't do that. It is full of job-killing mandates and liberal special interest

handouts. So it keeps schools closed. Operation Warp Speed was such a great development to get the vaccine rolled out there so we can get the economy going.

□ 1600

But one of the things that this resolution does, it bails out States that help top off their tax revenue for 2020. However, in my State of Kansas, the 2020 revenues are already higher than the 2019 revenues, including in our just completed month of January, 10 percent higher than a year ago.

So the States aren't suffering through the revenue loss because of the ability for people to still continue to grow and work as they can.

But the resolution does raise expenses for Main Street, nearly doubling the Federal minimum wage at a time when thousands of small businesses are already struggling to keep the lights on. This legislation also fails to recognize, as mentioned earlier, that there is nearly \$1 trillion left from the previous COVID bills that Congress has already passed.

By the way, these were five bipartisan bills that were passed in 2020 in order to make sure that it addressed all of the issues that we reflect across our country. The Biden administration should instead be focused on families who are hurting the most, targeting, particularly, the more than 8 million people who have lost their jobs due to COVID.

Workers, families, and small businesses don't need more Washington regulations or mandates. They need to have the economy up and running again. Republicans believe we must increase wages and job opportunities for all workers, and we have gotten real results with tax and regulatory reforms, achieving historic surges in jobs and wages.

Unfortunately, this legislation does not build off of that successful playbook, but, instead, shows that the Biden administration is far more interested in advancing a radical leftwing wish list over our common economic policies that will help our Main Street businesses and families.

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

I would agree with all of those economists who say go target, go big, and go targeted. In fact, that is what Joe Biden has said again and again.

I think his speech on the American Recovery Act was extraordinarily targeted, and while this budget reconciliation bill is the big picture, we all know that by the time we pass those individual budgets, they will be targeted at the most granular level.

And to my friend, Mr. ESTES, with whom I serve on Ways and Means, I am glad that Kansas is doing well. I don't know the answer to this, but I would go back and see how it is going in Wichita and some of those local governments.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), one

of the leaders in so many different ways of the U.S. House of Representatives, the former mayor of Providence.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in strong support of the budget resolution for fiscal year 2021.

It has been said that a budget isn't just a series of numbers on a sheet of paper, it is a statement of your values. Well, if that is true, then this budget is a bold statement of our values as Democrats. This budget paves the way for a landmark COVID-19 rescue plan. It delivers a simple message to the American people: Help is on the way.

Mr. Speaker, since the start of this pandemic, tens of millions of Americans have been infected. Nearly half a million have died, with almost a quarter of all deaths happening in the last month alone. Millions of Americans can't find work. It is getting harder and harder to pay for food and housing. Schools are closed. Kids are being left behind. The American people can't afford any more delays or half measures.

This is a time for bold action. That is why we have to pass this budget resolution and pave the way for President Biden's American Rescue Plan, an aggressive proposal that tackles our public health and economic emergencies.

The President's American Rescue Plan meets the crisis before us. It includes nearly \$2 trillion for a new round of survival checks; a national vaccination program; the resources cities and towns need to safely reopen schools; direct housing and food assistance; expanding access to healthcare and safe and reliable childcare; extended and enhanced unemployment insurance; paychecks for the first responders, public health workers and teachers who are still on the front lines of this crisis; and critical support for the hardest-hit small businesses.

During this historic crisis, the American people deserve to know that help is on the way. This resolution does just that. We all know from listening to our constituents how much suffering is happening in this country, and that we need a response that responds to the gravity of the economic healthcare crisis that this pandemic has created. This resolution does it. Join us in this effort. Respond to the cries of the American people.

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

Once again—and I am probably going to keep making this point over, and over, and over—I care deeply and am desperately concerned particularly for the poor and the working poor in this country. And this document, if we are going to be honest about it, does not target their suffering.

I will show a couple of boards here where, once again, we are going to be sending stunning amounts of money to places that it is just going to sit in a bank account. It is going to go to places where it is not actually creating that velocity, that multiplier effect of helping those who are suffering.

And do understand—this is important—there is still \$172 billion sitting in the disaster loan accounts. There is another \$172 billion still sitting in the unemployment insurance accounts from things we have already done together.

In that case, it is not completely—I don't want to use the word "disingenuous"—but some of the things we are saying here that, yes, there is a crisis out there, and, yes, there is actually money sitting in the accounts. Get that damn money out of those accounts to where the suffering is.

And with that I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the first time as a Member of Congress in complete opposition to the budget reconciliation act.

Today, adding almost \$2 trillion to the national debt and eliminating 1.3 million jobs is up for a vote.

This partisan budget reconciliation package allows President Biden to shove \$1.9 trillion of stimulus spending through Congress without any Republican consent. It is a blue State bailout to States who have shut down their business, closed their places of worship, and prevented families from earning an honest living.

We don't need bailouts. We need to get back to work. Taxpayers in States like Texas should not be left holding the bag for the failing governments in New York, California, and others who chose to close their economies.

Congress just passed a \$900 billion stimulus package in December, and over \$1 trillion in COVID relief has yet to reach its intended recipients. The U.S. is already over \$26 trillion in debt and counting.

This is totally unsustainable and will have a disastrous consequence for our economy and future generations. We are talking about the future of our children and our grandchildren. Nothing could be more important in this decision.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would first like to welcome our new colleague from Texas to the floor. An excellent speech.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS), a member of the Joint Economic Committee and a distinguished businessperson in his own right.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

When Congress passed the emergency COVID bill in December, we knew more resources would be needed to fight the virus and provide additional relief for many Americans who have been devastated financially. Now we are working to accomplish that by March 14 when the enhanced unemployment benefits will expire.

I fully support the beginning of the process of budget reconciliation because we need to start the clock. In my

experience in Congress, and yours, too, we all know that this place works much better with a deadline.

However, I would hope that we can respond to this challenge in a bipartisan way as we did last March and again in December, and maybe this proposal could be better targeted.

I am encouraged by the \$600 billion proposal of 10 Republican Senators. Some have scoffed at this offer, called it an insult, or dismissed it as not serious. I don't agree with that. \$600 billion is a lot of money, but it is not adequate for the task at hand. We need more help to open schools and to keep people housed. State and local governments need assistance to prevent more layoffs and make up for lost revenue, and we should stop guessing how long we will need unemployment and food assistance.

As the New Democrat Coalition has advocated from the beginning, we should enact automatic triggers to keep them flowing and then shut them off according to economic conditions.

Our biggest challenge as a nation is not one particular issue, but the deep division among us here in Congress and among citizens across America. Bipartisanship has intrinsic value and we should prioritize it. But today's action will ensure that we have a relief package on time no matter the politics. This is a step we have to take.

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

Mr. Speaker, maybe I am going to break protocol, but I am finding that this will be the second time I think I have complimented someone on the Democratic side. Triggers make a lot of sense in this type of mechanism when you have, functionally, \$1 trillion still sitting in the accounts, and we are seeing projections from CBO saying, functionally, by the fourth quarter—I am sorry, I didn't have a chance to print this large—but by the fourth quarter, unemployment—look, I am one of those who believes full employment is always the ultimate goal—but unemployment will be back to where basically we were in 2015–2016.

Can we do better? Absolutely. But to do better, it is going to require thoughtful, targeted, well-designed spending, of our resources, our statutes. And one of the reasons I talk about that is there is something very unique going on. And I hope our chairman of the Joint Economic Committee will actually think about this because we haven't figured out how to turn this one into being partisan yet. I am sure we will figure it out.

But right now, this is the sort of thing we should be talking about. There is this crazy renaissance going on in this country of people starting new businesses, filing new LLCs, starting new concerns.

Now, it may be because of the tragedy of the business they have right now which has been crushed by the shutdowns and the virus, but there are a re-

markable number of new concerns beginning.

Wouldn't it be both elegant, but also very powerful, as we watch unemployment, to find ways to access capital; access to streamlined permitting, licensing; crazy things like allowing someone to do a microbusiness out of public housing, things that actually have impact.

And it turns out, those aren't the sort of things you find in a \$1.9 trillion—functionally \$2.5 trillion if you are going to be honest about the real cost—spending package. And I understand this is a piece of legislation that if you actually look at it, it is just line, after line, after line, after line of numbers.

If this passes—which it probably will, you know, the Democrats are in the majority—the ethical, moral obligations we have heard from multiple speakers here that a budget is your values, is the value the fact you can spend stunning amounts of money even when there is \$1 trillion still sitting in the bank unspent, or is the value that you are going to do it in a way where we impact the working poor; where we impact those who are truly suffering, and not crushing someone like my 5-year-old daughter who is the one who is ultimately going to be paying this back.

So if we are going to make the moral argument, I hope we think about the whole, shall we say, continuum of what we do here, what is moral, what is right.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, can I ask how much time is remaining on our side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The gentleman from Virginia has 15 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Arizona has 17 minutes remaining.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, to my new friend from Texas, I would point out that Texas and California and New York—two of the bluest States around—are all net exporters of Federal dollars mostly to red States.

Now, it tends to be the blue States who are helping out the red States in terms of our Federal allocations. I would also like to compliment the ranking member on the Joint Economic Committee for his optimism in having a 5-year-old daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB), the distinguished Member who spent her life lifting people out of poverty.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, this pandemic has taken the lives of nearly 16,000 Michiganders with 25 percent of the deaths from Wayne County and the city of Detroit.

Our communities are forever changed. The U.S. is on a course to reach 500,000 deaths by February 20. That is a half a million lives lost.

And in response to this record death toll, Congress has sent out one \$1,200

check almost a year ago and another \$600 check, for a total of \$1,800. That is an average of \$163 per month.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a single person in this Chamber or in my district who can survive on that little per month. My residents cannot afford to wait. The bills don't stop after 1 month; neither should the checks. The budget resolution ensures that we can do the work of delivering urgent relief to our families and every single district across the country.

□ 1615

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, in many ways we are all saying the same thing. It is just, once again, trying to make the argument, if we do this smartly and well-targeted, we can do it for a dramatically more efficient cost and actually help more of the poor that we know are suffering, more of the people who have been crushed, more of the small businesses.

And a simple example, Opportunity Insights has predicted that, with a \$2,000 check to functionally every household that makes less than \$46,000, only \$420, functionally, of what they receive will get spent. The rest goes in the bank. Maybe that is a good thing. Maybe that is the audience you want to target. But when you start doing the same thing to populations, and for some reason they use \$78,000, only \$105 gets spent. So think of that.

Mr. Speaker, increase the check another \$1,400, a population that makes \$78,000 or more, they are only spending \$105. The rest is going in the bank account. Maybe that is wonderful, but that is not what we are debating. We are trying to create a multiplier effect of some stimulus in our society to get the economy going so we see those GDP numbers go up; the unemployment go down; and we get back to the miracle we were at in 2018 and 2019, where income and equality actually shrank for the first time in 2 years, where food insecurity shrank for the first time in decades and decades and decades, where the working poor actually were doing better than they had in decades and decades and decades.

How do we get back to, functionally, what was the miracle of 2018 and 2019?

And my argument is, the model that we are reading in this resolution, isn't it. It doesn't get you there. If we truly have the same goal, I desperately hope our friends on the left and those of us on the right, who actually want to look at this almost like an economist of a laser beam, are saying: Let's find those who are hurting and find out how to get the resources that are already appropriated and get those to them, and then appropriate more where necessary.

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

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, last summer, when Donald Trump was pressuring governors to ignore the advice of health experts and reopen their economies, he was predicting we would

lead to a “V-shaped” recovery, in which the recovery would be as steep as the catastrophic decline.

Others predicted a “U-shaped” recovery, a more drawn-out version of the “V.” And even others predicted a “W-shaped” recovery, an uptick, followed by another drop due to a probable second wave of the coronavirus, and then hopeful improvement. Even Ian Bremmer talked about a scalloped recovery.

Mr. Speaker, there has been recovery, but with two big caveats. It has been a “K-shaped” recovery. It has come at the cost of over 440,000 American lives.

As the Trump administration pressured States to relax measures needed to control the coronavirus, the virus exploded. And this does have incredibly long-term cost on families, on generations in the economy.

But this “K-shaped” recovery, which has really come into vogue right now, is some are doing quite well and some are doing pretty poorly. High-income workers have been able to work from home and save record amounts of cash—I think a 33 percent savings rate in the second quarter.

The savings rate has gone through the roof because the paychecks, the stock gains, have kept coming in for those folks; but they can't spend it on restaurants or movies or travel, flights, entertainment.

American billionaires picked up \$1.9 trillion in net worth in 2020. Just the increase in billionaires' net worth alone would pay for this package. The personal savings rate more than doubled in 2020. Housing prices climbed 10 percent in the last year. Stock market went up about 15 percent in the midst of the crisis. But, remember, the wealthiest 10 percent own 84 percent of the stocks. So they walked away with a vast majority of the stock gains last year, as they do every year.

These factors probably explained why households of more than \$75,000 in income saved their \$600 payments from December rather than spent them, as revealed in recent Opportunity Insights' data.

On the other side of the coin, low-wage workers have seen unemployment drop by 20 to 25 percent, and the unemployment rates for Black and Hispanic workers exceeds 9 percent. The rich have gotten richer. The poor have gotten poorer. And the American Dream has become ever-less attainable for too many Americans. A “K-shaped” recovery is unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), my friend of almost 40 years, my godfather.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend for yielding to me and for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, when I served in local government, I helped write and pass 14 consecutive budgets—all balanced. And what the budget writing process taught me was that a budget is a values document.

So what does the budget reconciliation process tell us about our respective values?

Well, the last two times the budget reconciliation process was used by Republicans, they used it on a \$2 trillion tax giveaway to the wealthiest Americans and corporations and to take away healthcare for more than 20 million Americans. That was their value.

The budget we are debating today shows the Democrats in Congress are going to use every bit of a fight we have in us to take decisive and comprehensive action to finally end this pandemic and alleviate the economic pain Americans are experiencing.

We will not wait and see if another 100,000 Americans die in a single month in order to deliver vaccines and testing that we need. We will not wait and see if the United States loses another 20 million jobs, or if the American economy experiences another record-breaking year of GDP contraction. We will not wait and see if the U.S. loses another 10 million jobs, or people continue to go hungry at record numbers.

We will enact an American rescue plan that saves lives and livelihoods. Those are our values.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, once again, back to facts over feelings: After the tax reform, what did we see in our society?

It was the first 2 years that we actually saw income and equality shrink in modern economic times. I thought that was the Holy Grail.

Did you see what happened to Hispanics, African Americans' incomes, working poor incomes?

The fact of the matter is, if you tell the truth about the post-tax reform model—just maybe because I was in the room—the top 10 percent actually were paying more of the Federal income taxes than prior. Yet that somehow isn't the folklore that we so often hear from this floor.

Mr. Speaker, there are couple other points I would like to make. And a couple of this is important because Chairman BEYER actually did a terrific job touching on some of this. And he was making a very powerful point. And, actually, I hate to say this, he was reading part of my script, which actually is a little creepy.

The total deposits in commercial banks, if you take a look at this line, have gone up dramatically. It is because too much of the money that we have done bipartisan in the last year to help stimulate and save the economy ended up in pockets of those very, very wealthy, or even medium wealthy, and it ended up sitting in the bank and not circulating, rotating in the economy and helping the workers, helping the working poor, helping those who are just trying to survive.

My fear is this budget reconciliation document is going to be just a lot more of this, if you actually look. The other thing is—this is a tough one, and this is one I am hoping that the placeholder in this document isn't what the Demo-

crats really are heading towards because, if it is, you are going to hear those who are on our side scream that this is a payoff to, shall we say, a constituency that is very supportive of the Democrats.

Mr. Speaker, not been a great year—the year 2000, about 350,000 State municipal workers lost their jobs. This budget reconciliation bill has about \$350 billion in the line item for that population. You do realize that's \$1 million a job. And if you do the total number, it is still \$350,000 a job.

Is that compassion? Or is that lunacy?

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

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, to add to my friend's charts, let me point out that the Congressional Budget Office has estimated, without additional resources, investment into the economy, it will take until 2024—3 more years—just to get back to where we were at the pre-pandemic level 1 year ago.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), and not the singer.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in 2017, when my Republican friends had control of the House, the Senate, and the Presidency, they passed an approximately \$1.5 trillion tax break for the very wealthy.

Mr. Speaker, the wealthy weren't suffering. There was no pain. They were not about to be evicted. There were no mortgage payments behind. But they got \$1.5 trillion approximately in tax breaks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my dear friends on the other side to see this, if they will: As a tax break for the working class, let's let people who are making \$75,000 a year have an opportunity to acquire some money to help them. If it goes into a bank account, it will come out. They are not wealthy. At some point we have to realize that those who are among the working class cannot do more with less, while the wealthy need more to do more.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to save this country, save these people who are suffering. I will vote for this resolution. I will vote for reconciliation.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I will tell you this: Mr. GREEN also can sing, and he is one of those I consider a friend. He and I have done a number of pieces of legislation, and he and I have a running discussion of what actually helps the working poor. We have different views, but we know we both have a passion of it.

Mr. Speaker, let's actually take sort of the theme that has been offered here. I believe it is absolutely mathematically wrong, but an argument that, Hey, so much of this has helped the wealthy in tax reform and those things. Great.

Mr. Speaker, if someone on the Democratic side can promise me that when I am looking at this budget resolution, this is not creating a policy box for the Committee on Ways and Means

to turn around and re-implement policy where, functionally, the benefit goes mostly to the very, very wealthy.

So when I see the box here that looks like it would allow for certain revenues to be raised, and then it goes to possibly a SALT—a State and local tax deduction, which we all know the top 1 percent gets 57 percent of the value of it, the bottom 80 percent of our society only gets 4 percent of the value—that would be, actually, a tax break. Actually, I think I have been quoted as saying, “It is the most regressive tax break that you can think of in our society right now that is in play.”

I am just desperately hoping that isn't what I am reading in some of these pages as part of that setup. And I would love someone on the left to basically promise me that we are not seeing a setup here to, once again, subsidize the rich.

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

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I had the great honor of attending the Arlington funeral service for Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick. It was moving and very sad, eloquent. I only bring this up because I was transported with my friend, RALPH NORMAN of South Carolina, to the cemetery and back with two Capitol Police Officers who were talking about how much they love their job but how exhausted they were at ages 40 and late 20s.

I asked them, “What is your job?”

They said, “We are security for the Speaker.”

And she is indefatigable, tireless, works around the clock, and, to my mind, is the best Speaker America has ever had.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank him for his great leadership of the Joint Economic Committee, a place where we can really think in a way that is entrepreneurial and successful for the American people. His private sector experience, as well as respect for the public sector and the nonprofit sector, equips him well to lead that important committee and to take us to the floor on this bill, following the Budget Committee, under the leadership of JOHN YARMUTH, a tireless worker for the budget and this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that a budget should be a statement of our national values. What is important to us as a nation should be reflected when we put a budget together.

It is curious to me to hear the distinguished gentleman on the other side of the aisle. It would be ludicrous if it weren't so deadly serious.

Mr. Speaker, \$1.9 trillion, the President of the United States has determined is necessary to meet the needs of the American people at a time of a pandemic, at a time of consequences to our economy that are drastic—and I will go

on to that in a moment. \$1.9 trillion, which is almost exactly the cost of the Republican tax break that they gave to the richest people in America; 83 percent of the benefits went to the top 1 percent.

□ 1630

This legislation, which helps meet the needs of the American people, to be considered a tax break bill for the rich, it is pathetic. It is pathetic. The fact of this Congress is that somebody can say things that aren't true on the floor, but if you say that they said something that was untrue, you would be called out of order.

But I would just say, the facts are these. \$1.9 trillion, when you add in the interest—Mr. GREEN from Texas referenced this—if you add in the interest, \$1.9 trillion, \$2 trillion, added to the national debt, with no stimulus for our economy, only debt for our children.

Instead, here today, we have a bill that meets the needs of the American people. In the election, the American people cast their ballot for big, bold action and decisive leadership to turn the coronavirus pandemic and economic crisis around. Since then, the need has accelerated drastically. The time for decisive action is now.

Mr. Speaker, that is why, today, we will pass a budget resolution to pave the way for a landmark coronavirus rescue, a rescue plan, which will do what is needed to save lives and livelihoods.

We hope that Republicans in Congress would support a legislative package that will bring real relief to people and to our communities.

Passing this budget does not preclude reaching a bipartisan agreement. I would rather not work under reconciliation, but if that is the way we have to work in order to get results for the American people, we must use every option at our disposal. But I am hopeful that we can have bipartisanship.

That does not ensure that Congress can move forward and meet the country's needs. The need for this action could not be more urgent, and Americans cannot afford to wait. They cannot afford any further delay.

Tens of millions of Americans have been infected. Nearly half a million have died, with one-fifth of those deaths occurring over the past month.

Meanwhile, tens of millions of workers are jobless; food and housing insecurity is skyrocketing; and school closings threaten our children's education. And our most vulnerable communities are bearing the brunt of these crises, as the underlying health and economic disparities continue to grow.

President Biden's American Rescue Plan will take a comprehensive, strategic, and science-based approach to tackling the public health and economic crises. Here is what it will do.

It will put money in the pockets of the American people. It will put vaccines in the arms of the American people. It will put children back in school and workers back to work.

It will crush the virus and help us safely reopen schools, mounting a national vaccination campaign that includes community vaccination sites, ramping and scaling up testing and tracing, addressing shortages of PPE, investing in high-quality treatments, and addressing healthcare disparities.

It is sinful, Mr. Speaker, to see how few people in our communities of color have had access to vaccines up until now, but that will change under President Biden and with this legislation.

It will deliver immediate relief to working families bearing the brunt of the crisis, providing \$1,400 checks per person to households across America and providing housing and nutrition assistance. Tens of thousands of people are food insecure in our country. Maybe 17 million children are food insecure in our country.

Access to safe and reliable childcare—let me say it again, safe and reliable childcare—and affordable healthcare, expanded unemployment insurance, and enhanced tax credits for families, low-income working families.

Finally, the plan will support communities struggling with the economic fallout, providing a lifeline for the hardest hit small businesses, especially those owned by minorities, and honoring our heroes. Yes, \$350 billion to honor our heroes, about one-fourth of what you were giving to the top 1 percent in our country in your tax bill.

Why is that important? Because these are the entities, State and local county governments, townships, and the rest, that provide the services that the people need: healthcare workers, first responders, police and fire, transportation, sanitation, food workers, our teachers, our teachers, our teachers. They need the State and local governments to be funded. That is very important. In a bipartisan way across the country, it has bipartisan support. So, yes, it is \$350 billion.

Again, it is to meet the needs. These people risk their lives to save lives, and now they may lose their jobs because of the cost of the coronavirus and the lost revenue from the pandemic.

Finally, the plan would support communities struggling with the fallout, again, providing a lifeline—that is this point I am making now—for hardest hit small businesses, as I mentioned, that are owned by minorities, frontline health workers, teachers, transit workers, and other essential workers risking their lives to save ours. It bears repetition.

The cost of inaction is growing by the day. If we don't enact this package now, we could end up with 4 million fewer jobs this year, and it could take a year longer to return to full employment. An entire cohort of young people may have lower lifetime earnings because they were deprived of another semester of school.

Millions of parents, particularly moms, can be forced to stay at home, reducing their wages and future job prospects. I believe the figure is 100

percent. But just about 100 percent of the jobs lost in December were women.

But if this package is passed and enacted in full by March, economic growth is projected to jump by nearly 8 percent this year and then by an additional 4 percent next year. At that pace, we will create 7½ million jobs this year alone and a total of 10 million jobs by the fall of 2022, reaching full employment.

But don't take it from me. Experts agree that this bold action is needed, especially as interest rates are at historic lows and the return on small investments has never been higher.

As Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen, of whom we are very proud, stated:

Without further action, we risk a longer, more painful recession now and long-term scarring of the economy later. Right now, with interest rates at historic lows, the smartest thing we can do now is act big. In the long run, the benefits will far outweigh the costs.

Mark Zandi, the chief economist at Moody's Analytics, said just last week:

It is better to err on the side of too much rather than too little. Interest rates are at practically zero, inflation is low, unemployment is high. You don't need a textbook to know that this is when you push on the fiscal accelerator.

Also last week, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Jerome Powell, stated:

I am much more worried about falling short of a complete recovery and losing people's careers and lives that they built because they don't get back to work in time. I am more concerned about that and the damage that will do.

Reconciliation bills have passed on a bipartisan basis 17 times in recent years, including one that I participated in to pass the Children's Health Insurance Program, CHIP, which delivered lifesaving healthcare to nearly 10 million children.

As I said, the need for action could not be more urgent. Americans cannot afford further delay.

Listen, listen, listen to your constituents. We should all be listening to our constituents. They are our bosses. We must meet their needs.

Listening to our constituents, respecting President Biden's proposal to meet their needs, we must work together to save their lives and their livelihoods.

I wish we could have a strong bipartisan vote on this budget bill because, as I said, this budget is a statement of our values, and our values are that we are here to meet the needs of America's working families. It is about our children, their health, their education, the economic security of their families, a safe world for them to thrive, a world at peace in which they can reach their fulfillment. It is always about the children.

It is not about heaping mountains of debt on them, as they did in their tax scam that they passed, and then to have the nerve to call this a tax break for the wealthy when it has low-income tax credits, childcare tax credits,

refundability, billions of dollars for the working poor in our country.

Economists and the Treasury Secretaries of both parties have said, if you really want to turn the economy around, help the neediest the most, help the neediest first. We do this in this legislation as we bolster the middle class and crush the virus.

Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote.

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

Mr. Speaker, the comment of "look at this budget and see a party's values," this may be a little ethereal, but have you all heard the term "blank check company"? It is one of the rages on Wall Street right now. Take basically a shell, have a bunch of money put into it, and then they promise, saying, we are going to find something to spend the money on.

This is essentially a blank check budget reconciliation with actually none of the very elegant and persuasive words said.

There is also one other thing, and I want to say this as respectfully as possible, so I am going to read someone else's words. The well-worn and misleading talking points is 83 percent of the tax cuts go to the wealthiest 1 percent. Just not true. Since the day of tax reform until 2025, the wealthiest, and maybe it is too much, get 25 percent. At the very end of tax reform, when many of the different tax breaks and those things are expiring out, there is an anomaly in the year 2027. It is not 83 percent.

Please, I beg of my friends on the left, I know we like our talking points, but there is a reason the public is so enraged with us. It is because we have this bad habit of getting behind these microphones and playing some real games with the facts, and the facts are the facts.

Once again, the blank check company concept, this is now the blank check budget.

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

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time we have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 6½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Arizona has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), the distinguished chairman of the Trade Subcommittee on Ways and Means and, in my opinion, the most thoughtful Member of the House.

□ (1645)

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy and his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, the hardest hit sector of our economy is the 500,000 independent restaurants and their 11 million employees. That is why there are 2.3 million of those employees unemployed. And one out of six restaurants has

closed permanently, with the prospect of up to 85 percent being lost in the year ahead. Sadly, the impact has been disproportionately on women, minorities, and immigrants.

The PPE program didn't work for restaurants. They don't need complicated loans. They don't know, in many cases, whether they are going to be open in 2 or 3 months.

The restrictions across the country are such that most restaurants simply do not have a viable economic model. That is why I introduced the Restaurants Act. I am pleased that \$50 billion has been designated for small business in this resolution, and I hope at least 50 percent of that will be dedicated to the bipartisan and bicameral Restaurants Act that we have introduced. It has over half the Members of the House of Representatives cosponsoring and over half the Senate.

We have an opportunity to move this forward in a way that will give a lifeline to our restaurants that are the cornerstone of our community. We give them that lifeline, and next year at this time most of it will be back to normal. They will be vaccinated, the weather will change, and we will be able to return to that vibrant part of our communities. But they need the lifeline.

So I strongly urge support for the Restaurants Act which will be reintroduced and part of the reconciliation process that will make it possible to provide that necessary support to keep them afloat.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) for his courtesy.

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

Mr. Speaker, there is one other thing I wanted to share. First, the Restaurants Act is a good piece of legislation. I think there are many of us on Ways and Means who look forward to it or something very, very close to it.

Also, one other comment, Madam Speaker spoke earlier, I was actually somewhat enthused about her focus on kids in school. As Mr. BEYER teased me, I am 58, my wife is 58, and I have a 5 year old. That is the ultimate definition of being optimistic for the future. That is funny.

But the fact of the matter is, I desperately hope that Madam Speaker will use her influence on the teachers' union to encourage getting these kids back to school. I have some charts—but I am not going to show them to everyone because I may save them for evening floor time—on the devastation—and the Speaker actually just spoke about this, which is a great irony—of what we are doing to the future earning power of everyone from the parents to the children themselves.

How many saw the story, I think in The New York Times, this last week about children suicides in Nevada?

It rips your heart out. But I don't see it in this budget document. It is not in there.

If that is where we are heading, great. As Republicans we are going to help make good things happen, getting these schools open, but we actually need the influence from the left, particularly with the teachers' union to make that a possibility.

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

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it has been almost 1 year since COVID hit the U.S., and the sick are still splitting pills, diabetics are still rationing their insulin, and families are doubled up in homes to keep relatives off the streets. I saw it in 2008, and I am seeing it again. Up and down the streets of my neighborhood on the southwest side of Chicago businesses are closed. Every week I am attending another wake. It is happening across this country.

This has been a failure of the American Government. But finally, we have a President willing to move a significant relief bill. Congress needs to pass this legislation and get people the relief that they need now.

Transit, stimulus checks for working people and immigrants, rental assistance and small business grants—we can't nickel and dime our way out of this pandemic. Let's do our job. Let's get the vaccine out, and let's save our economy. We need to pass the \$1.9 trillion budget and get the American people back on their feet now.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close.

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

Mr. Speaker, this has been actually a reasonable conversation. I desperately hope we are going to have more of this.

But back to some of the principal points from the Republican side we are trying to share about this budget resolution is the SBA paycheck protection. There is still \$280 billion sitting in the account that hasn't gone out the door; healthcare spending, still has \$239 billion sitting in the account that hasn't gone out the door; economic injury disaster loans, \$172 billion still sitting in the account that hasn't gone out the door; unemployment insurance expansion, another \$172 billion still sitting in the account; education funding, \$59 billion sitting in the account; assistance to State and local, \$58 billion; stimulus checks, there is still \$52 billion sitting in there; food stamps, there is still \$33 billion; childcare and development block grants, there is \$10 billion sitting in that account; agriculture assistance, there is still \$29 billion sitting in the account. That is \$1 trillion.

Is there a need for more help in our society?

Absolutely.

Does this document actually target it to those who are hurting, to the working poor, and to those who actually haven't gained great wealth with the stock market? Are other dollars in their accounts?

I just don't see it in there.

And functionally, this is \$2.5 trillion of spending. When we authorize \$1.9 trillion and then do the interest on it, I think that is a fair interest calculation.

I beg of us that as this moves forward and we actually get to put some policy behind these incredibly broad numbers, will those of us who actually care about math—because the running joke in our family is that Daddy works in a math-free zone. Somehow, I thought it would get a laugh.

I desperately ask all of us, this is a stunning amount of money. I understand the need for the administration and the Democrat majority to act like individuals of action.

But what happens when that action is theater?

On the conservative side we want to help, but \$1.9 trillion isn't the help. It is figuring out where the needs are and getting it to them. Instead—and I'll show some of the charts—some of the dollar amounts that are in this document are absurd and still don't get us what we know we need in our society.

So as part of my closing here, we have \$1 trillion already still sitting in the accounts that haven't gone out the door.

What are we doing to get those resources to those who need it?

Because this is something that we could do instantly. The cash is already sitting there. It is already authorized.

But also, what could we do as those of us in the Joint Economic Committee try to work on math saying: Here is how we get the maximum amount of stimulus to help those who are hurting?

How do we get back to—forgive my cheat sheet—how do we get back to an environment where, once again, like we had in 2018 and 2019, income inequality actually shrank for the first time?

How do we get back to where food insecurity was shrinking and where the working poor were getting substantially less poor?

I know there is a great difficulty for my brothers and sisters on the left to extend tax reform and regulatory reform any credit. Then don't give it credit. But do at least accept we had some amazing things happening there for a couple of years for the very populations we come behind these microphones and say that we care about.

Is there a way that on this left budget document—which is functionally a blank check company—being authorized to drop \$1.9 trillion in immediate cash with an ultimate cost of about \$2.5 trillion, could we actually take a look at what was working in our society before the pandemic and figure out how to do more of what was working and take a look at what was done in the previous years where we spent lots of money and we had almost no multiplier effect, none of the folks we were trying to help were getting help, and do less of this?

Because this document reads very much like we are going back to the bad

old days of spend lots of money, do some great virtue signaling, and, ultimately, the very people we talk about are no better off.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia has 3½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the ranking member, for this hourlong discussion. I will point out that all those billions and maybe trillions of dollars that apparently are still in coffers, one of the best things we can do is get new management at the executive level who will actually spend the money allocated by Congress, and I think the Senate is working on those confirmations right now.

There is nothing that has the sense of theater about the children in Virginia who are three times as food insecure as they were a year ago. We have millions of Americans out of work. We have this remarkable chart that shows that our unemployment rate hit an official 14.8 percent back in the spring, and we knew that was undercounted by all the people who left the workforce who weren't counted at all. They said it was probably closer to 20 percent, the highest since the Great Depression.

Now, we are formally down to 6.7 percent, but, once again, that is double the pre-pandemic level and doesn't capture the nearly 5 million workers who have given up looking for a job and left the labor force since February. That would push the unemployment rate almost at 10 percent. We cannot afford to be passive.

My friend, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, talks about the multiplier factor, and I am a huge fan of the multiplier effect. But the multiplier effect means putting money in the hands of people who will spend it. So we are in defense of our \$15 minimum wage. That is money that will go into the hands of people who will spend it that day, that Friday, that weekend.

Alan Blinder and Mark Zandi, two prominent economists, found that fiscal monetary responses in 2008 and 2009 substantially reduced the severity and length of the Great Recession. Our wonderful chairman of the Federal Reserve, Jay Powell, a Republican, has said that monetary policy has gone as far as it can. Interest rates are near zero. It is up to us now, those who control fiscal policy, to make this comeback.

The Hamilton Project found that the Biden proposal would return us to the CBO's pre-pandemic projections after the third quarter of this year, not 2024 which would be where we were without it.

We face a once-in-a-generation challenge: a public health crisis caused a massive economic hit worse than the Great Recession, and responding to either one of these crises, the COVID or

the economy, requires a smart, multifaceted, comprehensive approach. It is not a blank-check approach. We have outlined piece by piece by piece how this money would be spent, and we still have much granularity to go. We have don't have the luxury of choosing which crisis we respond to. We have got to overcome both of them to save the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans and ensure the livelihoods of millions more.

Another luxury we don't have is time. We can't waste months and months and months trying to figure out whether we are actually going to spend that money in those coffers or whether bipartisanship will work. We have to set the structure up so that if reconciliation is necessary—the same reconciliation my Republican friends used on the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act—it is ready to go.

The American people—Democrats, Republicans, Independents, and those who don't fit in any of those groups—want us to take action. Giving shots in people's arms, ramping up testing and tracing, ensuring unemployment benefits don't expire on March 14 and that they are there when they are needed most—I thank the gentleman, by the way, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, for piling on automatic stabilizers, almost every economist I know thinks that is a good idea—and helping families put food on the table. This is what Americans want. We need to move now to get our country and our economy back on track, and this budget resolution starts the process.

Today, we are taking a very important step for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this Budget Resolution.

The pandemic has left millions of Americans hungry, homeless, or unable to make rent and mortgage payments. This resolution would provide critical support that is, quite literally, life or death.

It's a time to make life better for Americans who are hurting, using every tool available to us.

From extending eviction and foreclosure moratoriums, to supporting public transit like the Metropolitan Transportation Authority so my constituents can still get to work and healthcare appointments, we must act holistically.

Upon passage, the Oversight Committee will immediately get to work on one of the most important aspects of this package—providing desperately needed funding for states, local governments, tribes, and territories.

This money will allow these governments to help distribute vaccines, expand testing, keep frontline workers employed, and maintain vital services. It will also keep our economy afloat by allowing states, local governments, tribes, and territories to avoid laying off their employees en masse.

The Committee will include expanded emergency paid leave for federal employees, available for those who need to quarantine, isolate,

or need to provide care due to the coronavirus.

We also will include funding for oversight and transparency efforts to ensure every taxpayer dollar included in this package is spent on its intended purpose.

The President's American Rescue plan would deal a decisive blow to this devastating pandemic, providing the resources that our families, communities, and economy need to survive.

We must do everything we can, as fast as we can, to get vaccines in arms, to get resources to struggling communities, and to get Americans back to work.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 85, the previous question is ordered on the concurrent resolution, as amended.

The question is on adoption of the concurrent resolution.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 212, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—218

Adams	Escobar	Luria
Aguilar	Eshoo	Lynch
Allred	Español	Malinowski
Auchincloss	Evans	Maloney
Axne	Fletcher	Carolyn B.
Barragán	Foster	Maloney, Sean
Bass	Frankel, Lois	Manning
Beatty	Fudge	Matsui
Bera	Gallego	McBath
Beyer	Garamendi	McCollum
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (IL)	McEachin
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	McGovern
Blunt Rochester	Gomez	McNerney
Bonamici	Gonzalez,	Meeks
Bourdeaux	Vicente	Meng
Bowman	Gottheimer	Mfume
Boyle, Brendan	Green, Al (TX)	Moore (WI)
F.	Grijalva	Morrell
Brown	Haaland	Moulton
Brownley	Harder (CA)	Mrvan
Bush	Hastings	Murphy (FL)
Bustos	Hayes	Nadler
Butterfield	Higgins (NY)	Napolitano
Carbajal	Himes	Neal
Cardenas	Horsford	Neguse
Carson	Houlahan	Newman
Cartwright	Hoyer	Norcross
Casten	Huffman	O'Halleran
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez
Castro (TX)	Jacobs (CA)	Omar
Chu	Jayapal	Pallone
Cicilline	Jeffries	Panetta
Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Pappas
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (TX)	Pascarell
Cleaver	Jones	Payne
Clyburn	Kahele	Perlmutter
Cohen	Kaptur	Peters
Connolly	Keating	Phillips
Cooper	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
Correa	Khanna	Pocan
Costa	Kildee	Porter
Courtney	Kilmer	Pressley
Craig	Kim (NJ)	Price (NC)
Crist	Kind	Quigley
Crow	Kirkpatrick	Raskin
Cuellar	Krishnamoorthi	Rice (NY)
Davids (KS)	Kuster	Ross
Davis, Danny K.	Lamb	Roybal-Allard
Dean	Langevin	Ruiz
DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Ruppersberger
DeGette	Larson (CT)	Rush
DeLauro	Lawrence	Ryan
DelBene	Lawson (FL)	Sánchez
Delgado	Lee (CA)	Sarbanes
Demings	Lee (NV)	Scanlon
DeSaulnier	Leger Fernandez	Schakowsky
Deutch	Levin (CA)	Schiff
Dingell	Levin (MI)	Schneider
Doggett	Lieu	Schrader
Doyle, Michael	Lofgren	Schrier
F.	Lowenthal	Scott (VA)

Scott, David	Swalwell
Sewell	Takano
Sherman	Thompson (CA)
Sherrill	Thompson (MS)
Sires	Titus
Slotkin	Tlaib
Smith (WA)	Tonko
Soto	Torres (CA)
Spanberger	Torres (NY)
Speier	Trahan
Stanton	Trone
Stevens	Underwood
Strickland	Vargas
Suozzi	Veasey

NAYS—212

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

NOT VOTING—1

Wright

□ 1753

Mrs. DINGELL changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Stevens)	Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	McEachin (Wexton)
Barragan (Beyer)	Hastings (Wasserman)	Meng (Clark)
Bowman (Clark (MA))	Schultz	(MA))
Buchanan (Arrington)	Jayapal (Clark (MA))	Mfume (Brown)
Cardenas (Gomez)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Moulton (Beyer)
Carson (Butterfield)	Langevin (Courtney)	Napolitano (Correa)
Cohen (Beyer)	Larson (CT)	Payne (Wasserman)
Cooper (Clark (MA))	(Courtney)	Schultz
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lawrence (Kildee)	Porter (Wexton)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Lawson (FL)	Price (NC)
Fallon (Nehls)	(Evans)	(Butterfield)
Fleischmann (Kustoff)	Lieu (Beyer)	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Gallego (Gomez)	Long (Wagner)	Rush
Gonzalez, Vincente (Gomez)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	(Underwood)
Gosar (Wagner)	Lynch (Clark (MA))	Speier (Scanlon)
	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Jeffries)	Titus (Connolly)
		Trahan (McGovern)
		Vela (Gomez)
		Watson Coleman (Pallone)
		Wilson (FL)
		(Adams)

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN
STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 92

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Mr. Panetta.
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR: Mr. Yarmuth, Mr. Espallat.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Ms. McCollum, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Tonko, Ms. Tlaib.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Ms. Lois Frankel of Florida, Mr. Brown, Ms. Slotkin, Mr. Trone.

Mr. JEFFRIES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COUNTIES AND CITIES NEED
ASSISTANCE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today, earlier on the floor, I made one important announcement of one important number. And I said that what we were doing with the budget reconciliation resolution was we were rescuing America. Because 594,000 Americans are expected to die from COVID-19 by May 2021.

This is what is happening in Texas. Half of Texans face financial hardship

because of the coronavirus pandemic. The new strain of COVID-19 has come to Harris County. We can't do it alone. We need assistance for counties and cities. My mayor has been asking, and that is what this budget reconciliation will do.

In addition, we must realize that roughly 22 percent of Texas residents are facing severe hardship.

This is a catastrophe beyond our understanding. A pandemic. And my DELIVER Act is ready to provide a distribution structure so that all over America you can get vaccinated. That is why we voted on the budget reconciliation resolution; to save lives.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BILL
CLINE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my dear friend, Bill Cline, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, who passed away on December 29 at the age of 95.

Bill is survived by his loving wife, Joyce, who he spent nearly 50 years with; and by daughters Terri Anne, Susan, and Mary Jo; and sons Willard and Mark.

After serving in the United States Navy during World War II, Bill returned home to chase his dream of one day owning his own oil production company. He would go on to serve as the sole proprietor of Cline Oil, Incorporated for more than 60 years and remained the president of the company until his death.

In 1859, Edwin Drake drilled the world's first commercial oil well in my district, making history in the energy industry. About 7 years ago, I had the pleasure of presenting Bill with the Colonel Edwin L. Drake Legendary Oilman Award to celebrate his contributions to the industry as well.

Bill will be missed, and Penny and I wish his family the very best as they honor his life while mourning his loss.

Rest in peace.

□ 1800

BUILDING A GREENER PLANET

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

Mr. CASTEN. Madam Speaker, climate change is an existential threat to our species. Atmospheric CO₂ levels are now higher than at any point in the last 3 million years. Half of all those emissions were released since 1985. We are in trouble, and that trouble is accelerating, but addressing that trouble is a massive economic opportunity.

Rather than being paralyzed by fear, let's inspire Americans toward that opportunity, because virtually anything we do to reduce CO₂ emissions makes us wealthier. Making heat and power

without burning fossil fuel means you don't have to pay for fossil fuel. Clean energy is cheap energy.

For those who still like pollution, all that future generations ask you is to love being rich a little bit more. And that is why I was so heartened to see President Biden's recent executive orders procuring clean energy for the Federal Government, phasing out market-distorting fossil fuel subsidies, incorporating the social cost of carbon into our decisionmaking, to name just a few, and that is just the start.

Madam Speaker, let us all in this body now build on that leadership. Let us build back better and build back greener. Let us leave our children a better planet than the one we inherited. Let us embrace science. But most of all, let us lead.

THE GIFT OF LIFE

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

Mr. CARL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the lives of millions of innocent babies who lost their chance at life because of Roe v. Wade.

Life is precious. Life is a gift from God, and every human is made in God's image. Every person born, or pre-born, has inherent dignity and has the right to life.

We have a fundamental duty to fight for the vulnerable and ensure that life is protected, recognizing the right to life is a worthy cause. It is not radical, and it should be bipartisan.

I am proud to be an advocate for the unborn. I firmly believe in our responsibility as a society to defend life. I will continue to push for pro-life legislation in Congress, including eliminating the use of taxpayers' funding in any way to perform abortions.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in fighting for life to protect the most vulnerable among us. Together, we can build a culture that respects God's gift. That gift is life.

HONORING THE LIFE OF
LIEUTENANT MICHAEL BOUTTE

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

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart. On February 1, south Mississippi tragically lost Hancock County Sheriff Deputy Lieutenant Michael Boutte in the line of duty. His end of watch was Monday, February 1, 2021.

Madam Speaker, Boutte was a passionate servant in our community, and he will be greatly missed by many. He is remembered for his service not only as a distinguished law enforcement officer, but also as an Air Force veteran who served in Operation Desert Storm. In everything he did, Boutte wore his smile with pride and compassion.

A tireless leader in his community, Boutte was responsible for organizing the Silver Alert system and National Crime Night Out for the city of Diamondhead. He was also honored with the Lifesaving Medal and awarded the Officer of the Year Award by the Waveland Community Unity Organization in 2018.

Boutte made our community and his loved ones immensely proud. Our State and our Nation owe him and his family a debt of gratitude for his service and sacrifices. Let us go forth and carry his memory and service in our hearts and prayers.

Madam Speaker, I ask that Members in the House Chamber please join me for a moment of silence to honor the life of Lieutenant Michael Boutte.

ROE V. WADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the topic of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, before yielding to my good friend and colleague, there are a number of Members who will be making their way over here. We do have an important caucus going on, on the Republican side, and that caucus is very intense; but we will have Members coming.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER), my good friend and colleague, who has been a big leader in the pro-life movement.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. It is an honor to work with him and to stand with him and some of the colleagues for life—for the unborn.

Madam Speaker, today, I rise to remember 62½ million children who have lost their lives at the hands of abortionists. It has been 48 years since the passage of Roe v. Wade, and our children continue to suffer and die by the millions. It is unfathomable.

We know many of these children perished in the most horrendous and brutal of ways. The pain must have been excruciating, yet we are still failing to hear their cries. The single most-effective life-saving protection to stopping the spread of this scourge is the Hyde Amendment.

Over 2.4 million children are alive today because of Hyde's protections, which prevents taxpayer dollars from

going to pay directly for abortions. We know the Hyde Amendment can't save every life, but it can and it has saved many. Yet this limitation on Federal funds is the number one target for many of my colleagues. Eliminating Hyde protection will cause more child deaths, not less.

Madam Speaker, I also rise today to remember women like Keisha Marie Atkins and Jamie Morales, who died as a result of the abortion procedure. I also remember the women who mourn the loss of their babies, who suffer physical, emotional, and spiritual trauma from their abortions. I remember abortion-seeking women today who are offered hopelessness and death and unsanitized, dirty, and subpar clinics when they should be offered hope, prenatal care, and life for the baby inside.

Today is a day of remembrance. So let us not forget the women and children who have suffered and perished from abortion. Let us hear their cry and silence them no more.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend for her remarks.

Madam Speaker, tonight is really an appeal—an appeal to my colleagues. It is a cry for survival and justice for unborn baby girls and boys. Unborn children need the President of the United States and all of us to be their friend and advocate, not powerful adversaries.

In his inaugural speech, President Biden said: "The dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer." He spoke of "a cry for survival from the planet itself. A cry that can't be any more desperate."

I—we—believe the dream of justice for all cannot be achieved if an entire segment of society is legally ignored and legally discriminated against because of where they live, in their mother's womb, and how small and unbelievably defenseless they really are.

We know the President understands this. He gets it—or at least he once did. Years ago, then-Senator Biden wrote to a constituent explaining his support for a law against funding for abortion, and he said it would "protect both the woman and her unborn child."

Senator Biden said, "I have consistently, on no fewer than 50 occasions, voted against Federal funding for abortions." He went on to say, "Those of us who are opposed to abortion should not be compelled to pay for them."

My colleagues on the floor and Americans all across the country agree with that. Those of us who are opposed to abortion should not be compelled to pay for them. According to public opinion polls, most Americans,—60 percent, according to the most recent Marist Poll—agree that taxpayers should not be compelled to fund abortion.

Madam Speaker, lives have been saved by the Hyde Amendment. More than 20 peer-reviewed studies show that more than 20 million people are alive today in the United States because of the Hyde Amendment, with almost 60,000 children spared death by abortion each and every year.

Madam Speaker, over 2 million people who would have been aborted, instead, survived because public funds were unavailable to effectuate their violent demise; and their mothers, instead, benefited from maternal and prenatal healthcare and support. As we all know, the science of human development has not changed and, thanks to ultrasound, unborn babies are now more visible than ever.

As we all know—my wife and I are grandparents—with each new child our children given birth to, our daughters and daughters-in-law, the first pictures we see, the first pictures we put on the refrigerator are ultrasound pictures. The first movies we see, the videos are of that ultrasound of that child sucking his or her thumb, doing somersaults, having great activity that will be great activity when they are born, as well.

Madam Speaker, it was Abby Johnson who quit as a Planned Parenthood director in Texas when she was told she had to assist in an ultrasound-guided abortion. And when she saw that child in realtime literally ripped and shredded and then sucked out of the womb by the suction machine, she walked out of that abortion clinic and has never gone back. She is now a very powerful and articulate spokeswoman for the right-to-life cause. Her book "Unplanned," I recommend it. It is a book that changes hearts. She was on the other side for years, so much so that she was the director of a Planned Parenthood clinic. Yet when she saw the deed itself, the dismemberment of that child, she walked out, and walked out forever.

The same goes for guys, abortionists like Bernard Nathanson, who said, "Once you see that ultrasound—and he was one of the founders of NARAL, a very large abortion rights organization. He said, 'I have come to the agonizing conclusion that I presided over 60,000 deaths.' And he, too, became a pro-lifer. An ultrasound and prenatal surgery where the babies were treated as patients, not as a being, to be extinguished or exterminated changed his mind."

Madam Speaker, growing numbers of Americans are shocked that the methods of abortion include dismemberment. They include the literal decapitation of this helpless child. And, of course, drugs like RU-486 starve the baby to death before he or she is then forcibly expelled from the womb.

Madam Speaker, the multibillion-dollar abortion industry is very clever, and they cleverly market to savagery of choice while going to extraordinary lengths to ignore, trivialize, and cover up the battered baby victim.

Madam Speaker, abortion violence must be replaced with compassion and empathy for women and for defenseless unborn babies. We must love them both. Birth is an event that happens to all of us. It is not the beginning of life. That child is just as vibrant before birth as after, just too big to continue inside the womb.

Sadly, more than 62 million babies have been killed by abortion in the United States since *Roe v. Wade*, a loss of children's lives that equates with the entire population of Italy. I truly believe that someday future generations of Americans will look back on us like we look back on people who did other things in previous centuries, in years back, and wonder how and why a society that prided itself on human rights could have effectuated and enabled the loss of so many defenseless babies—62 million and counting.

□ 1815

Madam Speaker, last week, President Biden overturned the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance policy, the Mexico City policy. His executive order forces—forces—U.S. taxpayers to fund organizations that promote, lobby, or perform abortions on demand in foreign countries.

Americans overwhelmingly oppose using U.S. foreign aid to subsidize abortion. The Marist poll just last week found that more than three in four Americans, 77 percent, oppose using tax dollars to support abortions in other countries—77 percent. Let's use those tax dollars to combat AIDS, to help people with malaria.

I am the author of the reauthorization of the PEPFAR program, the AIDS program that is now in effect. It was originally sponsored by our good friend and colleague Henry Hyde, and George W. Bush, it was one of his greatest achievements. That is where our foreign policy dollars and foreign aid dollars need to be spent, on nurturing. There is nothing benign about dismembering an unborn child or giving poisons that effectuate their death.

Among other pro-abortion executive orders, on January 29, the President announced steps to resume funding to the U.N. Population Fund, even though that agency has supported China's forced abortion policy for decades.

Madam Speaker, I have chaired hearings, 66 of them, on human rights in China over these many years. I have been here 41 years. I can tell you that China treats its unborn and its women in the most horrific of ways. One child per couple, now two children per couple, where coercion is used to enforce it, has led to massive, massive losses of life and to broken women. The U.N. Population Fund has been right there, cheerleading, supporting, aiding and abetting these crimes against women and children.

Finally, Madam Speaker, by reason of their age, dependency, immaturity, inconvenience, or unwantedness, unborn children have been denied justice. When the President calls, we all want justice. And they have been rendered legally persona non grata. Yet, their cries for survival, using the President's words, can't be any more desperate than they are.

These children need the President of the United States to be their friend and advocate, not another powerful adver-

sary. They need us to be their friend and advocate and not powerful adversaries.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), my good friend and colleague.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank the gentleman for his decades of support for life and the unborn in this country and for everything he has done. Thank you very much.

Since 1973, more than 62 million innocent unborn babies' lives have been taken by abortion in this country. Tragically, abortion continues to put women in danger, takes the life of an innocent child, and fails to recognize the dignity of all lives, regardless of how small.

In 2017 alone, there were roughly 860,000 abortions in the United States. That number is far greater than the population of the district I represent, Ohio's Fifth Congressional District.

While the overall abortion rate is decreasing, the rate of using chemical abortion is going up, accounting for roughly 39 percent of procedures that year.

I am proud that my legislation, the SAVE Moms and Babies Act, would recognize chemical abortions for what it is: dangerous.

Thankfully, there is still reason for hope. Three-quarters of Americans, including a majority of whom identify as pro-choice, want significant restrictions on abortion. This is most certainly thanks to the growing pro-life movement advocating for the protection of the unborn children who deserve the dignity of life. Without the right to life, we truly have no other right.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and, again, for all of his work.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend for his leadership and bill, which will save lives.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON), a new Member but a Member who has secured an important post in the Appropriations and the Budget Committees.

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a voice for the voiceless.

Since *Roe v. Wade* was enacted by the Supreme Court decision 48 years ago, 62 million abortions have been performed—62 million. This is a tragedy. This is definitely something that is devastating to think about.

We must stand up for the unborn, those who cannot stand up for themselves. I always will, and I am doing that here tonight.

As a mom of two boys, this issue is close to my heart. While reflecting on the lives lost is difficult to do, I am inspired here tonight. I am inspired by the growing pro-life community and movement in our country. I am hopeful that the next generation will fight for life, and I am proud to help lead this fight in Congress, standing with you.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my friend, the gentleman from New Jersey, for his leadership on this very important issue, and I am honored to add my voice to his and many others in the defense of life here tonight.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her very powerful statement and her leadership, which I know is going to be greatly appreciated.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER), my friend who is a new Member. She is on the Education and Labor Committee, the Homeland Security Committee, and she is a pharmacist.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the right to life.

As a mother, a grandmother of two precious grandsons, and the other mother to many students and young people who I have mentored over the years, I am truly committed to saving the lives of the unborn.

As a pharmacist, I have helped many women through the years with infertility issues and helped them achieve successful pregnancies. These women were desperate to have and to hold those precious children that many women want to abort. That is why I will continue to advocate on behalf of the right to life.

I believe it is a moral and a God-given responsibility that we protect these treasured trusts from Heaven. We always must remember to protect the most vulnerable among us and give a voice to those voiceless babies, those precious children that somebody would want and somebody would nurture and somebody would love.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for her statement, and I look forward to working with her going forward in this Congress.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, the lead sponsor of the Protecting Individuals With Down Syndrome Act, which prohibits abortions based on Down Syndrome.

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my friend from New Jersey for yielding and for hosting this special hour.

As Americans, we realize that our government was formed to protect our God-given rights, and among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. However, we recently marked the tragic anniversary of the *Roe v. Wade* decision, an anniversary that reminds us that nearly 62 million babies never got a chance to see the world.

This anniversary is also a call to action. As elected officials, we must stand for the rights of the unborn and be a voice for the voiceless. Instead of working to protect innocent life, President Biden has neglected this duty by signing executive orders that are neither pro-life nor pro-taxpayer.

He has reversed the Mexico City policy, forcing U.S. taxpayer dollars to fund abortions in foreign countries, a policy that is opposed by 77 percent of Americans, Democrats and Republicans. And he signaled that he will rescind the Title X protect life rule, which restricts funding organizations that consider abortion routine family planning.

I am proud to stand with Americans who believe in the sanctity of life, and I am proud to lead this movement in Congress with our Protecting Individuals with Down Syndrome Act to safeguard babies with a prenatal diagnosis of Down Syndrome.

Thankfully, more pro-life leaders, activists, and legislators are rising up to defend the unborn across our country. In Kansas, over the last couple of weeks, our State legislature has passed a resolution that puts a Kansas constitutional amendment on the ballot next year to say with certainty that Kansas values both the life of the mothers and the babies.

There is so much more work to be done, and I look forward to representing the many pro-life Kansans in Congress.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend for his leadership on that bill and his leadership on the issue of protecting defenseless lives for many years.

Madam Speaker, some Members are making their way over from our caucus, but I just want to say a couple of points before closing.

Years ago, a friend of mine by the name of Jean Garton, who was the head of Lutherans For Life, was preparing a speech, a lecture. In that lecture, she had a few slides of unborn children, just beautiful slides of that life before birth. But she also had a couple of slides that spoke truth to power. It was of what the abortion actually looks like, mangled bodies, dismembered children.

While she was preparing that talk, it was late into the evening. One of the children walked in, and out of the mouth of babes comes truth. That child said: Mommy, who broke the baby?

Abortion breaks babies. It hurts women, and we need a reappraisal in this Congress, in legislatures, where they are not supportive of the right to life.

As I said earlier, we will look back someday and say: How could we have allowed it, particularly in the age of ultrasound, where we speak so often of the importance of science?

Babies need help, growth, nutrition, and they certainly need protection legally from this assault on their lives.

□ 1830

Again, I thank my colleagues for participating. I have a number of Members who are submitting statements in the RECORD.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT).

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening with a heavy heart. Like many Americans, I am saddened by the loss of millions of innocent and precious lives over the last 48 years since *Roe v. Wade*.

I know that there are millions of pro-life Americans rising up to protect the unborn. Because of this, I am encouraged. I have hope. Over the last 4 years, we saw remarkable pro-life wins all across America. Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio, these States rose up to protect the most vulnerable among us. From both sides of the aisle, they passed heartbeat bills because they know life—every human life—matters.

Madam Speaker, when *Roe v. Wade* was passed, we didn't have 3D ultrasounds readily available. We didn't have readily accessible sonograms or the ability to provide lifesaving care to those whom we call miracle babies, children who are prematurely born as early as 21 weeks. I have held a child in my arms, in my hands, who was born at 23 weeks, 1 pound, 8 ounces. She is a miracle baby. America didn't know that pre-born children could feel pain as early as 21 weeks, or see videos of babies in the womb clapping as their mother sings to them.

Sadly, not all States have seen the light. Back home in Colorado, we are one of only seven States that allows full-term abortion in America. We have to do better than this.

The CDC states that, in 2017, 647,000 Americans died from heart disease, making it the leading cause of death in America. That is not true. The leading cause of death in 2017, in the United States, was abortion, killing 862,000 precious babies. This is not a tragedy; it is an atrocity.

Madam Speaker, I am the mother of four children—four wonderful boys, who I am raising to be men. I am raising my boys to love America, to love people, and to always do their best. I have been in the doctor's office, and I have seen my baby boys talking and turning in my womb. They are my children. They are made in God's image, in His likeness. They have a God-given purpose and a plan by their Creator who knows them intimately and deeply and loves them, who has a plan, a future, and a desired outcome for their lives. It is my job to raise them according to God's bent. Before they had taken their first breath, God knew them, and I was blessed to carry them.

Madam Speaker, I have seen women make the choice. I have a waitress in my restaurant who chose life. She was in a very questionable situation. Her life wasn't what everyone thought it should be. She ended up with child, and she had a choice. She had a choice to not go forward and be a mom, but she chose life, and now she is one of the greatest mothers that I know. Her name is Jasmine Higgs, and her baby boy is Darius. He is alive today because, glory to God, she chose his life.

She said that his life is worth any of the consequences that may come against her.

Madam Speaker, today, with this rise, I encourage my colleagues to be hopeful because a culture that celebrates life is on the rise in America, and I am committed to working with pro-life patriots all across the country until we end the horror of abortion.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT) for that very passionate defense of life and the passionate and beautiful story of life.

Madam Speaker, we know that Dr. JOHN JOYCE is on his way. Congressman JOYCE should be here momentarily.

Madam Speaker, I just want to point out one final thing. I just want to point out to my colleagues that we know that this is a difficult time for the pro-life movement in this Chamber. I have been here when we have had majorities and when we have had minorities. Based on what we think are the votes, we probably are in the minority right now. But I have to tell you, Madam Speaker, that any victory that results in more child deaths is a Pyrrhic victory. It is no victory at all. These children deserve our respect and our love, and the mothers as well, not the violence of abortion.

I would point out, too, that we do face these enormous challenges. I have been in the movement for 48 years. So I can say this with some sense of knowing the people who make up the pro-life movement. We love those who disagree with us. We respect even those with whom we fundamentally disagree, even when it is not reciprocated.

It is all about respect from womb to tomb and for each other. So as the debates heat up and as we go through this session of Congress, we will, with respect, hear you. We disagree fundamentally because we do believe that it is a truth and a fact that these children are deserving of respect. So I want you to know, Madam Speaker, this will be a very rough couple of years for the pro-life movement in this House.

It has happened before. I was here when Bill Clinton had majorities in both Houses and when Barack Obama had majorities in both Houses. But we will persevere and we will never quit because these children's lives are worth it.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN), who is a member of the Agriculture Committee and the Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman SMITH for his work on this important endeavor. I appreciate his hosting this opportunity to lift up the sanctity of life. I think there would be no debate that every life is precious and worthy of dignity and respect.

Jeremiah 1:5 says: "Before I formed you in the womb, I knew you."

I will repeat that. That is from the Holy Scriptures. "Before I formed you in the womb, I knew you."

The right to life should not be a political debate. We should uphold the value and dignity of life, even those who are defenseless and not with us yet.

This January marked the 48th anniversary of the 1973 Supreme Court ruling on the case of *Roe v. Wade* that made abortion available throughout pregnancy for nearly any reason. Since that tragic ruling, over 62 million innocent babies have been aborted. In the year following *Roe v. Wade*, one in every three abortions in the U.S. were funded via taxpayer funds.

Again, from the Scriptures, Daniel, one of the great prophets, would not have paid taxes in this country and probably would have gone to jail on that basis.

Congress made changes so that taxpayer-funded abortions were prohibited in spending bills, but the Democrats are now placing the long bipartisan Hyde amendment on the chopping block while President Biden rescinds important pro-life protections, like the Mexico City policy, which allows taxpayer dollars to go toward promoting abortion abroad. We are not only doing it here, we are doing this to the rest of the world.

As a father of four and a grandfather of 14, I feel very passionately about protecting unborn babies. Any and all measures that take steps to ensure the life of an unborn child will have my complete support, and I will adamantly oppose any that promote or defend such an immoral practice.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his statement.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), who is a member of the Homeland Security Committee and the Small Business Committee.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, every precious life is made in the image of our Creator. As image bearers, each person is deserving of fundamental rights, including the right to life.

As a doctor, I took an oath to protect all human life. That unequivocal truth was the foundation for my medical career, and it has continued through my work here in the United States Congress.

From forcing American taxpayers to pay for abortions against their conscience to rolling back our recent pro-life achievements, President Biden has cemented his anti-life agenda in the first few days of his administration. To paraphrase President George Washington, it is deeds, not words, that define a leader.

Right now, pro-life Americans are facing a daunting path ahead. But we are not without hope. Together, with the help of our Creator, we will persevere in our pursuit to defend the most vulnerable among us.

Our enduring commitment to life will always prevail.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, since the Supreme Court wrongly decided *Roe v. Wade* 48 years ago, we have lost 62 million lives to abortion. Any loss of life to abortion is not only heartbreakingly preventable, it is completely unacceptable in our modern society.

This pin, I always wear on my collar. These two little feet represent the exact size and shape of a baby's feet 10 weeks after conception. Every day, as I put this pin on my collar, I reflect on the millions of lives cut short and the innovations, ideas, and improvements lost to our world. If anything else was extinguishing life on the same scale as abortion, every American would be up in arms fighting to right that wrong.

Why is the sanctity of life any different?

As Members of Congress, if we are not willing to fight for life, then what are we willing to fight for?

The Lord has blessed me with two children and now three grandchildren. Every individual can attest to the indescribable feeling of joy meeting a newborn for the first time and holding that child. Our Creator has a plan for every single one of us, and I will work tirelessly to ensure every life has the chance to realize its full potential.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend for his comments and for his leadership.

Madam Speaker, one of my friends now for quite a long time has been the niece of the late Dr. Martin Luther King. Alveda King is her name. Dr. King used to be pro-choice. Very strongly so. She actually had two abortions. Then she became pro-life. And she has become passionately pro-life not just for the babies, but maybe even more so for the women.

She has said:

How can the dream of my uncle, Martin Luther King, survive if we murder the children?

She speaks and reaches out to women who are post-abortive with such compassion, as do so many organizations and women; to women who have the abortions, to help them, to love them, and to care for them.

Alveda King is an example to be followed. Like her uncle and his bold and tremendous civil rights leadership, she argues—again, she is the niece of Dr. King—that this is the new civil rights movement and we need to protect and provide legal protection for these innocent unborn babies.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN). Dr. BRIAN BABIN is a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Science, Space, and Technology Committee. Dr. BABIN is the sponsor of H.R. 28, Protecting Life in Crisis Act.

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, we really appreciate Representative SMITH.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in solemn memory of the 62 million innocent lives who have been aborted since the tragic ruling on *Roe v. Wade*.

Tellingly, earlier this week, as my wife of 48 years and I welcomed our 17th grandchild into the world, I was reminded of just how precious life really is.

Unfortunately, the Biden administration has already shown a blatant disregard for the unborn of our Nation. The President has promoted abortion at home and abroad by reversing the Mexico City policy and by taking the first steps in rescinding a protect life rule known as Hyde.

Although the fight for life will be an uphill battle under this particular administration, we will never give up. Life is just too important. In our Declaration of Independence, it is written that we have the right to life. That is the first of the inalienable rights that we are granted, the right to life. And although the fight for life will be tough this administration, we will resolve ourselves to continue this battle.

At a time when Americans are so deeply divided in our Nation, I pray to our good Lord above that we unite in the belief that life is precious and it should be defended at all costs. May we be the generation that will see *Roe v. Wade* overturned.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1845

HELPING WORKING MEN AND WOMEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, as we get ourselves sort of organized, one of the hazards of being someone that almost can't speak without a chart with them, I wanted to do a couple of things in this time this evening. Some of it is the continuation of the debate that happened on the floor earlier today.

I will just try to add a little more meat, a little more detail on what some of us are seeing from the Joint Economic Committee and our economists there looking at the data, what is going on in our country; and also, the Ways and Means Committee and what we see and what we think we can do to truly help working men and women in this country, the working poor, and where the policy is going, and it is some of our angst as the legislation moved out of the House today on sort of a blank-check budget document.

Here is \$1.9 trillion in immediate funding, ultimately costing about a trillion and half in the 10-year window because of interest and those things because it is not paid for.

And where does that money go? And is it designed to truly maximize helping our brothers and sisters around this country and their economic vitality, dealing with the shutdowns and the

economic devastation that we have seen in so many of our communities?

But some of the other side is where we have seen around the country, even with the headwinds of the pandemic, where are we seeing the economy moving in the right direction? Where are we seeing communities that have, we used to use the term, green shoots. That is sort of overused anymore.

And there is also a substantial difference from what we see in some of the coastal economies to much of the rest of the Nation.

I am blessed to represent the Scottsdale, Phoenix, Carefree, Cave Creek, Fountain Hills area, so Phoenix and some of its suburbs. And we have some folks that have just been crushed, whether they be in the hospitality business and tourism-related businesses, some of the restaurants.

But yet, we have been shocked at also how healthy our economy has been because of the creativity of some of these very same people finding other ways to survive. And that is actually one of the secondary things we want to try to talk about this evening is, as the Democrats who run this place, they are in charge, will they actually be creative enough? Will they be forward-thinking enough to say, as we are looking at tax policy, where we are going to do stimulus policy, regulatory policy, are we building it for what the future of the economy looks like, for the future of opportunity, and will it be designed to actually help all Americans?

So some simple examples, and I am going to then use some of the display boards. We know there is already \$1 trillion sitting in bank accounts at the Treasury right now that are supposed to be helping schools, States, others who are in need right now. And instead, today, we spent all day debating \$1.9 trillion of new spending over the next year. Instead of saying, hey, there is \$1 trillion sitting in these accounts. What can we do to help the Biden administration get it out the door, get it to those schools, to healthcare workers, to the places that are already designated?

That is part of the problem around this place is we engage sort of in the theatrics, but the really assisting and providing the resources for the management to actually get to where the need is, that is secondary because, in some ways, that doesn't give you the same television time opportunity.

So a couple of things I wanted to walk through is, if I come to you and tell you there is \$1 trillion already sitting in accounts right now—it turns out, CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, just did some projections, and we want this better. But this is as if the additional \$1.9 trillion of spending were not to happen; we would just stay where we are at with the dollars that are already appropriated, with the budget that is already sort of modeled out.

If you actually look here, 2020, miserable fall in the size of our economy.

But our projections are functionally, by the end of the year, we expect growth to actually be substantially positive. We are looking at a year with just under 4 percent GDP growth. That is terrific. I would like to see it more, and we could see it more if we would actually target some of the resources, instead of doing what is often referred to around here as a peanut butter spread, where we are going to spend lots of money so we make sure we don't annoy any constituent groups; or particularly let's put money where, you know, we made these public employee unions happy. We made this group happy.

I think this needs to be less about making our politics happy and making this line go up even further. And that is actually what, if we would actually draft the legislation, I think you would see Republicans line up with Democrats and probably, not for \$1.9 trillion because we know that is just almost absurd. But there are some real opportunities to make this GDP growth substantially, substantially better.

As we sort of walk through some of the ideas that I am trying to promote, and I am trying to find some of my friends on the other side, particularly the Joint Economic Committee Democrats and some of the Ways and Means Democrats, there is something very special going on right now and we need to seize this as an opportunity.

In a time that has been so difficult for so many small businesses in America, small entrepreneurs, microentrepreneurs, something has happened. Do you know this last year was the biggest year ever in this country for people starting new little businesses? Filing for new LLCs, just starting new businesses. And you can see it here in the chart.

That is a pretty big spike when you consider 2019 was one of the greatest economic expansion years in modern history. 2018, 2019 were remarkable years economically, and yet, 2020, in the middle of such difficulties, we are seeing people becoming entrepreneurial, taking risks.

If we are going to work on public policy, where we want to build a more egalitarian, a more robust economy next year, this year, future years, how about a conversation where we get the Democrats to actually talk to us as Republicans, instead of just run us over policy-wise. How do you provide access to capital to some of these micro-businesses, these businesses that are being started in people's back bedrooms?

How do you actually provide them a cleaner path through the regulatory bodies, the licensing, the permitting?

Are we willing to be creative enough that, if you are poor and you happen to be willing to start a microbusiness and you live in public housing, you are actually allowed to run that business in the public housing, instead of being threatened with losing your lease?

If you actually care about people, this is the time we say there is some-

thing going on in our society and our economy; is this one of the great disruptions a lot of the economists have been talking about, that when we have gone through this upheaval of this last year, what the future is going to look like?

And does Congress actually provide assistance in a way that makes this economic change happen in a positive way? Or do we do what we are seeing in today's budget document, which was functionally, \$1.9 trillion, and most of it just going to fund either legacy economics, States and municipalities, where the numbers were stunningly out of whack? Or are we functionally funding the last decade's economy and not moving to the future economy?

Now, I can try to explain this. If you will take a look at the bottom chart here—I put two charts on one board—you will actually see spending per government job lost. And the only point I am trying to make with this board is there is about \$350 billion set aside in the Democrats' budget reconciliation bill.

There have been about 350,000 jobs lost in the government sector. But let's first just do it by States. If that money were used for States, that is \$1 million a job. If it is all of them, it is still \$350,000 a job.

This is actually how—if you actually say, here is the problem, here is the math of how much money is in that bill, you start to realize something is not lining up. And I desperately hope we can actually have an intellectually honest conversation saying, you want to help States and municipalities? We know from the Census Bureau—and it was as of the end of the third quarter because that is the last number we had—State revenues were up. State and local revenues were up over 17 percent last year, which is remarkable to think about, because it is unlike everything we have been told.

Yes, there are municipalities around this country where their revenues have been crushed. They are also the very municipalities that have been most aggressive in their shutdowns. Maybe those are places we need to look at and figure out how we help them.

But the math is the math, and State and local revenues are up, if you take the entire country, they are up rather dramatically.

The top part is part of the argument of targeting. If you are going to have impact in the country while spending lots of money, do you spend it in a way where you actually put the money in places that—let's be honest—don't need it? Or do you put the money to those who are truly hurting?

And we can actually tell, because we can see it just in the aggregate. This is actually about commercial bank deposits, and this is telling us big businesses that got access to capital, wealthier people that actually got certain types of stimulus; stunning, stunning, stunning rise of cash sitting in banks right now.

Did the Democrats actually intend to hand these same people that much more money?

So part of what we are arguing for is, please, could we actually take a step back and understand the data? It is not slowing things down. It is actually not sticking money into the very pockets that actually don't need it.

The brutal political part is the folks that actually have these huge deposits, they are also the ones that often finance those campaigns.

So let's actually walk through—and this one is a little tougher, and I probably will do more on the floor on it in the future because I want to go into some depth—\$15 minimum wage. Okay. I am one of those who genuinely, desperately wants to find ways to help the working poor.

Understand what was accomplished in 2018 and 2019. There seems to be this fear of actually acknowledging that there was an economic miracle going on. It was the fastest rise of wealth and income for the working poor in modern history. It was the first, not one, but 2 years in modern economic history where income inequality in this country actually shrank.

If you say you end up with a society that becomes dangerously fractured as income inequality splits and splits and splits apart, there should have been joy in this body in 2018 and 2019 when that very income inequality shrank.

The left can make whatever reason, excuse, but they need to at least acknowledge it happened. The working poor's wages went up dramatically.

Nutrition, if you care about hunger, it was the first time in modern years where, what do they call it, food fragility, food stress, actually shrank. These are good things. Maybe we need to take a step back and say what did we do for 2018? What did we do, as a body, for 2019 that created such prosperity, where revenues—so tax receipts is the proper way to call it, ways and means, tax receipts actually went up?

If you actually did inflation-adjusted dollars, I think we had the number two and number three best years in U.S. history post-tax reform.

We need to have an honest dialogue, and I know this is really difficult for the left. There are things for us on the right that are really difficult. But the fact of the matter is; whether things have changed in regulation; whether it is the things that changed in our tax code, whether it was the adoption of technology, there were lots of things moving in those couple of years there. But the fact of the matter is, U.S. society got much healthier, and not at cost to the Treasury.

□ 1900

If the truth here is that we care about where we are going economically, that we care about the economic stress, that we care about the working poor, a \$1.9 trillion spending stimulus while ignoring the fact that we had a couple of years where we actually had

success in shrinking income inequality, maybe we need to understand what we did there and do more of it.

There is a reality here. If you want the working poor to have a better life, we can raise their wages to \$15 an hour. But you also have to accept there is—I think one of these charts says it is like 3.2 million American workers in that working poor category who are going to become much poorer because they will lose their employment.

We will spend some more time on a couple of these boards in the near future to try to understand: Do you do what happened in 2018 and 2019, where what we saw is wages, almost everywhere in the country, were substantially above the minimum wage because of the scarcity of labor? Labor became valuable.

There is also another controversial subject we are going to have to have an honest discussion on: immigration issues in regard to the importation of low-skilled labor. It was somewhat restricted in that time. Competition for labor shrank; therefore, the value of that labor went up.

There is a combination of a robust economy, a tax code that is working, earned income tax credit, and things of that nature being expanded, and also not flooding the market with others with similar skill sets.

A couple of others we want to just sort of walk through. This one is sort of difficult to get our heads around, but it is the math: total monthly spending effects of first and second stimulus payments by household income. What you find is, when you get up into the higher income, almost none of the money was really getting spent. It functionally went to make people's bank accounts more robust. When you went down, you saw more of the money actually getting spent.

All we are trying to argue here is, if you are going to do direct stimulus to individuals, great, but make sure it is not going into populations that aren't going to spend it because you don't get any multiplier in the economy. Lots of good data exist on this, and you saw it in a previous chart when you saw how much is just sitting in bank accounts right now.

Back to trying to make a point. This indicates income by households. I want to make sure I say this the right way. If you take a look at what I often refer to as sort of the miracle of 2018 and 2019, you started seeing populations that were in the lower percentiles. All of a sudden, their curve was much steeper than those who had typically benefited.

There are series of data like this that we will show you, if you care about the working poor, that mimic what the Republicans accomplished in the tax reform and in the regulatory reform. If you are on the left, put it under a different name. But the fact of the matter is, the data is the data. There were some really wonderful things happening for the poor and the working poor in this country.

Instead of going through the next couple of boards, I will save those for when we do a concentrated conversation.

Madam Speaker, in sort of building a closing here, it has been a crappy month for a lot of us here in Congress. We have gone through some things I really thought I would never see.

But I always thought, even outside, when many of us are standing in front of microphones and being a bit hyperbolic, thinking that the only way voters will actually hear our words is when we tell stories because math is too difficult, there have always been those moments in the back—or the joy of being in the Ways and Means Committee where we share a common back room, unlike so many other committees where you go off separately.

In this time of COVID, we don't have those conversations right now. We don't hear each other's arguments and, hopefully, build policy that is good for the country.

What we saw on the floor earlier today, I think, is somewhat shameful, a \$1.9 trillion budget box, which is designed basically to be able to run through the process, get through the Senate with 51 votes, so they don't have to negotiate with any Republicans.

But what was also sort of heart-breaking is so many of the things that were said just weren't true. They weren't mathematically true. They weren't policy true. They weren't historically true.

The Speaker got up and said, I think, 83 percent of the benefits of tax reform went to the top 1 percent. That just isn't true. We have lots of papers and other things that say it isn't. I am sure the smart people around her know it is not true. But around here, if you say something enough times, it becomes part of, sort of, congressional folklore.

To be correct, it is 25 percent of the benefits went to the top 1 percent, but they pay just a stunning percentage of Federal income tax.

How do we ever build policy, particularly for economic growth, for opportunity for everyone, and build a much more, shall we say, fair and egalitarian society when in the debates we have, so much of the discussion is make-believe? The math isn't true. Yet, if we say it enough times, you will hear it resaid over and over. I will argue that is where a lot of the crisis is around here.

My family joke that Daddy works in a place that is a math-free zone was meant to be funny. It wasn't supposed to be true. The problem is, it is true.

How do you make public policy in times of difficulty, when you want to have an economic future that is good for everyone, but when so much of the debate has so little to do with the truth?

I double my commitment. Leading the Joint Economic Committee, our economists, our team, I know we have all committed to working with our

Democrat colleagues on finding the things that look like they work and do more of it.

I desperately hope we can find some Democrats who are less bathing in partisan rage, or whatever the proper term would be, and are willing to look at the math that would be good for all of us, good for the country, good for someone like myself who has a 5-year-old. I want her future to be amazing.

I truly believe our society is at the moment of an economic disruption that, if we can get policy right, the next couple of years can be pretty darn amazing. The next decade could be just awesome. But right now, our regulatory policy and our reimbursement policies aren't there.

How do we get the conversation to move back to things that will make this future amazing instead of just burying my 5-year-old daughter in more debt?

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on January 21, 2021, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 335. To provide for an exception to a limitation against appointment of persons as Secretary of Defense within seven years of relief from active duty as a regular commissioned officer of the Armed Forces.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 4, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

RULES AND REPORTS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO THE CONGRES- SIONAL REVIEW ACT

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(d), executive communications [final rules] submitted to the House pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1) during the period of August 21, 2020, through January 3, 2021, shall be treated as though received on February 3, 2021. Original dates of transmittal, numberings, and referrals to committee of those executive communications remain as indicated in the Executive Communication section of the relevant CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-110. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter to report violations of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; Public Law 97-258; (96 Stat. 926); to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-111. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Eric P. Wendt, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-112. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter issuing a travel restriction on senior DOD official's travel to the USCENCOM AOR through March 1, 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-113. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's certification that the survivability testing of the F-15EX aircraft would be unreasonably expensive, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2366(c)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-114. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's Major final rule — Debt Collection Practices (Regulation F) [Docket No.: CFPB-2019-0022] (RIN: 3170-AA41) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-115. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's Major final rule — Debt Collection Practices (Regulation F) [Docket No.: CFPB-2019-0022] (RIN: 3170-AA41) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-116. A letter from the Director, Office of Worker's Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Annual Report to Congress on the FY 2019 operations of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 936(b); Public Law 91-173, Sec. 426(b) (as amended by Public Law 107-275, Sec. 2(b)(4)); (116 Stat. 1926) and 33 U.S.C. 942; Mar. 4, 1927, ch. 509, Sec. 42 (as amended by Public Law 104-66, Sec. 1102(b)(1)); (109 Stat. 722); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-117. A letter from the Compliance Specialist, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Independent Contractor Status Under the Fair Labor Standards Act (RIN: 1235-AA34) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-118. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a Declaration of a Public Health Emergency and Waiver and/or Modification of Certain HIPAA, and Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program Requirements (consequences of the wildfires on the State of Oregon), pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(d); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, Sec. 1135(d) (as added by Public Law 107-188, Sec. 143(a)); (116 Stat. 628); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-119. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Securing Updated and Necessary Statutory Evaluations Timely [Docket No.: HHS-OS-2020-0012] (RIN: 0991-AC24) received February

2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-120. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; HHS Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters for 2022; Updates to State Innovation Waiver (Section 1332 Waiver) Implementing Regulations [CMS-9914-F] (RIN: 0938-AU18; 1505-AC72) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-121. A letter from the Assistant Legal Advisor, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-122. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Inspector General Semi-annual Report to Congress for the period April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2020, pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-123. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's Major final regulations — Denial of Deduction for Certain Fines, Penalties, and Other Amounts; Related Information Reporting Requirements [TD 9946] (RIN: 1545-BO67) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-124. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's Major final rule — Guidance Under Section 1061 [TD 9945] (RIN: 1545-BO81) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-125. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's Major final rule — Credit for Carbon Oxide Sequestration [TD9944] (RIN: 1545-BP42) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-126. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations and Security Standards, Office of the Chief Counsel, Transportation Security Administration Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Security Training for Surface Transportation Employees [Docket No.: TSA-2015-0001] (RIN: 1652-AA55) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

EC-127. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations and Security Standards, Office of the Chief Counsel, Transportation Security Administration Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Security Training for Surface Transportation Employees; Compliance Dates; Amendment [Docket No.: TSA-2015-0001] (RIN: 1652-AA55) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

EC-128. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, "Medicare National Coverage Determinations for Fiscal Year 2019", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ff(f)(7); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1869(f)(7) (as amended by Public Law 106-554, Sec. 1(a)(6)); (114 Stat. 2763A-546); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-129. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Contract Year 2022 Policy and Technical Changes to the Medicare Advantage Program, Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Program, Medicaid Program, Medicare Cost Plan Program, and Programs of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly [CMS-4190-F2] (RIN: 0938-AT97) received February 2, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 91. Resolution providing for consideration of the Resolution (H. Res. 72) removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives (Rept. 117-4). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 740. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to solicit a study on climate resilient transportation infrastructure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BROWNLEY (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. PINGREE, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 741. A bill to support the sustainable aviation fuel market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, Science, Space, and Technology, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 742. A bill to require short-term limited duration insurance issuers to renew or continue in force such insurance coverage at the option of the enrollees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 743. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to place within ZIP Code 92880

any area of Eastvale, California, that is not within such ZIP Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SIRE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 744. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to revise the policy of the Agency to address the threats of climate change, to include considerations of climate change in the strategic plan of the Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 745. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require the inclusion of credit scores with free annual credit reports provided to consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 746. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to secure medical opinions for veterans with service-connected disabilities who die from COVID-19 to determine whether their service-connected disabilities were the principal or contributory causes of death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself and Mr. BUCSHON):

H.R. 747. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for acquiring equipment and supplies capable of performing same-day clinical laboratory testing in a point-of-care setting, and to assist laboratories in meeting the cost of acquiring high-throughput equipment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 748. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 749. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the 50 percent limitation on the deduction for meal expenses does not apply to meals provided on certain fishing boats or at certain fish processing facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 750. A bill to establish the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. AUSTIN

SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. KELLER, Mr. CARL, Mr. EMMER, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mrs. MCCLAIN):

H.R. 751. A bill to prohibit a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 752. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require Federal political appointees to sign a binding ethics pledge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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

H.R. 753. A bill to prohibit congressional recesses until Congress adopts a concurrent resolution on the budget that results in a balanced Federal budget by the last fiscal year covered by such resolution, to establish a 5-year ban on individuals appointed to Executive Schedule positions and Members of Congress engaging in lobbying activities at the Federal level, to provide for the termination of further retirement coverage for Members of Congress under the Federal Employees Retirement System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, Oversight and Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. MOONEY, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 754. A bill to prevent States and local jurisdictions from interfering with services held at houses of worship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 755. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require a certification that States and units of local governments will not impact the operations of a small business concern to receive funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. POSEY, and Mrs. LESKO):

H.R. 756. A bill to restrict certain Federal assistance benefits to individuals verified to be citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. HERRELL:

H.R. 757. A bill to exempt the State of New Mexico from certain provisions of certain orders related to oil and gas drilling; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. HINSON (for herself, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CLINE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. KELLER, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BAIRD, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma):

H.R. 758. A bill to limit the availability of COVID-19 vaccines for certain individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 759. A bill to modify the treatment of unaccompanied alien children who are in Federal custody by reason of their immigration status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 760. A bill to amend the Wilderness Act to authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection to conduct certain activities to secure the international land borders of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 761. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that the supplemental security income benefits of adults with intellectual or developmental disabilities shall not be reduced by reason of marriage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 762. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Transportation to provide States applying for distracted driving grants an explanation of the eligibility decision with respect to such State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JONES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MENG, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. PORTER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 763. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to include data on animal abuse in the national clearinghouse for information relating to child abuse and neglect; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIMES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KILMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 764. A bill to require full funding of part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H.R. 765. A bill to require directors of medical centers of the Department of Veterans

Affairs to submit annual fact sheets to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on the status of such facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK (for himself, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BARR, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. HILL, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. ROSE, Mr. STEIL, and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 766. A bill to require the Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies to take risk profiles and business models of institutions into account when taking regulatory actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Miss RICE of New York, and Mr. DELGADO):

H.R. 767. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 40 Fulton Street in Middletown, New York, as the "Benjamin A. Gilman Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 768. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the process for registrants to exercise due diligence upon discovering a suspicious order, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. LATTI, Mr. COLE, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 769. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve obstetric care in rural areas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 770. A bill to establish the United States Commission on an Open Society with Security; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CROW, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 771. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide funding for State strike teams for resident and employee safety in skilled nursing facilities and nursing facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (for himself, Mr. HAGEDORN, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. OMAR, Mr. EMMER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 772. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 229 Minnetonka Avenue South in Wayzata, Minnesota, as the "Jim Ramstad Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RYAN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LARSON of Con-

necticut, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TONKO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CARSON, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. JONES, Ms. MENG, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. CROW, and Mr. LEVIN of California):

H.R. 773. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to institute a 1-year waiting period before medical debt will be reported on a consumer's credit report and to remove paid-off and settled medical debts from credit reports that have been fully paid or settled, to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to provide a timetable for verification of medical debt and to increase the efficiency of credit markets with more perfect information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 774. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require certain tax-exempt organizations to include on annual returns the names and addresses of substantial contributors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCANLON:

H.R. 775. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to promote access to voter registration and voting for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 776. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide secured drop boxes for voted absentee ballots in an election for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 777. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the intimidation of election officials and poll workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 778. A bill to authorize the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to award grants to eligible State, Tribal, and territorial public health agencies to develop and administer a program for digital contact tracing for COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER):

H.R. 779. A bill to provide for a Federal partnership to ensure educational equity and quality; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 780. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the continued implementation of the Climate and Health program by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 781. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require providers of cable service and telephone service to charge veterans' organizations residential rates for

such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JONES, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. VELA, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. CHU):

H.R. 782. A bill to clarify that eligibility of certain mortgages with Federal credit enhancement may not be conditioned on the status of a mortgagor as a DACA recipient if all other eligibility criteria are satisfied, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 783. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve the efficiency of summer meals; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 784. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to allow infant food combinations and dinners as WIC-eligible foods; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TLAIB, and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.J. Res. 23. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens sixteen years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H. Res. 92. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H. Res. 93. A resolution calling for the establishment of a new unit of the National Institutes of Health, to be known as The National Institute of Viral Diseases, to increase research in the field of viral disease causes, prevention, and treatment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOONEY (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CLINE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H. Res. 94. A resolution protecting religious freedom in America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DESAULNIER introduced a bill (H.R. 785) for the relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 740.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 741.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 and Amendment XVI

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 742.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 743.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 744.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 745.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 746.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18

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

By Ms. DEEGETTE:

H.R. 747.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 748.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 749.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART:

H.R. 750.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 751.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 752.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 753.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 754.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects the right of all Americans to gather in worship.

The jurisdiction of Congress in governance of the federal judiciary is contemplated in Article I, Section 8, "... To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;" and Article III, Section 1, "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 755.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Ninth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution maintains that the American peoples' rights are not limited to those clearly enumerated in the Bill of Rights: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Congressional jurisdiction is established throughout Article I, Section 8, which contemplates Congress's authority, "... To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; ..."

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 756.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. HERRELL:

H.R. 757.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 758.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 759.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 760.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 761.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

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

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 762.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 763.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . ."

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 764.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 765.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 766.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 767.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 768.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 769.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section 8, United State Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 770.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 771.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 772.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution provides Congress with the power to establish Post Offices.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 773.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 774.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, reads, "The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes,

Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States:

By Ms. SCANLON:

H.R. 775.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII.

By Ms. SCANLON:

H.R. 776.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII.

By Ms. SCANLON:

H.R. 777.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 778.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 780.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 781.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Id. art. I, §8, cl. 3.

Congress is enumerated the power to regulate commerce. This bill regulates how a telecommunications company may set commercial service billing rates for a Veteran's Service Organizations.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 782.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(1) To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution;

(2) To make all laws necessary and proper for executing powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 783.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 784.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 785

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. MENG:

H.J. Res. 23.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

H.R. 24: Mr. ESTES, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 28: Ms. VAN DUYN.

H.R. 40: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 55: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 79: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 82: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 151: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 173: Mr. VELA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 218: Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 246: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 263: Mr. COOPER, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 275: Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. VAN DUYN, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 280: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 304: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 310: Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COMER, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 322: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 369: Mr. MRVAN and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 376: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 377: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 378: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 380: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 392: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 393: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 446: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 472: Mr. CLINE and Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 488: Ms. CHENEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BROOKS.

H.R. 499: Mr. BROOKS.

H.R. 504: Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 506: Mr. BROOKS.

H.R. 510: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 512: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CASTEN, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 521: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 532: Mr. ROSE, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. McCAUL.

H.R. 535: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 537: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 541: Ms. VAN DUYN.

H.R. 543: Mr. BENTZ.

H.R. 552: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 558: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 564: Mr. LYNCH and Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 567: Mr. KEATING and Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 574: Ms. CHU.

H.R. 576: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 582: Mr. BABIN and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 588: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Ms. SHERILL.

H.R. 596: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 616: Ms. OMAR, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 622: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 635: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 657: Mr. MCEACHIN and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 669: Mr. SARBANES, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 682: Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FERGUSON, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 684: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. ROSE, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BACON, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mrs. McCLAIN, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

- H.R. 693: Mr. CASE.
- H.R. 695: Mr. COLE, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MANN, and Mr. BALDERSON.
- H.R. 707: Mr. MOORE of Utah.
- H.R. 708: Mr. SARBANES.
- H.R. 712: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 725: Mr. PERRY.
- H.R. 732: Mr. HASTINGS.
- H.R. 738: Mrs. BEATTY and Ms. TLAIB.
- H.J. Res. 11: Mr. COLE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MACE, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
- H.J. Res. 19: Mr. PERRY.
- H. Con. Res. 12: Mr. COSTA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. SHERRILL.
- H. Con. Res. 13: Mr. COSTA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. SHERRILL.
- H. Res. 33: Mr. DESAULNIER.
- H. Res. 47: Miss RICE of New York, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. EVANS.
- H. Res. 52: Mrs. LESKO and Mr. LAMALFA.
- H. Res. 71: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. CLINE, Mr. JACKSON, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. VALADAO.
- H. Res. 72: Mr. MFUME, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MENG, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. CONNOLLY.
- H. Res. 74: Mr. COSTA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. SHERRILL.
- H. Res. 81: Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. EMMER.



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Senate

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable ELIZABETH WARREN, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, the center of our peace, continue to be a shield for our Nation. Watch over our citizens and give them Your wisdom.

Lord, You alone are our sure foundation. Today, may our lawmakers stand on the rock of Your truth as they seek to do Your will. Use them to transform cacophony into harmony. May the words they speak bring healing to our land.

And, Lord, comfort those who mourn, particularly the family of U.S. Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable ELIZABETH WARREN, a

Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. WARREN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. Con. Res 5, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

ORGANIZATION RESOLUTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I am happy to report this morning that the leadership of both parties have finalized the organizing resolution for the Senate. We will pass the resolution through the Senate today, which means that committees can promptly set up and get to work—with Democrats holding the gavels.

For the information of the Senate, the Democratic caucus has announced

its committee memberships for the next 2 years. I am confident our Members are ready to hit the ground running on the most important issues that face our country.

Senate Democrats are not going to waste any time taking on the biggest challenges facing our country and our planet. I have already instructed the incoming Democratic chairs of all relevant committees to begin holding hearings on the climate crisis in preparation for enacting President Biden's Build Back Better agenda, which includes major climate legislation.

It is long past time for the Senate to take a leading role to combat the existential threat of our time—climate. As we all know, climate change touches virtually every aspect of our economy and involves virtually every aspect of public policy. So as the Biden Administration prepares a whole-of-government approach to combating climate change, the Democratic majority will pursue a whole-of-Senate approach as well.

Some of this work has already started. Two years ago, Senate Democrats established the first-ever Senate Special Committee on the Climate Crisis. I have promised that any action we take on infrastructure, in particular, will prioritize green infrastructure and the creation of green jobs, and create many jobs—good-paying jobs—we will.

Personally, I have introduced legislation to speed our country's transition toward clean cars that has the support of the environmental community, the labor unions, and some of the car manufacturers.

Make no mistake, in several different ways, this Democratic majority will compel the Senate to forcefully, relentlessly, and urgently address climate change, beginning with work in all of the relevant committees.

So as we set up new committee structures, I look forward to working with the new Democratic chairs on ways their committees will address the climate crisis. I look forward to speaking

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



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with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle about finding some common ground on this issue. And, most importantly, I look forward to propelling this Chamber into action on a crisis that concerns not only all of our futures but the futures of our children and our grandchildren. It is our solemn obligation to leave behind a planet upon which future generations can grow and prosper.

CORONAVIRUS

Madam President, now on COVID, yesterday afternoon the Senate took the first step in preparing the rescue package for an economy and a country that is still in the throes of crisis. The \$1.9 trillion budget resolution is designed to meet the needs of a country that has been devastated by disease and recession for nearly a year. It has been such a long time. We need real help.

Unlike most crises, which affect one particular sector of the economy or another, one part of the country or another, the COVID-19 pandemic affects the entire country and nearly every aspect of American life. There is not one person in America, in my judgment, whose life hasn't been significantly changed by this awful crisis. The challenges we must overcome are manifold. So we must produce a bill that addresses each of those changes and challenges in turn—housing and agriculture and education, help for the unemployed, small businesses, our healthcare system, and our State and local governments. And we cannot fall short of the needs of each of those areas.

History has taught us hard lessons about the cost of small thinking during times of big challenge and about the cost of delay during moments of great urgency.

Secretary Yellen told the Democratic caucus yesterday that it is her belief that if Congress fails to dedicate the necessary resources to meet the needs of the American people and survive this crisis, we will see long-term scarring in our economy and our country would be mired in the COVID crisis for years.

The income inequality and wealth inequality that plagues our Nation has been exacerbated by this crisis because it is certainly the lower half of the American people who have suffered the most and needs to be remediated. And that is what we aim to do.

We must not—must not—repeat the mistakes of the past and do too little, too reluctantly, and too late. We will not repeat the mistakes of the past.

Our goal is simple: to help the American people and the American economy and do it fast. Over the next 2 days, the Senate will be in session for debate on the budget resolution. There will be an open bipartisan amendment process. We invite participation from both sides of the aisle in that process, but I urge Members not to lose sight of what this legislation will mean for the American people.

For Americans who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, this

rescue package will extend enhanced unemployment benefits. For parents—I have spoken to so many who are desperate for the day they can send their children back to school safely—this rescue package will include resources for schools to make that happen quicker. For teachers and firefighters and busdrivers and nurses worried about the fate of their jobs, this rescue package will follow through on providing aid for State and local governments. For restaurants and bars, for theaters and farmers, for small businesses of every stripe, this rescue package will make another round of Federal loans and grants available to you. And for every American struggling to make ends meet, who, month by month, has fallen further behind on the rent or mortgage, who has the power or the heat or the water shut off, for every American who has had to choose which meal they were going to skip that day, this rescue package will send direct assistance in the form of a check.

And, of course, this rescue package will support the production and distribution of the vaccine that is the key to ending the crisis. The past administration—in terms of distribution, in terms of working with the States to get these vaccines out—has been so derelict. It has been one of the greatest failures of any Presidency. The new Biden Administration is focused on making more vaccines, getting them out quickly, getting them out fairly, and doing it effectively and efficiently. We have to help get that done.

So I, alongside the Democratic committee chairs responsible for drafting this legislation, will be meeting with President Biden at the White House today, a few hours from now. Our caucus is eager to discuss next steps, and we are united in our resolve to deliver on a rescue plan that provides the American people the relief they so desperately need.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

HONORING OFFICER BRIAN D. SICKNICK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, this morning, U.S. Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick lies in honor under the dome of the institution he swore to defend—and died defending.

Four weeks ago, the Rotunda was strewn with the debris of an insurrectionist mob. Today, it is adorned in solemn thanksgiving for the sacrifice of a hero. On January 6, those who sought to obstruct our democracy were confronted by a sworn officer and military veteran who was determined to

protect it. In the face of lawlessness, Brian Sicknick paid the ultimate price to uphold a solemn oath. He gave our Nation the last full measure of devotion.

Our democratic Republic was built to endure, but it needs heroes like the officers of the U.S. Capitol Police to support and defend it. So, today, we mourn and give thanks for the true patriot who lies in the Rotunda. The Senate and the entire country send our deepest condolences to Officer Sicknick's family and all who loved him. His name will never be forgotten.

SCHOOLS

Now, Mr. President, on an entirely different matter, this pandemic has forced Americans to confront numerous and compounding tragedies. Almost 450,000 Americans have been killed; millions of livelihoods have been upended; and millions of American kids, especially those who attend public school, have been robbed of an entire year—and counting—of proper school.

Despite heroic efforts from students, parents, and teachers, so-called remote learning has proven a poor substitute for the real thing. Research suggests that, even if the average remote-learning student had gotten back in the classroom last month, they would already have missed multiple months' worth of learning compared to a normal year.

Forty percent of high schoolers in St. Paul now have failing grades. In Houston, it is 40 percent of all students. Tampa's school district has reportedly just lost track of thousands of kids altogether—and this pain isn't spread equally. The worst has fallen on the most vulnerable, including lower income households, students of color, and students with special needs and their families.

The fallout isn't just academic. Replacing the structure, friendships, and activities of school with isolated screen time has predictably caused spikes in mental health concerns. Schools normally keep an eye on kids with challenging home lives and are too often the most reliable sources of hot meals and on and on.

We know with certainty now that K-12 schooling cannot move online indefinitely, like a white-collar workplace. It is more like routine medical procedures—something that can be postponed a few weeks in a pinch but which our society really cannot do without, and some families aren't having to. Many private and parochial schools have been in person since the fall, and many European countries have kept kids in school nearly this whole time, but in places across America, where public education depends on the whims of powerful public sector unions, the best interests of children have often come dead last.

As the months have rolled by and the data have poured in, it has become clear that schools can open safely. Just last week, CDC researchers affirmed:

“With proper prevention efforts . . . we can keep transmission in schools and educational settings quite low.”

This confirms what scientists were observing as far back as October, when it was reported: “Transmission by young children to adults seems to be negligible as long as safety measures are in place.”

Dr. Fauci, whose expertise was supposed to guide the Biden administration’s whole approach, said last week: “We can keep the children in school and get them back to school safely.” That is Dr. Fauci.

An administration that puts facts and science first would be conducting a full-court press to open schools.

Federal funding is not an obstacle. That is more goalpost-moving. Congress has poured more than \$110 billion into making education safe. As of last week, States and local school districts had only spent about \$4 billion of the roughly \$68 billion we set aside for K–12 schools. That leaves \$64 billion in the pipeline already.

Remember, science tells us that schools are largely made safe with simple precautions. Science is not the obstacle. Federal money is not the obstacle. The obstacle is a lack of willpower not among students, not among parents—just among the rich, powerful unions that donate huge sums to Democrats and get a stranglehold over education in many communities.

Apparently, Big Labor’s talking points have already displaced Dr. Fauci as the White House go-to source. The President’s Chief of Staff keeps saying we need even more massive Federal funding before teachers can go back. There is no scientific basis for that, none whatsoever.

The goalpost-moving doesn’t stop with money. In several places, these unions sought to elbow toward the front of the line for vaccinations—only to turn around and say: Thanks for those vaccinations but don’t think these will necessarily get our folks back in the classroom any time soon.

Too often, local officials just roll over and submit to these tactics. In my hometown of Louisville, KY, the largest school district in the State has a union-funded board of education vice chair. He is now saying that, even if all school personnel get vaccines, he would still be reluctant to open schools. In San Francisco, the 28-year-old board of education president—28 years old—argued a few days ago that vulnerable kids aren’t really missing out on learning; they are just learning different things, and it is the system’s fault for not measuring all of the valuable cultural experiences they have had while being stuck at home.

What nonsense.

Families are losing patience—and fast. We could not function with remote police or remote firefighters or remote dental surgeons, and we would never pretend otherwise. Kids, parents, and a lot of talented teachers have given online learning their all, but we

will be deluding ourselves if we continue to accept this pale shadow of proper schooling when all of the science—all of it—points the other way.

No more goalpost-moving. States and districts have got to follow the science and get American education back on track.

BUDGET RECONCILIATION

Mr. President, on a related matter, in the past year, Congress has worked together to pass five major rescue packages on a bipartisan basis. The Democratic leader spent months saying that any pandemic relief should pass with broad bipartisan support.

He said last July: “Sitting in your own office, writing a bill, and then demanding the other side support it is not anyone’s idea of bipartisanship.”

But, yesterday, less than a day after several Senate Republicans spent, literally, 2 hours meeting with President Biden, Senate Democrats plowed ahead with a party-line vote to set the table for a partisan jam. The new President talks a lot about unity, but his White House staff and congressional leadership are working with a different playbook.

We will be discussing the facts on schools, on jobs, and on healthcare in depth in the days to come, but the rushed budget process that will play out this week is exactly the wrong path toward making law. Senate Republicans will be ready and waiting with a host of amendments to improve the rushed procedural step that is being jammed through.

We will be getting Senators on the record about whether taxpayers should fund checks for illegal immigration, whether Democrats should raise taxes on small businesses in the midst of this historic crisis, and whether generous Federal funding should pour into school districts where the unions refuse to let schools open, and this is just a small taste.

The American people will see Republicans are focused on smart and responsible policies to reopen the country, and they will see Democrats who seem desperate to make their first act in power the same kind of massive, partisan, poorly targeted borrowing spree that permanently wounded the last Democratic Presidency right out of the gate.

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

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

IRAN

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I think there is something that may be coming up that is worth addressing right now and addressing early. It has been a concern, a bipartisan concern, for a long period of time, and that is that Presi-

dent Biden has made it clear that he intends to reenter the 2015 Iran deal, better known as the JCPOA.

Now, this was something that disturbed a lot of people—a lot of Democrats as well as Republicans—back during the Obama years, and I want to get it on record here to make sure that reentering that Iran deal would be a terrible mistake and that the administration would face stiff opposition in Congress if he tried to go that route. There are things that we can do but not reentering that one. There can be no return to a deal with limitations on Iran’s nuclear program that begin to expire in 4 years or the return to a deal that, ultimately, allows Iran to enrich enough uranium for a nuclear weapon after those limitations.

Keep in mind that Iran is the country that is right in the middle of all of the terrorist activity, promoting terrorism around the world, and to even think about allowing them to keep some kind of a nuclear capability that can be used as a bomb—it is just unthinkable that it could happen. We couldn’t return to a deal that lifts the sanctions on a government that is the leading state sponsor of terrorism and is targeting U.S. personnel and partners across the Middle East. You don’t need to take my word for it. My Democratic colleagues warned the Obama administration in 2015. I was here. I remember when it happened. They were talking about the shortcomings of that deal.

One was the senior Senator from New York, the current majority leader, CHUCK SCHUMER, who warned that, under the Iran deal, “inspections are not ‘anywhere, anytime,’” and “the 24-day delay before we can inspect is troubling.”

That would be right. Essentially, what he said was that they can do anything they want to do for 24 days before we restrict anything that they are doing. He was right.

He further said: “That delay would enable Iran to escape detection of any illicit building and improving of possible military dimensions—the tools that go into building a bomb but don’t emit radioactivity.” That door was left wide open that this could take place.

Or listen to the Democratic colleague from New Jersey, Senator MENENDEZ. He is the new chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and he warned that the deal meant “we are now embarked not on preventing nuclear proliferation, but on managing or containing it, which leaves us with a far less desirable, less secure, and less certain world order.”

Or listen to my Democratic colleague from West Virginia, Senator MANCHIN. He serves with me on the committee that I had chaired for quite some time, the Senate Committee on Armed Services. He warned us. He said: “Lifting sanctions without ensuring that Iran’s sponsorship of terrorism is neutralized is dangerous to regional and American security.”

I mean, these are no-brainers. These are things that Democrats and Republicans alike were warning us about—of the frailties that were in that proposal back in 2015.

Now, my Democratic colleagues were pretty prophetic in what they were warning. They were warning three things. First of all, we still, after this period of time, do not know the full scope of Iran's nuclear program. Secondly, Iran's nuclear production slowed, but it did not end after that. Third, Iran did, in fact, use its sanctions relief to fund terrorism, and it continues to support groups who target Americans for murder.

I just wish that then-Vice President Biden had listened to my Democratic colleagues and their warning about the Iran deal's shortcomings then, and I hope that he will listen now that he is President. It is more significant, and there is simply no good argument for returning to a bad deal.

Too often, supporters of the Iran deal have accused the Iran deal's critics—talking to me and others, I am sure—of being opposed to any deal at all. Back in 2015, the Obama administration depicted the opponents of the Iran deal as warmongers.

Let me just be clear. Nobody wants war with Iran. If anything, I believe the Obama-era deal makes war more likely by enriching one of the worst state sponsors of terrorism and by giving it a clear pathway towards nuclear weapons capabilities.

I am not making this stuff up. This is serious. Calling the people who oppose him warmongers couldn't be further from the truth.

In fact, after killing Iran's arch-terrorist, Soleimani, last year, President Trump explicitly called for a deal that makes the world safer and more peaceful. He was calling for that at that time.

So we don't want war, but we also don't want a flawed Iran deal. That terrible deal isn't and never has been the only choice. But we would absolutely consider supporting a good deal. What would a good deal look like? I want to highlight four main principles that we would look for, and this is something the President can do now.

First, the deal has to be comprehensive. That means addressing all of Iran's bad behavior: its funding of terrorism, terrorist proxies, its ballistic missile program, its nuclear program—the things my Democratic colleagues were worried about back in 2015.

Secondly, the deal has to be inclusive of the views of Israel and our Arab partners. The Obama administration sidestepped their concerns, and President Biden should not do the same now. We should have learned from that.

Third, the deal must be permanent. The 2015 deal allowed for sunset provisions that would ultimately allow Iran to possess a nuclear weapons capability. And I will be clear: Iran should never be allowed to have a nuclear capability.

Fourth, the deal has to be transparent. It has to allow for regular and unconditional inspections of Iran's nuclear program, just as the majority leader called for 6 years ago. I mean, what is wrong with making sure that we are allowed to make inspections to make sure they are doing what they have agreed to do? There is nothing wrong with that.

Now, these are things my colleagues and I agree on. President Biden can find bipartisan support here. To repeat, we want a diplomatic resolution, not war, but that means a good resolution.

Of course, it is far from clear that the Iranian regime is ready and willing to engage in serious negotiations. So I call on the Biden administration to lay the groundwork now so that a new deal has the foundation to succeed when the Iranian regime is ready. You know, that is a logical thing that I think would encompass a lot of support from the Republican side and support from the House.

Specifically, this means maintaining our leverage with Iran through sanctions and a strong U.S. military posture in the region. It also means opening discussions with our European allies and our other regional partners to coordinate priorities for the new deal. Most importantly, it means working with Congress early and often so that there is a sustainable, bipartisan path forward when the time is right.

Along those lines, I was disappointed by President Biden's decision to appoint someone who negotiated the Iran deal as his new Iran envoy. A new deal requires new thinking. Bipartisan cooperation won't be achieved by elevating the partisans of the past. If something didn't work back then, just try somebody else. Send new personnel working on these problems.

Moving forward, the Biden administration should expect difficult confirmations for any nominee who was involved in negotiating that deal back in 2015. President Biden has an opportunity to correct the Obama administration's mistakes on Iran. It has a chance to build bipartisan congressional support for a diplomatic resolution that is truly comprehensive, inclusive, transparent, and permanent.

A successful Iran deal allows the United States to focus more squarely on the challenges of Russia and China. A return to the Iran deal, however, will empower the Iranian regime and keep us mired in the region.

I think everyone knows Iran. It is the world leader in terrorism, and we should do everything we can to make sure they don't get a nuclear capability to develop a nuclear weapon. I can't imagine that anyone could argue with that.

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

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

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, as we all have learned, the devastation caused by COVID-19 reaches far beyond the health impact of the virus itself. Tens of millions of Americans have lost their jobs or other sources of income. Countless small businesses no longer exist, and the stress and uncertainty surrounding the pandemic has taken a toll on the mental health of every American. That is especially true for children, whose worlds have been flipped upside down.

Last spring, schools in Texas and across the country transitioned from in-person to virtual instruction in order to help stop the spread of the virus. In the beginning, we thought this was a short-term measure, a way to keep students, teachers, and their families safe from the virus we knew very little about at the time. I don't think any of us expected that those closures would last as long as they have, with many students across the country coming up on their 1-year anniversary of virtual learning.

As weeks turned into months, it became clear that online instruction was no replacement for classroom learning. We know many families just don't have the ability either to access broadband or they don't have the supervision at home of family members to help keep children on task when it comes to virtual learning. It is a poor substitute, in most instances, unless it is just absolutely necessary.

Last spring, schools in Texas and across the country transitioned to virtual instruction, as I said, to stop the spread of the virus. We thought this would be a way to stop the spread, but as weeks turned into months, it became clear that many kids were falling behind, especially in foundational subjects like math and reading, and the learning deficit is even greater for students of color and those in high poverty communities.

One study found that for math, White students began this year about 1 to 3 months behind in their learning, while students of color fell 3 to 5 months behind.

We know that the impact is not purely academic. There is also a serious mental and emotional toll. The Texas Tribune recently shared a story of one student, a boy they refer to as Jordan. He was a student in the Frisco Independent School District, and like kids across the country, he struggled with the challenge of virtual learning. This fall, his normal A's and B's dropped to F's, and the further he fell behind, the harder it was for him to catch up.

In October, Jordan opened up a Google doc and typed an absolutely agonizing message. He said "give me 10 GOOD reasons why I shouldnt kill myself here."

And when you think that can't get any more heartbreaking, it does. The list was blank. An 11-year-old boy felt

so lost and defeated, he couldn't come up with a single reason to continue living.

Well, if there is a bright spot in this otherwise very dark story, it is that this incident did not go unnoticed. Jordan was using a school-issued computer, and the school district's technology department quickly flagged this alarming information for counselors, who alerted Jordan's mother. She was able to intervene, thankfully, before those dark thoughts could be turned into action and get Jordan the mental health treatment he needed.

While I am glad to report that Jordan is now back in the classroom where his grades are improving and he is able to spend time with his friends—an important part of the socializing function of our schools and going to class with others—but, sadly, the pain and suffering this student experienced is not unique. The Frisco Independent School District, where Jordan is a student, has already surpassed the number of students hospitalized for mental health concerns from last school year, and the number of students considering attempting or dying by suicide is also on track to break previous records. The pandemic has simply taken a devastating toll on our children academically, socially, and emotionally. So I am here to add my voice to those who say we need our schools to open and, of course, to do so safely, which I believe they can.

In December, the then-President-Elect Biden promised to safely reopen the majority of schools within the first hundred days in the White House. He said it should be a national priority to get our kids back into school and to keep them in school. I agree. Our children deserve the quality and the stability that only in-person instruction can provide, and parents deserve the option to choose the learning model that works best for their kids.

That is why Congress has appropriated more than \$110 billion to support education, including \$67 billion specifically for K-12 students. This funding has allowed schools to supply their students with what they need for virtual learning where that is required, including laptops and hotspots, while also preparing for a safe return to the classroom. Administrators at each school are able to evaluate their individual needs and risks, and I am sure all of them vary by circumstance to some extent. But they also need to implement the necessary precautions to keep, obviously, the students and teachers safe.

Texas schools have used Federal funding to update their air filtration systems, purchase personal protective equipment, and implement regular disinfecting. The results are pretty clear. A headline from the Houston Chronicle in December read: "COVID Spread Remains Minimal in Texas Schools Despite State Surge."

The truth is, the virus doesn't affect all of us identically. There are a lot of differences according to age.

The President has repeatedly emphasized his trust in science, so let's take a look at the science here. Just last week, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention published a report that found "there has been little evidence that schools have contributed meaningfully to increased community transmission."

The lead author of that report affirmed that even in places with otherwise high infection rates, there is no evidence that schools will transmit the virus at a higher rate than the general community.

In short, it seems that schools are not a breeding ground for COVID-19, and as long as commonsense precautions are taken, then schools can reopen safely. I know that has been the case in a lot of the parochial schools where, frankly, if they didn't have students showing up for class, they would be out of business. It is only in the public schools where you see this phenomena of extended virtual learning and a refusal of many teachers to return to the classroom.

I know this has presented a dilemma for President Biden because in this case the science is at odds with a key group of his supporters, which are teachers unions.

Unions in a number of major cities, like Chicago, have refused to return to school, despite the fact that evidence shows that schools are able to open safely—again, if proper precautions are taken. And Congress has provided tens of billions of dollars to help them do so, and teachers, like others across the country are being vaccinated. Teachers unions demand, in some cases, that schools be closed altogether.

Just outside of the District of Columbia, in Fairfax County, VA, the situation is even more bewildering. The school board and teachers union have said they will not return to schools until all students are vaccinated. As a reminder, there is currently no approved vaccine for children under the age of 16 and, likely, won't be for some time. Yet even with no return to in-person learning in sight, teachers are still receiving the vaccine, which I think is a good thing. More shots in arms ought to be all of our goal.

But as you can imagine, the Biden administration is having a tough time explaining this one away—how, on one hand, the President said, "Let's get children safely back into classrooms," and, on the other hand, many teachers unions refusing to return.

In a recent television appearance, the President's Chief of Staff was asked why the teachers unions are overruling what the studies would otherwise show, and he appeared to come to the defense of the unions' decision. Well, that is not a commitment to science, and it is important that all of us listen to the science when we make our decisions and that they not be made based on a political agenda or who is for or against the proposition. Our focus ought to be clearly on the students and

the quality of education that they are receiving, as well as the collateral damage that is being done by keeping them out of the classroom.

The science is clear. If the proper precautions are taken, it is safe for our schools to reopen. Again, we have provided tens of billions of dollars to support safe reopening, including \$55 billion to K-12 schools in the omnibus that was signed into law just last December, just about a month ago.

This funding is helping schools safely welcome their students back to the classroom, where they can better learn, socialize, and build a strong foundation for a successful future.

We need our children to be well educated. This is the fundamental right in our democracy and a necessity in a self-governing form of government.

The administration shouldn't try to distance itself from the President's 100-day promise. It should do more to encourage a safe return. When it comes to reopening schools, President Biden needs to take his own advice and listen to the science and not the teachers unions.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, we are 11 months into the most severe healthcare crisis this country or the world has seen in more than a century. And for much of this past year, we haven't done anywhere close to enough to help the millions of Americans who are suffering—suffering not only from the virus itself but from the economic implosion created by this pandemic.

The American people are in desperate need of help. It has been many, many months since we passed the CARES Act. It was way back in March of last year. That is a long time ago—10 months ago. Then the House, down this hallway, in May—middle of May—passed the Heroes Act, saying: Let's do what we need to do for healthcare and housing, for education, for creating good-paying jobs to help America address both the healthcare side and the economic side of this pandemic. And this Senate said no. This Senate said: We are sorry. We spent all of our money on tax breaks for the richest Americans. We don't have the resources to help out ordinary Americans in the face of this pandemic. We prefer to do nothing.

And the prefer-to-do-nothing leadership of this body proceeded to do nothing in June and July and August and September and October, into November. Meanwhile, the American people were gearing up for an election, to basically weigh in on the direction that this country was going, and here the Senate sat and did nothing in the face of millions of struggling families across our country. Finally, after the election, a minimal amount was done with the omnibus bill.

Well, the time for playing the fiddle while Rome burns or twiddling our thumbs while America suffers is over.

In the campaign, Democrats said: We will end the inaction of this Senate in addressing the Nation's challenges, the families' struggle across America, if you put us in a place to do so.

And they did. To the House down the hall, this Chamber, and the White House down Pennsylvania Avenue, the American said: Get your act together. Engage in competent, professional, direct, bold assistance to these enormous challenges we face.

And Joe Biden promised that if elected President, he would utilize every resource of the Federal Government to take on the COVID pandemic and help American families get back on their feet.

The American people spoke loudly. They spoke clearly, and now we intend to deliver on the promises and provide real help to American families and businesses struggling in these difficult times.

There are a variety of ways that we can go forward to address this challenge. Certainly, one is to have a bill on this floor, have it open to amendments—relevant amendments, germane amendments—proceed to see what the majority of this body, 51 Members, would say should be changed in that bill or modified in that bill. But that tradition has been absolutely squashed by the leadership in this Senate over the past few years under Republican leadership. I would like to see it restored. I would like to see it restored, but with it goes not blocking the bill from leaving this Chamber after thorough deliberation has occurred.

We know that in the 6 years that President Johnson led this Chamber, there was not but one—one—blockade to keep bills that had received majority support from leaving this Chamber. But in the 6 years that Harry Reid led this Chamber, there were over 400 times that the minority said: No, we will not let this bill leave this Chamber.

That is exactly—exactly—the type of obstruction and delay that is making this Chamber dysfunctional. We have already seen it in terms of the organizing resolution. It is still not done—still not done—because the minority leader—now—Minority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL—wants to delay and obstruct, delay and obstruct, delay and obstruct, as he did from the time the House passed the Heroes Act until the modest bill in December.

I would love to see this bill—this \$1.9 trillion bill—on this floor and let the majority works its way. Ask if more money was needed to help children return to the classroom—my colleague from Texas was just addressing that topic—and more assistance in helping families still unemployed by the meltdown, more assistance to the small businesses. Or maybe some Members would like to propose less help here or less help there, but that goes with the ability to move the bill quickly for action. We await that kind of pledge,

that kind of pledge to end the delay-and-obstruct tactics of the minority.

In the meantime, therefore, we must go forward on a double path and say we will prepare to go through the reconciliation process, the simple majority process that comes from the Budget Act of 1973—the same process Republicans have used time and time again to give tax breaks to the richest Americans. Any process used in that fashion, I think, was abused. But using it to help ordinary families get back on their feet—that honors that process.

Where do we stand now? One in five renters in America are behind on paying their rent because they are struggling financially. Nearly 24 million Americans, 11 percent of all adults, report not having enough food in their homes. Millions of children are affected by that shortage of food. Millions of American children are going hungry. That is where we are right now. Hundreds of thousands of businesses are shuttering their doors for good, and hundreds of thousands more are on the verge of doing so. Too many classrooms echo with the sounds of silence rather than the laughter of children.

This bill is about changing that. We need to move quickly. Our children are struggling so hard to do their class work over a computer, over a Zoom. It is so hard to feel good about life when you don't have the chance to play and interact with other children, so depressing when you are trapped in a house.

Yes, we need to reopen the schools. So let's pass this bill, and let's pass this bill quickly, and let's get those \$1,400 payments in the hands of adults and children, stimulating the economy from the foundation up—not Wall Street down, the foundation up—helping struggling families, helping struggling small businesses—Main Street, not Wall Street—payments that will help put food on the table, keep the lights turned on, keep the internet turned on, make sure that a family doesn't suffer eviction.

And strengthen the payments for those who need it most, the unemployed. Now, we are facing a deadline of March 14—March 14—when the Federal partnership in supporting the unemployment benefits runs out. So we must act before that happens.

Those who know the reconciliation process know that it is lightning fast to do it in a 6-week period, but that is what we must do, and we must start now. If, in the meantime, the minority decides to abandon its dedication to obstruction and delay and be full participants in helping America, then let's get that bill on the floor and go that path. I am fine with that, but it cannot prevent us from acting.

We were elected to act. The American people support strong, bold, generous action now to prevent years and years of recession ahead, of struggling ahead.

These are unprecedented times, and in unprecedented difficult times we

need to think of ourselves as all one community. We need to help and partner with our States and our counties and our cities and our Tribes. We need to get them the help they need that has been so fiercely opposed—help to enable them to do basic education improvements, basic public safety, making sure that the firefighters and police officers and teachers are still able to do the work they are called upon to do, and help those Tribal governments purchase personal protective equipment and have access to telemedicine services.

There are no blue and red communities when it comes to a national crisis across this country. When it comes to disease, it affects people, regardless of which party you belong to or what part of the country you live in. A bipartisan attack on our health should involve a bipartisan response in this Chamber, not the obstruction-and-delay tactics the majority has come to view as their core strategy. It must end.

When hundreds of mayors wrote to us and said "We need help; act now," they weren't Democratic mayors; they weren't Republican mayors. They were bipartisan mayors from all across this country saying: Now is the time. We need help now.

Yet delay and obstruction was the strategy of the minority. They had spent all their money, they said, giving tax breaks to the richest Americans. There is no room to help ordinary working Americans.

That philosophy doesn't belong in a government of, by, and for the people. If you want a government of, by, and for the powerful, then find a different Constitution, a different system of government. But here the people have spoken. They have spoken clearly, and it is our responsibility to respond.

To those mayors, those bipartisan mayors, across this country: We hear you, and we stand with you. Let's move promptly and boldly to address this crisis.

The President has put out a very clear plan that addresses every significant area that the mayors and community leaders across this country have said they need help in. Let's be their partner in that assistance and put America back on its feet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

HONORING OFFICER BRIAN D. SICKNICK

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, a few minutes ago, I had the opportunity to pay my respects to U.S. Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick, who lies in honor right now in the Capitol Rotunda.

By all accounts, Brian Sicknick decided early on that he wanted to be a police officer. He joined the National Guard as a way to achieve this, serving our country for 6 years before finally joining the Capitol Police in 2008.

On January 6, 2021, he joined his fellow police officers to defend the Capitol from invasion by a violent mob. He

was attacked by the invaders, pepper-sprayed twice, and reportedly hit in the head with a fire extinguisher. He later collapsed at his office as a result of his injuries and was transported to the hospital, where he died the next day.

While reading accounts of Officer Sicknick's death, I was particularly struck by reports that he returned to his division office after the day that he had had. A lot of us, after having been pepper-sprayed twice and hit on the head, would probably have made a beeline for the hospital or for home. Even if, like Officer Sicknick, we weren't aware of just how badly we had been injured, I am not sure we would have returned to the office. But Officer Sicknick did.

His family noted that Officer Sicknick had "an incredible work ethic. He was very serious about showing up to work on time and refused to call out sick unless absolutely necessary."

We saw that dedication on January 6. His first thought was not of his injuries but of the job that he was committed to.

We are the beneficiaries of the service and dedication of men and women like Brian Sicknick, men and women who get up every day not knowing what they will face but willing to sacrifice up to and including their very lives to protect those that need protecting.

In the Gospel of John, Jesus tells his disciples, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

All of us marvel and are moved when we hear stories of those who have laid down their lives to protect others: the soldier who jumps on a grenade to save his buddies, the mother who leaps in front of her child to protect her, the firefighter who dies trying to rescue someone from a burning house.

But Officer Sicknick's story hits particularly sharply because Officer Sicknick laid down his life for us. He died for us. He died for me, for every Senator in this Chamber, and for every Representative, for every staff member, for every cafeteria worker and maintenance worker and administrative worker in the Capitol Complex.

We were in danger, and he stepped forward to protect us. And he died for us. Greater love hath no man than this.

There is no repaying such a sacrifice. There is no earning it. We can only honor it and try to live our lives in such a way as to be worthy of it.

Officer Brian Sicknick died as he lived: defending the U.S. Capitol and all those within it.

My thoughts and prayers are with Officer Sicknick's family and with all those who loved him as they mourn the life of this brave man.

BIPARTISANSHIP

Mr. President, in his victory speech and later in his inauguration address, President Biden made it clear that he intended to govern for all Americans.

He pledged to be "a President who seeks not to divide, but to unify. Who doesn't see Red and Blue states but a United States. And who will work with all my heart to win the confidence of the whole people."

I was encouraged by his words and hopeful of the potential for a new day in American politics and real bipartisan legislative work on the priorities facing the American people. It is still a hope I have, but I am discouraged by the path that we are on here in Congress.

Yesterday, Senate Democrats voted to proceed to a budget resolution designed to allow Democrats to pass COVID legislation on a purely partisan basis.

As I noted a couple of weeks ago, it is common to talk about unity at inaugurations. I have been to a lot of them, but all too often that commitment is quickly forgotten. And, unfortunately, we are already seeing signs that Members of the Democrat leadership are rapidly abandoning the President's call for bipartisanship.

Democrats' turn toward budget reconciliation—a process that allows certain legislation to pass the Senate with a simple majority instead of 60 votes, which is normal here—would be more understandable if Republicans had categorically refused to consider any additional COVID legislation, but that isn't even close to being the case.

Republicans share Democrats' commitment to COVID priorities, like vaccinating Americans and getting our children back in the classroom. In fact, we passed five—five—COVID relief bills so far in Congress, totaling more than \$4 trillion, and every single one of those bills was passed under Republican leadership in the Senate, with bipartisan cooperation, at the 60-vote threshold.

Just this week, a group of 10 Republicans outlined a \$600 billion COVID proposal that would fund vaccine distribution, extend enhanced unemployment benefits, and provide additional economic support to Americans who need it most. And on Monday night, at the same time that Speaker PELOSI released her budget bill, those 10 Republicans were meeting with President Biden in the Oval Office for 2 hours.

Republicans are more than ready to work with Democrats on additional COVID relief. Now, I won't pretend that we don't have reservations about some of the measures that Democrats have proposed. For instance, I don't think an emergency COVID bill is the place to push through a change that would more than double the Federal minimum wage and directly increase expenses on businesses that have been decimated by the pandemic.

I also think that sending checks to those who don't need them and won't spend them is not a good use of taxpayer money.

But disagreement over aspects of the Democrat proposal does not mean that Republicans are not willing to work with Democrats on COVID relief.

Democrats' move toward a purely partisan pathway on COVID legislation is troubling, but what is even more disturbing is the noise that Democrats are making about gutting the Byrd rule, which was named for and introduced by Democrat Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia and adopted to prevent abuse of the budget reconciliation process and protect the rights of the minority in the Senate.

It limits the proposals that can be considered under budget reconciliation so that the majority party in the Senate cannot use the budget reconciliation process to push through any legislation it wants with a bare majority vote.

But some Democrats are suggesting doing away with the Byrd rule as a way of getting around the legislative filibuster, and that is a big problem. Preserving minority rights was a priority for the Founders. They knew that, in democratic forms of government, tyrannical majorities could easily trample the rights of the minority, so they were determined to put in place a system of checks and balances that would protect the rights of the minority.

One of those checks was the U.S. Senate. And as time has gone on, the legislative filibuster is the Senate rule that has had perhaps the greatest impact on protecting minority rights in the Senate.

But the Byrd rule has played a key role as well. By limiting Senators' ability to use budget reconciliation to get around the filibuster, the Byrd rule has helped ensure that the minority has at least some voice in most legislation passed by the Senate.

In 2017, when Republicans held the majority in Congress as well as the White House, there were calls within our party to gut the Byrd rule and to abolish the filibuster, but the Republican majority in the Senate refused. We knew that abolishing the legislative filibuster, or de facto abolishing it by gutting the Byrd rule, would seriously weaken minority representation in the Senate.

So for the long-term good of the Senate and the country, we refused. We knew that it would be a betrayal of our obligation to Senators to undermine the Senate's key role as a protector of minority rights.

I would just remind Democrats that, back in 2017, they strongly agreed with our decision. I trust that their opinion has not changed simply because they are now in the majority.

Minority representation would be important even if elections tended to break 60-40 or 70-30 in favor of one party or another across the country.

All Americans deserve to be represented in government, but it is particularly important when you consider that our country and the Senate is pretty evenly split right down the middle, which means any attempt to disenfranchise the minority party means disenfranchising half of the entire country.

While the far-left wing of the Democrat party would like to use this election to implement every extreme, pie-in-the-sky, socialist proposal on its list, that is not what the American people voted for in this election. Americans voted for a Presidential candidate historically regarded as a moderate.

Democrats lost seats in the House of Representatives. And while, thanks to the Vice President, they have a tie-breaking vote in the Senate, they did not actually win a majority of seats in the Senate.

My point very simply is that if any mandate was given in this election, it was a mandate for moderation, for bipartisanship, for unity. And I hope that Democrats remember that and resist calls from the far left to gut the Senate's rules and fundamentally change the character of this institution.

I still believe that we can come together in this Congress to address the challenges facing our country, but it is going to require a lot more bipartisanship than we are seeing from a lot of Democrats.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

HONORING BRIAN D. SICKNICK

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I just returned from the memorial service for Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick. It was held in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, a place which is reserved on such occasions for those who have brought special honor to the United States. It was appropriate that Brian Sicknick receive that honor.

On January 6, Capitol Police Officer Brian Sicknick reported for duty and never returned home. A simple red wooden box contained his remains at the service. Tributes were given to him, all deserved, because this man gave his life to protect our Nation, to protect me.

It was protection from an enemy—not foreign enemy but, as we say in our oath, a domestic enemy, American-born and -bred terrorists who streamed into this Capitol building on January 6 at the instigation of President Donald Trump. He had summoned them to Washington on that day because the Constitution required that the Congress meet that day, that we count the electoral votes and announce to America who would be the next President officially. We knew the results State by State. They had been verified over and over again, challenged and verified again.

But this was the formal ceremony which involved calling the States and the vote counts in the House, and if there were objections, considering

them, the objections, in both the House and the Senate. That was the process that President Donald Trump set out to disrupt, so he called a rally of his loyal followers. They met on the Ellipse. He fired up the crowd and sent them to the Capitol Building to stop the count—as they said in their warped logic, “stop the steal.”

They weren't permitted to enter the building, and so they broke it down—the doors, the windows. We have seen the videos over and over. They assaulted every law enforcement officer who stood in their way. Brian Sicknick, of course, lost his life, but there were 140 other police officers who were beaten and maimed and stabbed, who still suffer from those injuries today. The same terrorist mob that took Brian Sicknick's life stormed past everyone who stood in their path. What a day in the history of the United States of America.

Their occupation of the Capitol included their occupation of this Chamber. They marched into this Chamber, opening desks, taking photographs of documents, posing for pictures at the President's chair. They had a jolly time showing off to their friends that they could take over the U.S. Senate.

Next week, we begin the impeachment trial. The House of Representatives has accused this President of instigating an insurrection. When you think of it, could there be anything more serious than provoking a group for the violent overthrow of a legitimate government process?

Some say we shouldn't do this impeachment. They argue any speech given by the President to his mob was protected by the First Amendment. Well, if the First Amendment was designed to protect activities to overthrow our government, then it was a recipe for democracy that would die of its own accord. I think we know better. The Founding Fathers expressly included the impeachment clause in the Constitution for a President who would be so bold as to challenge the very existence of our democracy and the peaceful transition of power.

After the ceremony in the Rotunda, I went to the Rayburn Room in the House and met with Officer Sicknick's family. We stood and talked for a few minutes. In respect to them, I will not repeat our conversation, but I am going to remember it, and I am going to remember them. And although I didn't meet him personally, I will remember him next week when this impeachment trial is underway.

For anyone who makes the argument that when it comes to January 6, it is time for America to “get over it,” I am going to remember one Capitol Police officer who gave his life to protect me and this Capitol. I am also going to remember his family, the loss that they have endured because of a political exercise based on a big lie propagated by the former President of the United States.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. President, the headline in last Thursday's Chicago Sun-Times captured the grim reality of tens of millions of Americans desperately seeking a COVID vaccine. The headline read: “Looking for a vaccine appointment at your pharmacy? Get ready for ‘The Hunger Games.’” For those who don't know “The Hunger Games,” it is a fictional book turned into a movie about a dystopian future where people are forced to fight one another to the death just to survive.

The Chicago Sun-Times assigned two reporters to try to book COVID-19 vaccine appointments for relatives older than 65 in any one of the major drug-store chains in the Chicago area. The results were discouraging. The websites were hard to navigate, appointments were scarce to nonexistent, and even when they searched for appointments in pharmacies as far as 50 miles away, no luck.

Reporters spoke to people who had gone online at 2 in the morning in the hopes of landing a coveted vaccination slot—no luck. They spoke to a Chicago-area woman who had been trying for days to book a vaccination appointment for her mother, who is 75 years old and battling cancer. That woman knew too well what failing to receive a vaccination could mean. Her mother-in-law is recovering from the virus. Her 85-year-old father died from it 1 week shy of his first official vaccination. After several frustrating days, she was finally able to book an appointment for her mother to be vaccinated. She is relieved for her mother. She is worried about others who are eligible but can't find a vaccination. She said, “It's not fair. It's absolutely ridiculous.”

Earlier this week, Illinois administered its one-millionth dose of COVID vaccine—an important milestone—but in my State and nearly every State, the process for distributing vaccines or getting shots in the arm is still too limited, too slow, too confusing. Too many elderly and other eligible Americans are still scrambling to receive the vaccination.

Let me say in defense of the State I proudly represent. Under Governor Pritzker, we have a pretty good record of vaccination rates. He is doing his best. Unfortunately, the supply is limited and he needs more, and he certainly has plenty of people anxious for it.

This isn't just a Chicago problem. It is a statewide problem. It is a nationwide problem. It reflects that while the Trump administration worked quickly to discover the vaccine, it failed to work with the States in implementing a plan to vaccinate people.

When Joe Biden took office, there were more COVID-19 vaccines in freezers than in the arms of Americans. That was 10 or 12 days ago. The results of those earlier missteps are staggering. Today, the United States, with 5 percent of the world's population, is home to more than 20 percent of the

COVID infections and deaths. As of Monday, more than 26 million Americans have been infected and nearly 440,000 Americans have died of COVID-19. In my State of Illinois, we have seen 1.1 million infections and more than 19,000 deaths.

Even as the Trump administration tried to conceal the truth and squandered precious time in responding to this crisis, other Americans were working heroically to protect their neighbors and friends. These heroes included doctors and nurses on the frontline, orderlies who kept hospitals and health centers clean and safe, even grocery store clerks, truckdrivers, mail carriers, teachers, and many other essential workers. They worked around the clock. They included brilliant scientists and researchers who not only developed COVID vaccines but watched for the variants that were emerging that may or may not be protected.

Sadly, their dedication was not matched by the performance of the previous administration. President Biden is trying to change that. He is trying to dramatically increase the production of vaccine and also the distribution. His plan sets some worthy goals: 100 million Americans vaccinated in 100 days. Boy, I want him to be right. He even said there may be more if we count to the end of the summer. We want to get a pace and have a momentum to break the back of this pandemic once and for all. He calls it the American Rescue Plan. It includes necessary assistance for vaccinations first and foremost, and it should, but then it speaks to the economic crisis that also devastates this country.

His plan provides economic assistance for small businesses—many just barely hanging on; extends unemployment relief for millions of Americans who lost their jobs; and increases funding for food stamps, SNAP benefits, so that 1 in 10 Americans who right now can't afford to put food on the table have an alternative. The President's American Rescue Plan includes funding to dramatically ramp up production of COVID treatment. It includes funding to help schools and universities reopen safely and stay open. It includes funding to help get teachers vaccinated and key administrators.

The American Rescue Plan represents the best thinking of leading economists and public health experts. We can debate it if we wish, but we can't drag our feet. We can't waste a day. People are dying every minute. In fact, every 30 seconds, another American dies from COVID-19.

As the virus circulates and replicates and we dither, variants emerge, mutations emerge, and we wonder if our vaccine is ready for them. Scientists warn that our current COVID vaccines are less effective with new strains. We could rush through this double-shot vaccination across America and perhaps reach our goal sooner rather than later and find that some mutant or variant is a new challenge that requires a booster shot.

I am not a scientist. I certainly don't have a medical degree. I am not professing any expertise. But we do know that variations are emerging, and shame on us if they don't spur us to action as quickly as possible. We are in a life-and-death struggle, a race against the clock to vaccinate Americans against the variants before they become dominant.

The cost of the rescue plan that President Biden has proposed is \$1.9 trillion—about the same as the CARES plan that the Senate passed a year ago. We passed it with 96 votes a year ago. We passed some \$900 billion more this last December. This \$1.9 trillion is no small sum, but do you know what would be even more expensive? Continuing down this path of the pandemic, watching this deadly virus mutate and eat up companies and jobs and hope and education for our kids. Doing nothing is unacceptable. Doing too little is unacceptable.

Remember when you took your kids to the doctor with that earache or sore throat or whatever it was? He said: I will tell you what I can do, Dad. I am going to give you a prescription for your little child, and it is for 5 days on the antibiotic. Now, I have to warn you ahead of time that the child is going to start looking better and feeling better in 2 days and, in 3 days, will want to run outside and play with the other kids, and you are going to think, "Fine, that is behind us," but don't do it. Give that antibiotic all 5 days because we know, in many cases, if you stop giving the antibiotic, the illness returns.

A similar situation faces us with COVID-19. If we don't put enough into the vaccination effort, if we don't put enough into strengthening the economy, if we don't put enough into sustaining those unemployed and underemployed—if we don't put enough into this—we will be back again. It may not be \$1.9 trillion then. It may be even more. So shouldn't we take all of our medicine? Shouldn't we do it as most doctors and, in this case, economists order to make certain that we have a positive impact on the economy?

Now I want to say a word about the 10 Republican Senators who met with the President of the United States the day before yesterday.

I thank the President for the meeting because he was sincere, and I was told by those who attended that he was responsive to their questions, and he was well prepared. When they went in and started talking about the different programs and how much we should spend on each one, one Republican Senator said: He had a sheet of paper in front of him, with a few things written on it, and for 2 hours, we kept active conversation. It was like another Member of the Senate speaking to these 10 Republicans. That to me is gratifying. It is the reason I supported this man to become our President. I knew he would be ready for the job and anxious to try to bring America back together.

So the 10 Republicans who met with him have said they want to work on a bipartisan basis. Well, I know them. I know each and every one of them pretty well. I sat through those meetings with them before, when we prepared the last COVID relief bill. They are sincere. They are well prepared. They argue their cases. Even if I disagree with them, I respect the way they argue.

I would say to them there are two things that are critically important. First, respond quickly. We can't drag this out for weeks or months. It is unacceptable. We have deadlines looming in the middle of March when unemployment benefits are going to be cut off for many Americans, and we certainly have a vaccination crisis we have to address right now. Secondly, don't err on the side of stopping the medicine before you are really protected and well. We need to put the medicine into the economy. I am talking about the dollars—the money—into the economy to get people back to work so that schools can reopen, for goodness' sake. Anyone with a child or a grandchild knows this is unsustainable for these kids to be out of the classroom. It is hurting them, and it is holding them back in terms of their educations. It needs to end and end quickly.

So, to my Republican friends, thank you for joining us, but stick with us for a real solution to this. We can't delay. Every day we wait is another day that this virus mutates and grows stronger. Every day we delay, thousands of Americans die from this virus; businesses close; workers lose jobs; families get more desperate. This is terrific devastation we have lived through, but it can come out right in the end if we stick together on a bipartisan basis as a nation.

We are going to soon deal with the budget resolution here on the floor of the U.S. Senate and then move to reconciliation. I have tried my best, though I have been a Member of the Senate for a number of years, to understand reconciliation and, particularly, to understand the famous Byrd rule. It is named after a man who was a Senator for many years, from West Virginia, named Robert C. Byrd. He used to sit at that desk.

When he came to the floor, there was such respect for him and his knowledge of this institution that the standing order was people who were speaking stopped. Senator Byrd is here. Defer your remarks until he is finished. That was done over and over again. As a new Member of the Senate, I thought: Who is this man? Well, I came to understand the reputation which he had garnered in the U.S. Senate and he, I suppose—maybe others with him—was the author of the reconciliation process. Originally, it may have been intended—I underline "may"—for deficit reduction. Now it is something different. Deficit reduction is not the goal

per se. Instead, there have to be measurable revenues and losses involved in any proposal within reconciliation.

Holding to the Byrd rule is going to be a matter of interpretation by the Senate Parliamentarian and a decision by the Senate as to whether that interpretation will be respected. There could be items that are objected to by the Parliamentarian and others that will be accepted. I think it is too early to speculate on that, but it is one of the more arcane elements of the Senate rule process; yet it has a massive impact.

Years ago, when the Republicans were in similar positions as the Democrats, they used reconciliation for tax cuts. Some who believed that reconciliation dealt with deficit reduction could never understand how a tax cut wouldn't add to the deficit. They argued the other way. They prevailed. Reconciliation was used for a tax cut. Now we come up with a proposal, the American Rescue Plan, which either, in part or in whole, is going to be offered in reconciliation, and the question is whether each category of that plan that is included in reconciliation is eligible under the Senate rules.

I will say there is one fundamental difference which one of my colleagues raised earlier. Instead of talking about tax cuts for the wealthiest, we are proposing changes in the reconciliation for the American Rescue package by President Biden which are really designed to help working families and those who are struggling in our economy.

For instance, the tax changes that are proposed in the American Rescue Plan, if they are included in reconciliation, will include additional assistance to families with children. There will be substantial tax relief and tax credits—refundable tax credits—to those in poverty, raising children. We have economists who tell us that, if the Biden proposal on these tax benefits for families with children are enacted into law, we will cut child poverty in half in America. Think about that—a dramatic change.

We hear so many conversations about the state of the economy, of those who are being left behind, and whether or not income inequality is going to be addressed. Starting with the children, I will say to President Biden, is the right starting point. It would be wonderful if we had bipartisan support for helping these kids. I can tell you this: The money it costs for these tax cuts and credits is far less than the expense that would be incurred by America as a nation if these kids don't have an opportunity to grow up healthy, educated, and productive. So I am watching carefully as this debate continues.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

BUDGET RECONCILIATION

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, we are just weeks into a new administration, and all hopes and promise of bipartisanship have been rejected.

The Biden administration and my Democratic colleagues in the Senate lasted 10 days before they ditched any attempt at real compromise. Now, instead of working together to provide targeted relief to those who are hurting from the coronavirus pandemic, the Democrats are moving forward with a reconciliation process to pass a nearly \$2 trillion spending bill.

Reconciliation is a process that was created to make quick changes related to budget and spending that were assumed to have gotten bipartisan support. It was never meant to be a tool to pass major legislation, but the Democrats know they can't pass their harmful policies through legislation, so they are looking for any tool they can find to ram them through the process.

Senators SCHUMER and SANDERS keep pushing forward, without Republican support, to get the changes they need no matter what—no matter that the spending package includes a number of liberal policies that have nothing to do with the coronavirus; no matter that the spending package has a bailout of wasteful liberal States for their decades of mismanagement even though the latest data show that States across the country are reporting positive income growth; no matter that the \$2 trillion would throw our Nation even deeper into unsustainable debt, hurting American families.

We need to be very clear about this: America is in a debt crisis, and we need to start talking about it and taking decisive action to reverse course.

In 2020 alone, the Federal Government increased its debt by more than \$4 trillion. To date, it sits at a massive—an unsustainable—\$27 trillion. That is why, every time I am faced with a question of spending taxpayer dollars, I ask myself some simple yet important questions: What is the plan to pay for it? What is the return on investment for American families? Does the proposal include measures to prevent waste and fraud and ensure accountability?

Asking these questions isn't a novel idea. It is the same process I went through every day when I was the Governor of Florida, and it is what most Americans go through when making financial decisions at home or for their businesses. No family would needlessly spend money without a plan, and no business can afford to not get a return on its investment.

Spending without consequence isn't how things work in the real world, and it is not how things should work in government. Congress's decades of failure to think and act responsibly has led to enormous deficits—insurmountable debt—and out-of-control spending, but instead of getting serious about this debt and its inevitable consequences, the Democrats are focused on more government, more spending, higher taxes, and no accountability. Biden's nominees are no different.

In 2018, Janet Yellen, Biden's new Treasury Secretary, was quoted as

speaking about the unsustainable U.S. debt and said: "If I had a magic wand, I would raise taxes." How is that good for an American family?

Mayor Pete Buttigieg, the new Transportation Secretary, said he is open to raising the gas tax on American families. How is that good for an American family?

Neera Tanden, tapped to run the Office of Management and Budget, has been a vocal supporter of the Green New Deal—a \$93 trillion disaster that would devastate our economy and kill jobs. How is that good for an American family?

These are the people who are going to get our economy on track and provide opportunities for American families? I don't think so.

My concern about the future of our country cannot be understated. In August, Congress will have to deal with the expiration of the debt ceiling. This is a critically important issue, but, for years, Congress has ignored it. The debt ceiling has been suspended for more than 2 years, allowing the Federal Government to spend out of control and rack up insane debt on the Federal credit card, and we have to pay interest on this debt. Right now, interest rates are at historic lows—less than 1.5 percent—and we are still paying nearly \$350 billion in interest on our debt each year. Think about it. We get no return on any of these dollars.

Here is a chart. Look at this.

This is the \$345 billion we are going to spend in interest for 2020. Look at these programs: Medicare, 862; Medicaid; defense; Social Security. Look at the deficit we are running of \$3.3 trillion. If this interest rate goes up—and we were already running a big deficit even before COVID, and we are going to have a deficit this year of over \$1 trillion—what program does somebody anticipate cutting, and what taxes do people believe we ought to increase?

Of the \$350 billion we are going to spend on interest, we will get no return. There is no family that gets any benefit out of this interest expense unless you are holding treasuries. It is insane, but it is not the scariest part. If interest rates increase to the 50-year average of 6.2 percent—that is the 50-year average—we will be obligated to pay \$1 trillion more in interest every year. So look at this. If the interest rates go to the 50-year average, we are going to go from a little less than \$350 billion to over \$1 trillion in interest expense.

So if we have \$1 trillion in interest expense, how are we going to fund all these programs when we are already running deficits? And that is if the debt stops growing.

Every additional dollar in debt we hold increases the dollars in interest we owe. It is an awful cycle that has disastrous consequences for American families.

That is why we cannot allow the debt ceiling to simply be suspended again.

We cannot allow a radical liberal agenda to destroy America's chance to ever get out of this hole.

As we recover from the pandemic, inflation will rise from its 2020 low of 1.4 percent to nearly 2.3 percent or more. That is a 60-percent increase in inflation.

But if Congress continues to recklessly spend and do nothing about our growing debt, inflation will increase higher. There is a direct link between the Federal Government's unsustainable spending and the rising cost of goods and services.

Here is what that means for American families: The price of everyday goods will rise; gas prices will rise; and rental housing costs will increase.

Increases in inflation hit America's hourly workers and fixed-income families the hardest. And these hits are exacerbated when liberal politicians, like Pete Buttigieg, get their way and raise the gas tax and other costs on families.

So while politicians in Washington keep spending money like it is a game, American families suffer. Radical spending and reckless proposals directly hurt families.

Every dollar we allocate is borrowed from taxpayers, and if Congress is irresponsible, it is the taxpayers that suffer.

Adding insult to injury, a rise in the debt will also either cause or be accompanied by a rise in interest rates. That is bad for everyone.

When interest rates increase, everything from car loans, to student loans, to mortgages become more expensive for the American people.

And the interest on our debt, which is already the fourth largest expenditure in the Federal budget, will become our largest expenditure. For every 1-percent increase in interest rate, we are going to spend another \$2 trillion over 10 years. That is more taxpayer money getting no return. There is nothing. There are no services. There are no products. There is nothing for the American consumer.

For people on fixed incomes, their incomes are going to stay the same, while the prices of the items they buy will go up month after month. For hourly workers, wages will never go up fast enough to cover the ever-increasing cost of goods and services.

I know all of this sounds scary. That is because it is.

Politicians in Washington are afraid to tell you the truth, so here it is: If you want our country to survive and thrive and continue to be a beacon for freedom, prosperity, and hope around the world, we will need to make tough choices after this crisis is over. We will need to do way more with less. We will need to reassert the fundamental principle of conservatism that the private sector and individuals—not government—should be the driving forces behind our economic stability and success.

We have to stand up for these values, and when Democrats try to spend \$2

trillion on their priorities that have no bipartisan support, we have to say no. We have to make sure that every dollar is spent strategically on things that actually help struggling families and businesses.

When Democrats want to raise taxes to pay for government's wastefulness, we have to say no.

Short-term solutions aren't going to work anymore. We are in a battle for the future of our Nation, and we cannot relent.

As I stated after Congress passed the CARES Act, once this crisis is over, we must make a plan to cut Federal spending by at least the amount we spent during this crisis. There is no other option.

In August, Congress will once again confront the expiration of the debt ceiling. It is time to take action. It is time to wake up.

We can fix this and put our Nation on a fiscally responsible path. We fix this by doing what I did in Florida. We need to focus on growing the economy, cutting taxes and burdensome regulations, and streamlining permitting. We fix this by helping every American get a good job. And we fix this by getting a return on every taxpayer dollar we spend.

I am going to keep talking about this issue and proposing solutions because this is one of the most severe and most ignored crises facing our Nation. It is not going away, and the harder the Democrats push their wasteful, harmful proposal, the harder I am going to push back. This problem is only getting worse.

As long as I am a Member of the U.S. Senate, I will fight to rein in the out-of-control spending that is putting our children and our grandchildren's future at risk.

I will be back on this floor again and again until something gets done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Virginia.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about some friends of mine.

Roxie Raines Kornegay Allison. Roxie Raines Kornegay Allison, my across-the-street neighbor for nearly 30 years, died of COVID last Thursday night at 6 o'clock. Roxie has been kind of the matriarch and the pillar of our little four-block-long neighborhood.

We have the annual party in the median in October, and Roxie kind of presides. She has been sort of the caretaker, always taking care of a family member or a friend.

One of the first persons who reached out to me when Roxie passed was a city councilman in Pasadena, CA, who had heard instantaneously. He used to be the deputy police chief in Richmond. He said: When I moved to Richmond, I didn't know anybody. Roxie was the one who kind of adopted me and showed me the ropes in Richmond.

Roxie was a pioneer in Virginia government, making opportunities for African Americans to get hired in key positions—a civil rights leader in the State.

My wife and I and our whole neighborhood are just absolutely devastated by the loss. My wife and I were talking about: How old do you think Roxie is?

We always viewed her as sort of our age because she is so vigorous and fun and lively. She is 20 years older than my wife and me.

Three days before Roxie Raines Kornegay Allison died, another neighbor of mine, Sheila Mandt, who was 55 years old, died of COVID. Sheila was a dynamic activist in the Richmond community, with a real heart for non-profit organizations that focused on the needs of survivors of domestic violence. She had done pioneering work in that area and worked with other organizations too, like the Salvation Army and others.

She was married for a long time to another friend, Chris Hilbert, who had been a member of the Richmond City Council.

Three days before Sheila Mandt died of COVID, Patsy Arsenault died of COVID in Richmond. Patsy is the mother of my parish priest, Father Jim Arsenault. It is a tiny little parish in Richmond, and Patsy has been very much a part of our parish community.

So in 8 days, three people that I know died of COVID. And this morning, I heard early in the morning that another dear friend—and I am not going to mention his name, but another dear friend of mine—is in the hospital with COVID and on a ventilator. He is somebody I know very, very well. I officiated at his wedding about 15 years ago, when I was Governor.

I am a healthy and wealthy and privileged person, so if this is happening to me in my network of friends and family, I know it is happening to others. I think this now makes nine people I know who have died of COVID.

I was on the phone yesterday with Taiwan's representative to the United States—representative is essentially their equivalent of the Ambassador. She told me that Taiwan has had nine COVID deaths—dozens of miles from China. They have had nine COVID deaths. I haven't gone back to check that, but my wife and I have nine friends and family, including the mother-in-law of my brother, who have died of COVID.

We had 3,406 deaths yesterday in the United States to COVID. Basically, beginning on about December 20, the daily death toll in the United States to COVID has virtually every day eclipsed the number of Americans who were killed on 9/11. We have now eclipsed 447,000 deaths to COVID.

So my own feelings of sadness about my friends are just shared in common with everybody. Everybody has been touched by this—knowing somebody who is ill, knowing somebody who has died, maybe having COVID themselves,

maybe having lost a job, maybe having lost a business, maybe having not been able to go see a parent or grandparent in a nursing home or not been able to travel to see a brandnew grandchild. This touches everyone. It doesn't touch everyone equally. Those getting COVID and those dying of COVID are predominantly minorities. Those losing jobs to COVID are predominantly minorities, young people working at the lowest end of the salary scale.

So why do I take the floor to talk about Roxie and Sheila and Patsy and my other friend who I just learned this morning is on a ventilator in the hospital? I take the floor because this, to me, is just evidence underlined with an exclamation point that we have to act promptly to provide a suffering nation more COVID relief, and we shouldn't be stingy about it. We have to be bold about it because the amount of suffering people in this country are undergoing is still so staggering, nearly unprecedented.

The scale of the problem is so big, the health scale of the problem—that many deaths and millions having had COVID; the economic scale of the problem—we are still down 10 million jobs from where we were 1 year ago, and that is with some significant recovery occasioned by the investments that Congress has been willing to make in the first five bills that we passed. Even with those having had significant effect on our States and communities, we are still down 10 million jobs. And then we are also down in the intangibles. It is not just the number of cases, the number of deaths, the number of hospitalizations, the number of businesses that are closed, and the number of people who have lost jobs; it is the scale of sadness and unhappiness and the consequences that will go on for some significant period of time that we are still living under.

Here are two examples, and I could give 50, just as any Senator who stood on the floor could give 50 examples because we are all hearing this. The mental health needs of frontline healthcare workers—I had a Zoom session with doctors and nurses around the State not long ago, and the stories just break your heart.

One nurse said: You know, I am used to death. I mean, this is what I do. I have been a nurse for 20 years in this hospital, and I am sort of used to maybe one death per week on the shifts that I work. I am not used to three deaths on a shift day after day after day.

Another nurse jumped in from a different part of the State and said: That is right. Let me tell you what the hardest thing is for me.

The nurse said this: Maybe the most important thing I do as a healthcare provider is, when somebody is dying in the hospital, I escort their family into their room so that they can have some last moments together as a family sitting around the bedside and holding their hand or exchanging memories

with their parent or their spouse or a child or a sibling. You can't do that now. People dying from COVID—because of exposure risk, I can't make this place sort of a sacred place for family to say a last goodbye, so it is up to me to do it. I have to go in there, and I am wearing a mask; I can't even smile at the person. I am probably not even supposed to hold their hand, but I do anyway. And then what I do is I bring in my iPad, and I hold it a few inches from the dying person's face so that they can have an end-of-life discussion with family members who can't be there at their bedside and be there with them.

The nurses who told me this said this is really tough. It is tough to do it day after day after day and be the last person on Earth who so many people are seeing and trying to manage that really intimate and important sacred moment between a dying person and their family when they are gasping their last breath.

A third nurse then cut in and said: All those things are true. Let me tell you, for me, what is the hardest for my mental well-being in terms of doing this every day. I do what the other two have just described, and then I get done with the shift, and I am just beat, and I don't want to take that home to my family.

I don't want to take that frustration and depression home to my family, so I drive around for a while until I can kind of clear my head. Invariably, when I am driving around, I will go by someplace like a restaurant or a bar, and I will see a whole lot of people there with each other without masks on, people who think the mask thing is fake or it is a political thing, and they are making a statement by not wearing a mask and not following basic health guidelines.

After the day that I have gone through and the challenge to my own mental health in seeing this, I see that happening, and I am like: You are going to be in the hospital next week. Do you know what you are doing to yourself? Do you know what you are doing to your family? Do you know what you are doing to me? I am going to be having to hold that iPad in front of your face or maybe somebody else you are with as they talk to family.

The healthcare needs of our frontline healthcare workers who have been besieged by this pandemic—they are not going to go away the day we say we are past COVID. The challenges people have endured to be the heroes we claim them to be are not just going to immediately go away. Part of this COVID relief bill needs to be about keeping our own healers healthy.

A second example I will give quickly is housing. Thank goodness, in the COVID bills thus far, we have been able to find some bipartisan agreement to extend evictions—put a moratorium on evictions, put a moratorium on foreclosures for properties that have some Federal connection, financed through,

you know, Fannie or Freddie, or FHA. If they have a Federal nexus, we provide an eviction moratorium.

OK, that is really important, but what about when we get to the end of the moratorium? Families have big obligations that are backed up. Maybe they lost jobs or lost income. Can they come current then on their obligations when we are done with the moratorium, or will they then face eviction? After they have gone through the unimaginable of COVID and now we are past it, will they then face eviction because their resources will not be sufficient to catch them up with their backdue obligations?

It is not just the residents. What about the landlords? So many landlords of rental properties are small business owners, and they provide housing to families, and they have to pay off mortgages too. We also want them to keep the properties up, to keep them safe, to keep them habitable, to keep them as dignified places where people can live, but if rent isn't coming in to them, how can they pay off their own obligations? How can they keep up the quality of housing where people live?

I could have talked about the needs of the unemployed or the needs of people who use childcare. At one point in the summer, 40 percent of childcare institutions in this country were closed down. That makes it so hard to open our businesses. I could have talked about the tremendous needs of small businesses. Thank goodness it has been a bipartisan priority in all the bills we did in 2019 to prioritize small business assistance. These needs are intense.

There are some positive signs. Hospitalizations and cases are starting to go down even though the death toll remains high, but this challenge—we are not done with it. We are not near done with it, and that is why we have to go big, in my view, and that is why we have to do it with a sense of urgency.

I want to conclude and just say that the budget reconciliation tool that was part of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is about doing big things with a sense of urgency. I am getting asked sometimes by press, as I wander around: Should you use reconciliation, or should you try to be bipartisan?

I said: Hold on a second. Reconciliation isn't partisan. Reconciliation was a part of the Budget Control Act put in place 35 years ago, and budget reconciliation has been used for some of the most bipartisan, positive achievements of Congressmen in recent decades. CHIP, the Children's Health Insurance Program, was done with reconciliation. The earned income tax credit was done with reconciliation.

Reconciliation is a tool. You can use it in a bipartisan way or in a partisan way. It has also been used in a partisan way. The effort to undo the Affordable Care Act was done by reconciliation with no support on the Democratic side of the aisle. The tax cut bill in 2017 was done via reconciliation with no support

on the Democratic side of the aisle. But choosing the path of reconciliation is not the opposite of bipartisanship.

I so applaud President Biden and Vice President HARRIS for their earnest dialogue with our Republican colleagues, and I applaud my Republican colleagues for going to the White House and talking about what should be in this bill because as they share their priorities, they are going to shape this bill.

Without having seen the bill—I know no one has—I can make a guarantee about this bill, and I am 100 percent sure I am right about this. When this bill hits the table and the negotiation is done and before we have a final passage vote on it and we analyze what is in the bill, we are going to see so many priorities in this bill that are not just Democratic priorities but that are Republican priorities, too, things that were drawn from bills that Republicans introduced or that Republicans cosponsored with Democrats, things that were raised by Republican Senators in their dialogue with President Biden and with us. We are going to see a bill that meets the need of Americans who are suffering to do something big and to do something urgent and includes priorities that were Republican Senators' priorities, that are good for Republican voters, and that are good for all Americans.

So this is the second time I have done a floor speech where I have gone over the names of people whom I know who died of COVID. I don't want to do a third speech. I don't want to do a third speech. I think it is important to say people's names so we remember them and we honor them. But the best way we can honor them is not through a floor speech; the best way we can honor them is acting in a compassionate and prompt and significant way to ease the suffering of Americans during this most unprecedented time.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I want to say what a pleasure it is to see the Presiding Officer in the Chair and to know that, together, we have the opportunity, the great privilege, to represent the greatest State in America—the State of Colorado. And welcome to the Chamber. It is great to have you here.

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. President, I want to talk a little bit about our State. The last time I was running for office, 2016, I remember I went to Rifle, CO, which the Presiding Officer knows well, and I met there with a group of moms who were showing off the early childhood center

that was there. It was newly created, and they were extremely happy to have it because before that early childhood center was there, in order to get childcare or early childhood education for their kids, these moms were having to drive through the canyon to Glenwood Springs—about 35 miles away, I guess, or so—and then go to work and then go back and pick their kid up and bring them back. So they were very, very happy that it was there.

But at a certain point during the conversation, one of the moms looked at me, and she said: Michael, I work so I can have health insurance. And every single dollar I make goes to pay for this early childhood center so I can work—that triangle that she is trapped in because of the compression of wages in this country that is a story that millions of American families can tell about an economy that, for 50 years, has worked really well for the people at the very top but not for anybody else.

Ninety percent of the American people, basically, for 50 years, have not seen a pay increase in this country in real terms. That is terrible for them, obviously, because they can't afford health care, housing, higher education, or early childhood education. They feel like they can't live a middle-class life or, if their kids are living in poverty, they can't get their kids out of poverty.

It is a danger to our democracy because democracies do not do well when prosperity is not shared and when you have one group of people at the very top who are doing extremely well and everybody else is struggling to get by, everybody else is struggling to get into the middle class or stay in the middle class or lift their kids out of poverty. That is where we have been as a country for a long time.

We have some of the lowest mobility rates of any industrialized economy in the world, and it is taking its toll. It is taking its toll on the American dream, and that is before COVID. COVID has made matters much, much worse for families in our State—for families in urban parts of the State and rural parts of the State.

Even before COVID hit, when people would ask me—I used to be the superintendent of the Denver Public Schools—people would say: What has changed in education since you were superintendent until now, what I would tell people is mental health, mental health, mental health. That is what teachers talk about in the meetings that I have with them—the mental health of their students, the mental health of their families, and their own mental health. It comes up in every single conversation before class size, before how pitifully we pay teachers in this country. We have to confront that as a country now, too, on top of everything else.

And the economic inequality is greater. The folks who have been on the frontlines during this pandemic have had the toughest time economi-

cally of everybody. That is why I am so glad that the administration has come with the package that they have to this floor, \$1.9 trillion—\$1 trillion of which is direct aid to families and another big piece of which is to support the public health infrastructure in this country so that we can actually vaccinate people in a timely way, so we can test people in a timely way, so we can distribute PPE.

It has been shocking to see how poor the response has been from the United States, a developed country unable to contend effectively with this pandemic, and we have lost almost half a million Americans as a result.

So that investment in our public health infrastructure—in effect, the health force, like the one that KRISTEN GILLIBRAND and I have proposed—is something we desperately need if we are going to reopen this economy quickly and if we are going to reopen schools and keep them open.

There is one other piece of this I wanted to mention this morning on the floor, and that is the provision in this bill that is based on the work that I have done for many, many years with Senator SHERROD BROWN from Ohio. One bill is Bennet-Brown, and the other one is Brown-Bennet. I love both of them the same, even though the order is different.

But the President has decided to include these bills in his package. It is a dramatic increase to the child tax credit, a substantial increase to what is called the childless earned-income tax credit, so we will stop taxing working people into poverty, which is what we are doing in this country today.

With the passage of the American Family Act, this child tax credit alone, we will cut childhood poverty in the United States of America by almost 50 percent. We will cut childhood poverty for Latino kids by 60 percent, for Black kids by more than 50 percent, for kids living in Tribes by more than 60 percent without adding one bureaucrat to the Federal Government, without creating one more program. Just by taking the tax credit from \$2,000 to \$3,000, \$3,600 for kids under the age of 6, by making it fully refundable, which means that the poorest people in America who have been left out of this tax credit—23 or 25 million children—now will have the benefit of the tax credit for the first time, we will cut childhood poverty in this country by almost 50 percent. I can't think of anything that we could do that would better recognize the structural nature of the challenges that the American people are facing in this economy before COVID but, certainly, in the wake of COVID.

I hope the proposal will be able to attract bipartisan support in this Chamber, and that once we have done it, that we will make it permanent, we will make it last, and that we will imagine that we could live in a country in the United States of America that actually has eradicated childhood poverty because it is no American's choice

to be born poor. It is no child's choice to be born poor.

There are many things we can do to improve economic mobility in this country, and I think that this new administration is going to create the beginning of an era that is going to lead us to a place that, when the economy grows, it grows for everybody—not just for people at the very top—and that families can move themselves up through hard work, save something for retirement, and leave something for the next generation.

That is all anybody in this country has ever really wanted, and that hasn't been true for most Americans for a very long time. This is the beginning of change in that, and that is why this bill has my enthusiastic support.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ENERGY POLICY

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the importance of the American energy sector and my concern about President Biden's Executive orders regarding domestic energy policy.

In the first hours of the Biden administration, the President signed an Executive order revoking the Presidential permit of the Keystone XL Pipeline, a project projected to add 11,000 American jobs this year and pump \$1.6 billion in wages into our economy. The new administration's actions ceased construction work, nullified contracts issued last October to hire an estimated 7,000 union construction workers, and disappointed our Canadian ally.

It is deeply concerning that our national energy policy should take such a dramatic turn away from pro-jobs and pro-American energy independence. Americans' unemployment rate is already in a precarious situation due to the ongoing global pandemic, and I fail to see how destroying more jobs unifies our Nation.

Mississippians and Americans in the energy industry have worked tirelessly for our Nation, and in 2019 America became energy independent for the first time in 60 years. It is thanks to our energy workers that we are no longer forced to rely on foreign powers who do not wish America well.

Terminating the Keystone XL Pipeline was just the start of what we now recognize to be a concerted effort to bring down fossil fuel resources in our Nation. The administration's subsequent ban on new oil and gas leases on Federal lands will result in an estimated \$33.5 billion in lost GDP across Western States in President Biden's first term and risk over \$8.8 billion annually in conservation funding.

Oil and natural gas from Federal lands accounted for 6.4 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively, of the Nation's total production. Jobs and economic opportunity are being carelessly stripped away.

And while my State may not be burned by the Federal leasing ban as badly as Wyoming, New Mexico, and other Western States, Mississippi will certainly feel the heat from this. Mississippi has a significant energy infrastructure which provides thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars in economic output.

The Gulf of Mexico is one of the Nation's most important regions for energy resources and accounts for a large portion of our crude oil and Federal offshore natural gas production.

My State is home to the 1,443-megawatt Grand Gulf nuclear power station in Port Gibson, MS, which is the largest reactor in terms of generating capacity in the United States. We host a large petroleum refinery, a natural gas processing plant, and a liquefied natural gas terminal located along the State's Gulf of Mexico coastline.

Additionally, the Red Hills surface coal mine provides lignite coal to the Red Hills Power Plant, creating jobs and generation capacity in North Mississippi. Along with these great resources, Mississippi has growing investments in natural gas and in solar power.

Destructive policies that make fuel sources more difficult to obtain could greatly harm economic growth and raise the cost of energy prices, which will ultimately harm low-income families and many small businesses, not just in Mississippi but across the entire Nation.

My concerns are not based on any objections to green or renewable energy sources. I believe the American people want balanced national energy policies that promote growth and price stability. However, the early actions of the Biden administration are cause for concern and not a source of unity. They signal a troubling willingness to sacrifice strategic industries that are important to our economy and for the jobs that they provide.

This body should take into consideration important legislation such as the POWER Act and the Conservation Funding Protection Act, which would allow Congress to enact responsible energy policies and move away from policies landed in executive edits.

During a time when America's energy businesses are seeking recovery from this global pandemic, losing precious jobs that keep the lights on for the constituents and feed their families cannot and should not be the route this administration is taking.

TRIBUTE TO SARAH THOMAS

Mr. President, now on a more positive note, I would like to speak on a separate and special matter.

As Americans and people around the world settle in front of their televisions this Sunday to watch the 55th

annual Super Bowl, they will be tuning in to a historic event. I am not speaking about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the game or Tom Brady's record Super Bowl appearances. Instead, I am focused on the history that will be made by an exceptional woman from Mississippi, my good friend Sarah Thomas.

Sarah Thomas, a native of Pascagoula, MS, will go down in sports history on Sunday as the first woman to officiate the Super Bowl.

Sarah has always had a passion for athletics. She made a name for herself in high school sports. She became an Academic All-American in basketball at the University of Mobile, where she amassed a career record of 779 points, 441 rebounds, 108 assists, and 192 steals—accomplishments that illustrate her determination to perform at the highest levels.

While the news of a female officiant for the Super Bowl is a historic first, Sarah is no stranger to making history. Following college, Sarah's attention shifted to football—namely, officiating games. She quickly earned a reputation as an elite referee while officiating high school games.

Sarah became the first woman to officiate a Division 1A high school game in Mississippi. Sarah continued to do so well in her craft that it caught the attention of renowned NFL official Gerry Austin, who invited her to an officials' camp. Here again, Sarah's talents proved impressive, and she soon became the first woman to officiate a college football game and the first woman to officiate a college bowl game.

The NFL hired Sarah as its first female official in 2015, and in 2019 she became the first woman to officiate an NFL playoff game.

To me and many others, Sarah's selection to officiate at Super Bowl LV is just a natural progression for a talented professional. I can assure you, anyone who knows Sarah as I do will not be surprised by her successful career.

Sarah—a mother, a career woman—has all the qualities I imagine the NFL wants in a good official: smart, confident, decisive, reliable, and committed.

My State of Mississippi is extremely proud of Sarah Thomas, and we look forward to watching her latest history-making appearance at the Super Bowl.

And to Sarah's children—these precious children: Bridley, Brady, and Bailey—congratulations to you on this historic achievement, and you can be so proud of your mother.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

BUDGET RECONCILIATION

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, this week, the Senate is engaged in what I personally believe to be a disappointing exercise of, really, partisan political power at the expense of American taxpayers.

When it became clear that the Senate was going to be split 50-50—by the way, it doesn't get closer than that—there was a moment of hope, I think, on both sides that this would be the opportunity that we would all have to really begin to seek ways to find how we could work together and not have any 50-50 votes and not keep the Vice President busy in breaking ties on votes. So far, that hope appears to be a little bit short-lived.

We are supposedly voting to pass a budget right now that expresses the priorities of the Congress on how limited tax dollars should be allocated. Now, you don't have to be a genius to figure out that passing a budget—October, November, December—4 months into the calendar of the budget year probably isn't, technically, just to determine how you are going to allocate limited tax dollars. Frankly, there seems to be very little discussion in this budget about limited tax dollars. What we are really doing here is passing a budget that allows us to set up what, I think, is an ill-advised, partisan moment, where one side believes it can do whatever it wants to without the other side.

President Biden, when campaigning, said over and over again that he wanted to work with Republicans. I actually believe that is true. In his inaugural address, he said: "We have never ever, ever, ever failed in America when we've acted together." Now, the inaugural address was only a few days ago. Here we are, 2 weeks later, and the President and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have decided to go forward, and the only way to go forward is to go forward their way. If that happens to be the way forward, it is going to be a long 4 years, and for the majority, it might be a pretty quick 2 years because I don't think that this is the message that people sent on election day—that they wanted one side to be able to do whatever it wanted to do. We have the narrowest House majority in about 150 years, and the Senate majority—again, I will say—couldn't be closer than it is.

We haven't finished taking down the platform from the inauguration, and our colleagues are already forcing a one-sided endgame. Now, I would suggest that the endgame in this case really just sets the stage for the rest of the time we are going to be trying to work together, and I think we will look back and find out it didn't set the stage in a helpful way.

The plan is to muscle through a really partisan \$1.9 trillion package that claims to be about COVID relief but covers really a number of totally unrelated things.

People have talked a lot about the fact that the minimum wage is there and whether it would meet the standard of reconciliation.

We haven't talked very much about the fact that the education money in the proposal that we are looking at for reconciliation doesn't include private

schools, even private parochial schools. It doesn't include the schools that more than any other have done their best to stay open during the pandemic. It really breaks a pattern of recent years for all schools and post-World War II for higher education to where public schools was not the defining thing. The defining thing was, if you could qualify for government assistance, you were able to take it to any accredited institution that you wanted to.

Clean energy is in the COVID relief package. COVID relief is different from clean energy. It is certainly a debate worth having, but let's not suggest that it is COVID relief when it is not.

If one-half of the Senate is determined to impose its will on the other half without even working to find a real path forward, I think that is an unfortunate sign.

Democrats have said there is an urgent need for this COVID relief—so urgent we can't wait to have a real debate. You know, we just passed \$900 billion in relief. Now we are beginning to talk about such big numbers here that suddenly \$900 billion is sort of passed away as, well, that is not nearly enough. But the truth is, the \$900 billion bill was just signed into law December 27. That was 5 weeks ago—\$900 billion. Most of that money remains unspent, and suddenly we want to spend another \$1.9 trillion. That is an aggressive pace even by the standards of some of my friends in the other half of this Chamber or the other half of Congress.

It really in so many ways is simply too soon to really know exactly what we need next. We haven't taken the time yet to get the other money out of the door. We haven't taken the time to see how it is going and whether the policies we planned are the policies that really work. We haven't taken the time to decide what else we might need to do.

But here is what we have done already: We have provided \$8.75 billion to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for vaccine distribution. So far, they have released \$3 billion of that money. So we are rushing with billions more when 5.75 of that 8.75 amount of money for vaccine distribution hasn't been released yet. With nearly \$6 billion left in that fund, how do we know exactly how it is working or exactly how much we need? We seem to be sure that what we have isn't enough. I am not sure we even know that yet. But I have been an advocate in every one of the bills we have done for money for distribution of the vaccine, and I would love to see how the money that is out there works.

We need to be thinking about what to do next, but there was a time when debate was part of the Senate. Debate was very much part of the Senate when President Biden served in it. It should be part of the Senate now.

Frankly, if we debated and figured out a bipartisan plan, we would get

that done quicker than reconciliation. It is going to be several weeks before we can have the vote that we could have had to provide part of this money right now. A significant amount of this money is agreed to, particularly the amount that does relate to vaccine purchase and vaccine distribution. The parts that relate to testing, the parts that relate to getting kids back to school—that could all be available in a couple of weeks. But it won't be a couple of weeks when we go through this process of reconciliation that I think my friends on the other side will find out is harder to do than they thought and substantially harder to do in a 50-50 Senate than it would be anywhere else.

You know, in December, we provided \$82 billion for schools and for education. Elementary schools that were supposed to get almost \$70 billion of that money to reopen haven't reopened. Many of them haven't had a chance to spend the money. In fact, many of the K-12 schools haven't even spent all the money they got in April. So money from April not yet being spent, and we are rushing to decide how much more money they need right now in these last few weeks of the school year.

Last week, Dr. Fauci said in an interview that it was the goal of President Biden to get K-8 students back to school in the next 100 days, but at another event that same day, he said—maybe as truthfully as you could possibly be—it might not work out that way. We need to be really committed to getting kids back to school.

Now, there are more than a million people who have lost their jobs in education at the State and local level since the pandemic started. That is often given as the reason we need more State and local money. But many of that million-person number were the busdrivers, the cafeteria workers, the coaches, the support staff who, frankly—if you are not going to school, most districts have decided they shouldn't be paying that staff who is not part of what the school is doing right now. Those losses are not about loss of revenue; they are really about the loss of in-person school.

You know, I have served as the chairman of the Labor, Health, and Education Subcommittee in Appropriations. I am now the top Republican in that 50-50 committee. Last year, our subcommittee provided funding for schools that would help them address the pandemic and reopen. We provided money to develop and distribute vaccines and treatments. We provided money to continue critical funding for programs to address substance abuse and mental health and suicide and things that have been a real problem for an isolated, pandemic-bound population.

We need to do all of those things. I am more than happy to be part of that discussion. I want to help meet these

challenges. I have hope the administration understands that. I believe my colleagues on the other side of the aisle understand that. But we need to be sure that we know what we are doing before we commit another \$1.9 trillion, as if that money is really—I am hearing occasionally—not nearly enough. Two trillion more dollars after five bipartisan bills that produced real results, just kind of out of hand not nearly enough?

Now, that is easier to say because virtually nobody in this Chamber or in the country, including me, really has a concept of how much money \$1.9 trillion is. So it is easy to say “Well, it should be 2.9 or 3.9” or “Whatever it is, it is not enough” because we really, I don’t think, have a sense of how much it is.

We have had real success in developing vaccines. We need to have more success in getting out those vaccines.

I have not seen the administration or my colleagues on the other side of the aisle make the case yet as to why we need to spend the amount of money they are talking about spending. I have not seen anyone make the case of why it is good to start off this administration and this term of Congress in the most partisan, one-sided way possible before we have really had a chance to talk this out.

There are a lot of things here we agree on. There are a lot of things here that could be improved around the margins, but you have to have the willingness to talk about that before it goes forward.

I was glad to see the White House accepted the offer of 10 of our Republican colleagues to at least meet and talk about some bipartisan issues, but the unwillingness of the Democratic leader here to slow down this process made it clear that, really, there may not be that much interest in really trying to find a solution, but at least there was some interest in talking about trying to work together.

Bipartisanship is not something you do just for show. Compromise is not “my way or the highway.” Unity is not telling everyone else that the only option is to accept your side of the argument.

I hope my colleagues think better of this bipartisan exercise, come to the table, and explain what we really need and why we need it. If they don’t, I hope we can still figure out how to recover and move forward in the only way a 50-50 Senate can move forward, and that is working every day to find things that more than 50 Members—and I would hope substantially more than 50 Members—of the U.S. Senate agree on and send those to the President and get our work done.

I yield the floor.

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

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, on January 20, I joined my colleagues on the front steps of the Capitol for the

inauguration of our 46th President, Joe Biden. At a time when divisions run deep within our country, I thought President Biden’s call for unity, where he pledged to be a President for all Americans, struck just the right tone.

As my Democratic colleagues in this body can attest to, I am always willing to work with anyone—Republicans, Democrats and Independents—on issues that will improve the lives of my fellow Iowans and all Americans. Sadly, the actions we have seen in the first few days of this administration do not seem to honor the promise President Biden made to Americans throughout his campaign and again on Inauguration Day.

In just 2 weeks, the President has already signed over 25 Executive orders, that is a significantly more amount than any President in recent history in a short amount of time. Let’s be clear, folks. He is not just breaking norms, he is obliterating them. Even the New York Times editorial board called on him to “Ease up on the Executive Actions.” And they are not wrong, folks. That is something that I don’t say very often.

Now, I fully understand that the power of Executive order is often unpopular when your party does not control the White House, but when you set out to be a “unifier-in-chief,” which is something we hoped President Biden would be, one would hope that the actions you take would unify or at least be a little more mainstream.

The reality is, that has just not been the case. What the new President has done in just 2 weeks on the job is show us his true colors and his desire to appease the more radical wing of his party. It is disheartening for someone who believes that the way we should be working together is a bipartisan path.

We have already seen disastrous decisions harmful to American businesses and workers—decisions that resemble the likes of the radical Green New Deal.

Keeping our air and water clean and protecting our environment for generations to come are shared concerns of every Iowan and all Americans. But on day one, as many predicted he would do at some point during his tenure, President Biden issued a harsh punishment for American businesses by rejoining the Paris climate agreement. This agreement saddles hard-working folks with overburdensome government regulations, all while letting one of the world’s biggest polluters, Communist China, completely off the hook. Instead of inhibiting economic growth, we should be focused on reducing our emissions and meeting our energy needs through market-driven, innovative solutions.

Iowa actually leads the way in creating renewable energy sources, from wind and solar to biodiesel and ethanol, but we haven’t done it through heavyhanded government mandates.

The President has also raised concerns for folks in my home State of

Iowa who work hard to grow and produce clean ethanol and biodiesel with his recent action to begin transitioning Federal Government vehicles to electric vehicles.

Ethanol and biodiesel are actually cleaner choices of fuel for folks at the pump. A recent study found that greenhouse gas emissions from corn ethanol are 46 percent lower than gasoline. At the same time, renewable fuels provide for the livelihoods of folks across the heartland.

It is critical we continue to invest in our biofuel industry, not move away from it. That is why I urge President Biden not to give in to the misguided political demands of the left. Change course and, instead, promote the adoption of higher biofuel blends and invest in expanding biofuel infrastructure.

On the same day he got us back into the Paris climate accord, President Biden unilaterally canceled the Keystone XL Pipeline, destroying thousands of jobs during a pandemic when millions of hard-working Americans are already struggling to make ends meet. Even Canada’s Prime Minister, one of our top allies and closest trade partners, expressed his disappointment in the decision.

Unfortunately, the Green New Deal lite is not the only policy of the liberal left the Biden administration has already chosen to implement. As many Iowans know, I have long been working to pass Sarah’s Law, my bill in honor of Sarah Root, a 21-year-old Iowan who was tragically struck and killed by Edwin Mejia, who entered the country illegally and was driving drunk—three times the legal limit.

While Mejia was initially detained by local law enforcement and faced State charges of motor vehicle homicide, a loophole in immigration policy under the Obama-Biden administration allowed him to post bond, disappear, and escape justice.

Sarah’s Law would close that loophole and require U.S. Customs and Immigration Enforcement to take custody of an illegal immigrant who is charged with a crime resulting in the death or serious bodily injury of another person. It is common sense, folks, and it would prevent tragedies like what happened to the Root family from ever happening again.

The Trump administration was successful in implementing parts of this important legislation. But as many expected, the Biden administration is already working to roll back immigration enforcement. That is why, last week, I reintroduced Sarah’s Law with the support of 19 of my colleagues—more than ever before—and I am going to keep fighting to get this bill across the finish line.

If the November elections taught us anything, it is that the American people want us to work together. They elected a 50-50 Senate and a slim majority in the House of Representatives.

So, Mr. President, it is time the Biden administration follows its own advice.

I am an eternal optimist, and I believe we can come together and truly deliver for all Americans, but I need my colleagues across the aisle and our new President to do the same so that his calls for unity don't fall on deaf ears.

MARCH FOR LIFE AND ABORTION

Madam President, on another topic, we did have the March for Life this past week. So I want to begin today by recognizing the grassroots advocates of our pro-life movement.

Last Friday, thousands of Americans and many Iowans joined in this year's virtual March for Life. These folks are the ones who actively serve our vulnerable women and families who need support in order to choose life. These hard-working Americans are the ones who are on the ground, changing hearts and minds all year long.

Even though things looked a lot of different for this year's event, I have no doubt that our grassroots pro-life movement will continue to grow in communities all across the country, thanks to these inspiring folks who understand that protecting life is not just a political issue for debate.

In DC, lawmakers and executive branch bureaucrats get easily trapped into looking at abortion as just another issue. But that mindset, even from the pro-life perspective, is a dehumanized approach. I challenge my friends and colleagues on both sides of the aisle to instead approach the sanctity of human life as more than just a policy issue.

Surely, the challenges of 2020 reminded us how very precious life is, taking to heart that we must cherish life—all life at all stages. If we devalue life in the womb, then we are only setting the groundwork for diminishing human worth and value at every other stage of life.

This mindset is why I approach the duty to protect life with steadfast determination. And it is why I know preserving life is a cause that can and should bring us together.

President Biden and his administration have clearly stated their goal is to unify our country, but the recent policy changes and Executive actions surrounding the abortion issue have certainly signaled a different message to many Americans.

There was a time when the most basic policy stance was that taxpayer dollars should not support the abortion industry. It was a bipartisan, non-controversial stance—one that many of my Democratic colleagues used to hold. But the abortion lobby has moved the goalpost so far down the field by making commonsense safety regulations on abortion absolutely untouchable; whereas, my pro-life colleagues and I have always been willing to meet in the middle. Think about it.

I believe life begins long before 5 months in the womb, but we know many colleagues feel differently. So Senator GRAHAM has repeatedly brought the Pain-Capable Unborn Child

Protection Act forward each Congress in the hopes that protecting our most vulnerable from painful death at the 5-month mark of pregnancy would be a unifying and humanitarian cause.

Sadly, that has not been the case. We had an estimated 143 babies who died between 2003 and 2014 after surviving abortion attempts. This shows the current law obviously needs to be strengthened there, which is why Senator SASSE brought forward the Born Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act—but, no, even that bar was too high.

Last year, Senator COTTON and I first introduced a bill that would ensure we have complete and accurate abortion-related data from every State. Wouldn't a full picture of the abortion landscape in our country be knowledge that any lawmaker would want in order to make informed and responsible decisions? And when it comes to ensuring women are treated with dignity and respect as patients, I will be introducing the Informed Consent Act to solidify this commonsense cause.

My colleagues may recall a whistleblower report from September 2020, claiming that hysterectomies and other sterilization procedures were being performed on immigrant women held at the Irwin County Detention Center in Georgia without their consent.

As it turns out, a sterilization or abortion procedure that occurs without informed consent from the patient is not already established as a crime in our Federal Code. My House colleague, Congressman CHRIS SMITH, and I are introducing this legislation to strengthen the law here. Surely, this is another baseline that we can find common ground on. I welcome my pro-choice colleagues to join us in this effort and take a step toward unity.

I believe once you focus the heart and mind to approach life as more than just a policy issue, you will find that preserving life promotes unity.

If you really look at how our culture is shifting, life is winning. At the State level, nearly 60 life-affirming laws were enacted across the country in 2019. The vast majority of Americans agree that Federal tax dollars should not be used to support the abortion industry.

So, folks, we do have common ground to stand on going into this new Congress. Protecting life brings us together, so we must stand up for the most vulnerable. We will be a stronger nation for it.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, yesterday, I had the opportunity to speak with a group about the legislative priorities for this upcoming Congress. I know the Presiding Officer and I are two Members of the Senate who like talking to the people we represent and doing that as much as we possibly can. I always try to cover as much

ground as I can when I am visiting with a group.

But what has struck me recently, and this was true yesterday, is that the conversation really started to center around our national security—protecting this Nation—and people seem to have defending this country on their brain—standing up for America.

Some of the things that come up are what they have noticed since November. You have individuals who are now a part of the new administration working hard to try to erase every trace of the Trump era, even the successes—legislation, many times, that moved forward and things that were done on a bipartisan basis.

Part of the problem that people are beginning to have is that President Biden signed off on more day 1 Executive orders and actions than any President in recent memory. Indeed, I think you would have to go back to the time of Ronald Reagan and combine all of those day 1 Executive orders and actions to equal what President Biden has done.

I have a tendency to say they kind of lost the ability to keep track of them because there are so many. They are numerous—every single day—and this has people very unsettled. They see this strategy, and they think this is oddly familiar. Their most powerful leaders are treating policymaking like it is some kind of graduate seminar—all about theories and not about consequences and not about concrete outcomes, at least not as far as Washington is concerned.

The message flowing from the White House hasn't helped ease their concerns. You see, the administration has given the impression that when it comes to national security policy, they are going to exercise strategic patience when engaging with our adversaries. And I will tell you this: Tennesseans back home might not know all the details of what is in store, but they know that the tone has changed, and they don't like what they are hearing.

When strategic patience failed to yield results during the President Obama administration, analysts dubbed this tactic as strategic passivity, and I believe that is a very apt description because at the heart of strategic patience is the belief that the status quo, while less than ideal, is better than many possible consequences of taking an action.

It is a dangerous posture, especially when applied to powerful adversaries like China that are positioning themselves for global dominance. In fact, our regional allies in Japan and the Philippines immediately expressed concern at the idea that the United States of America would embrace such a tactic.

For the past few decades, they have had a front row seat for the rise of Chinese influence. They watched as China grew from a struggling regional player into our most significant competitor in every domain. It is important to realize that we allowed that evolution in

the hopes that China's transition into a developed nation would foster within its leaders a sense of global responsibility. This approach failed, and now China is a major international player intent—intent—on global domination.

I can tell you that officials in Beijing are not taking a passive approach in their effort to surpass us. Through their Belt and Road Initiative, the Chinese Communist Party has bought or extorted control over the economies of some of the most strategically important nations on the planet. Until recently, their grasp on global supply chains flew well under the radar.

But we can no longer ignore the negative consequences of Beijing's control over access to active pharmaceutical ingredients and prescription drugs to medical devices, natural resources, telecommunications equipment, and, even more, defense materials. Where they couldn't buy influence, the Chinese Communist Party seized it. If they could not buy it, they seized it. They took it outright by reducing themselves to intellectual property theft and money laundering schemes and, more subtly, by installing Confucius Institutes in American classrooms and universities and putting Chinese Communist Party spies on those university campuses in research positions.

Beijing is just as brash militarily. Chinese aggression and violence in the Indo-Pacific threatens regional stability in defiance of basic global norms, rulings offered by international bodies, and showings of strength from Western military players. The Chinese Communist Party has leveraged all of this against the most powerful nations in the Western world, and their belligerence has paid off.

Even when, time and again, news breaks of some human rights horror in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, or Tibet, global leaders hit the brakes on their rebuke of human rights violations because it could draw economic consequences.

The term "strategic patience" had been used by now-Secretary Austin prior to his confirmation. We discussed that, both privately and during his recent confirmation hearing, and I am confident he knows how important it is to check Chinese aggression now—right now—before it is too late.

However, the general language used by the Biden administration officials in press conferences and other settings reflects former President Obama's liberal theories rather than concrete policies. Now, to be clear, I think I can speak for everyone here when I say that we are willing to work with the administration on this, but the threat from China isn't merely theoretical, and I hope I have made it clear that we here in the Senate aren't prepared to treat it like it is.

For decades, Chinese Communist Party officials have been successful in using China's modernized economy to distract from the threat their aggressive tactics pose to the international

order. The fact is, the concept of strategic patience simply does not apply to Beijing.

The CCP's influence grows by the day and far too quickly to be contained by a cautious wait-and-see attitude. We did wait. We tried. It did not work. We know it did not work. We see the entanglements and the risk of simply poking at those knots and hoping they will resolve themselves. Instead, we need to take a great power competition-tailored approach right up to the CCP's front door and craft policy and budget priorities to match.

To those who would still embrace the kind of restraint the White House seems to have endorsed, I would ask: What about the status quo looks sustainable to you when you are dealing with the aggressiveness of the Chinese Communist Party?

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, 2 weeks ago, I heard these words:

History, faith, and reason show the way, the way of unity. We can see each other not as adversaries but as neighbors. We can treat each other with dignity and respect. We can join forces, stop the shouting, and lower the temperature. For without unity, there is no peace, only bitterness and fury.

President Biden's inaugural address had some pretty glowing terms. I am grateful to hear statements about unity. The challenge now is to actually live that out and see that actually done, because while those words are beautiful, over the past 2 weeks, there have been almost two dozen hyperpartisan Executive orders that have come out of the White House, and there doesn't seem to be a push toward actual bipartisan unity here on this floor.

In fact, in the first 10 days of the Biden administration, he has signed more Executive orders than the last four Presidents combined in their first 10 days. President Clinton signed 2; President Bush signed 2; Donald Trump signed 7; President Obama signed 9; and Joe Biden, in the first 10 days, signed 22 Executive orders—22. And some of those Executive orders seem to be purely spiteful, just to say: President Trump put this in, so it must be bad.

Let me give you an example. The Trump administration required, through an Executive order, every Agency to compile all their guidance documents into one place so that small business owners and people who work in small businesses could find the Federal requirements from each Agency in one spot. They didn't have to hunt all over the place to be able to find their Federal requirements. Now, that

doesn't seem like a partisan statement. That just seems like good government. But in the first 10 days of President Biden's term, he got rid of that good guidance piece and said: No, Federal agencies can go back to playing hide and seek with their rules again, and small business owners will just have to figure out where it is. There won't be one place in each agency to find guidance.

Why would you do that, other than just, if Trump did it, it must be bad?

Listen, we have to find ways to actually live unity and to be able to do what is best for the American people. We live in a constitutional system. We have more than 300 million people. We have great disagreements on policies, but we come together to work them out.

During 2020, in a time of divided government, this body, the House of Representatives, and the White House passed five different COVID relief bills, all with strong bipartisan majorities. We passed all 12 appropriation bills with strong bipartisan majorities. I didn't agree with everything on every one of those bills, but we worked together to be able to resolve it. And now, suddenly, it has become a "we don't want to talk across the aisle anymore," literally 2 weeks after saying: Do you know what we need as a country? Unity.

Two weeks later it is: How do we cram through something on a straight partisan vote? How do we block out all Republican voices from the entire country and make sure their voices are not heard?

Does that feel like unity, 2 weeks into a Presidency?

Ten of my Republican colleagues sat down with President Biden. We appreciate his time, and he gave 2 hours of his time to listen.

He has proposed \$1.9 trillion in additional spending the very first day on COVID—\$1.9 trillion. This is only a few weeks after we just passed almost a trillion-dollar package dealing with COVID. Literally, two-thirds of that trillion-dollar package has not even gone out the door yet, has not even been spent, has not even been allocated.

There are billions and billions of dollars still unallocated for vaccines, for testing, for schools—all kinds of different things that we allocated in December—and it is already like: That is not enough. We need more.

Literally, the CDC and the NIH have billions of dollars unallocated right now from previous bills that have already been sent. And when my team contacted the White House team and said, "Hey, we see this big proposal; can you tell me what these dollars are allocated for?" their response was: It is an emergency. We need a big package.

They literally couldn't tell us what the money would be spent for.

Now, I have to tell you, this is not just a partisan issue for me. I asked the

exact same thing of the Trump administration. When they made a big proposal, I went back to them with the exact same question: What is this money to be used for? They couldn't answer it. So I continued to press for months until we got an answer, until we got a right amount. That seems like a reasonable thing for us to do, regardless of who is in the White House, to say: This is the American people's money. And, in this case, none of it is actually money that is allocated. All of it is borrowed.

So before we spend a dime of money that we borrow from China, we should probably know what it is actually for. In the \$1.9 trillion package proposal, there is even a section in it that is a \$50 billion fund to spend for needs, however the administration wanted to fill that blank in—\$50 billion. No, thank you. We have a basic responsibility to be able to ask questions on this.

If the reports are accurate, when 10 Republican Senators sat down with the White House to talk about a different proposal to be more targeted toward the actual needs right now, if the reports are correct—I wasn't there at the time, but if the reports are correct—every time a proposal came up, some of the President's team sitting against the wall facing the President would shake their head to signal the answer to President Biden: Say no to that one as well.

We have to find a way to be able to actually work things out. Why is this so difficult when we did it five times with a divided government last year? And now the focus is that we can no longer talk to Republicans. Where did the unity go?

Some of these Executive orders require a lot more attention and a lot more conversation instead of just imposing things on the American people because that makes a difficult situation worse.

On his first day in office, President Biden dismantled the title IX protections for women and imposed new gender identity requirements. Now, I agree with President Biden, every person should be treated with dignity and respect. But I also believe that extending respect and dignity means being honest about scientific and biological realities of sex and the differences between men and women.

All people—all people—should be afforded equal opportunity, but that also includes women and girls. Title IX was put into place to make sure that we had equal opportunity for women and girls in all areas. And under the guise of “preventing discrimination,” suddenly now women and girls are being discriminated against.

President Biden's Executive order to “prevent discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity” is now a mandate to force school districts to allow biological boys to compete against biological girls in high school sports. You might think: What is the big deal about that? Well,

in Connecticut, two high school athletes who were born male, but now identify as female, won 15 women's championship titles that were once held by girls—in fact, 9 different girls. Those titles are gone from those girls. Female athletes are losing medals, podium spots, and chances for scholarships, or chances to play on a team with their peers.

Every person should be respected in our Nation, but there is a reason that title IX was created. This should demand more conversation in this body, not trying to impose it in an Executive order. Americans are not united in this issue. We are united that people should be respected and have every opportunity, but don't run over one group to be able to provide special status to another group.

I was disappointed, but not surprised, when there was an Executive order that was released on the issue of abortion—in fact, multiple Executive orders—on the week of the 48th anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*.

For unity, President Biden gave the ironically titled “Memorandum on Protecting Women's Health At Home and Abroad”—once again, message. It is a good message, but it falls short of a standard about unity.

According to the most recent Marist poll, 77 percent of Americans oppose using taxpayer dollars to support abortion in other countries. Yet under the guise of unity, we are now spending money overseas on promoting and providing abortion. At a time when we have record debts and deficits, the Biden administration made one of its first priorities in the very first week to take some of the dollars that we do have and spend it to promote and provide abortion overseas in other countries. That is our foreign aid now.

As if funding abortion providers at home and abroad wasn't enough, the memo also directs the United States to withdraw from the historic Geneva Consensus Declarations. Thirty-five nations have agreed to four basic pillars. These are the four pillars that we just withdrew from: pillar No. 1, better health for women; pillar No. 2, the preservation of human life; pillar No. 3, strengthening of family as the foundational unit of society; and, pillar No. 4, protecting every nation's national sovereignty in global politics. That was so controversial that the Biden administration withdrew from that with 35 other countries.

Ironically enough, while President Biden pulled out of that treaty protecting women's health, he actually installed us deeper into a treaty with Russia. In his first week in office, President Biden agreed to a straight extension for 5 years of the outdated New START Treaty with Russia. The treaty was supposed to manage the proliferation of nuclear weapons between the United States and Russia, the two big superpowers, but it was written so long ago and is so out of date that it completely leaves out other superpowers, like China.

So while Russia has to mind an agreement, China continues to accelerate. The current status is that China will double its nuclear stockpile in the next decade, but they are not even in this treaty.

In addition to that, multiple areas are not even addressed in this New Start Treaty. That is why there was such a push in the previous administration to renegotiate it, because the New Start Treaty doesn't even include Russian weapons like “air-delivered ballistic missiles, nuclear powered underwater drones, hypersonic glide vehicles,” and “Nonstrategic nuclear weapons.” They were not even included. So even under this agreement, Russia can accelerate in those areas and say they are still meeting the agreement. And President Biden just extended it for 5 more years and said: We are not going to negotiate it for 5 more years. Let's just keep going.

The shift has moved from stopping nuclear proliferation to dealing with climate change. Why can't we do both? Why can't we pay attention to the environmental issues of our globe but also pay attention to the issue of nuclear proliferation? It is not like this is going away. It hasn't.

President Biden also took several issues on immigration, specifically border security. Right after the inauguration, speaking on unity, he puts out an Executive order with bizarre doublespeak in it that stated this: “The United States is a country with borders and with laws that must be enforced.” But the order itself after that literally put a 100-day moratorium on all deportations. It is like: We need to enforce our laws. And then the first step of it was that for 100 days we are not going to actually enforce our laws.

Now, this is not just some crazy piece here. The 100-day moratorium for deportations included individuals who are listed as criminal aliens. It also included people who had what is called a final order of removal from a court. That means that they have gone through every appeal in our court system here and a court has said: No, you do not qualify to be here legally. They have ordered them removed from the country. President Biden said no, we actually want them to be able to stay, even after a court order.

There is this great myth that ICE is roaming through cities in America just rounding people up. The fact is, in 92 percent of ICE enforcement and removal operations, those individuals have a criminal conviction or a pending criminal charge—92 percent. But President Biden immediately put a 100-day moratorium on it and said: Those individuals don't need to be deported. We will think about it for 100 days.

Now, thankfully, a Federal court has already stepped in and stopped that. Their statement was that this moratorium has—this is the quote from the Federal court—“no reasonable justification.” I agree. That is not enforcing our laws. That is not engaging in bipartisan unity.

The vast majority of Americans want legal immigration. The vast majority of Americans also believe that if someone has committed a crime in our country and they are not legally in our country, they should be deported. But the message that is being sent out is that those individuals won't.

As odd as it may seem, on January 26, President Biden instituted a travel ban from Brazil, the United Kingdom, Ireland, most of the EU, from South Africa, and said: Those folks can't come because of COVID threat. But at the same time he said he wants to evaluate title 42, which may allow people to come into the United States from Mexico, and do catch-and-release again here in the United States. So at the same time saying that business travelers from all over the world really don't need to come because of COVID threat, they are also looking at our southern border and saying: Yeah, but people coming from South America, Central America, they may be OK to come into the country and then be released while there is still a hearing pending.

May I remind this body, in the past year we have lost 21 people from the Department of Homeland Security along our southern border. Twenty-one agents and officers have died from COVID exposure while interacting with people coming from South America and Central America.

Why in the world do you close down the borders to business travelers and then start talking about opening them up to people not legally crossing the border? This is not the America we are looking for.

I had a lot of people in my State who were shocked, in the first days of the Biden administration, when he stopped the Keystone Pipeline and then he stopped all energy exploration on Federal lands. Those are jobs in my State. As President Biden likes to talk about, those are union jobs that are all over the country.

Thousands of people lost their jobs on day one of the Biden administration with a unilateral declaration: We are not going to do energy exploration, and we are not going to complete this pipeline.

What does that mean? That means to the Federal taxpayer, royalties are down because they are not gaining royalties off of the use of that land, so the taxpayer loses. That means jobs are down all over the country, especially in the west. And that means prices will go up for the consumer.

We are not running all on electricity right now. We are still running on oil and gas for the vast majority of our vehicles. And while I am all for multiple, different types of energy, that is not what is happening right now.

We should address this. We should work for unity. But right now, we are not even having dialogue. We are not even included in the conversation. If we are going to have unity, we have to talk about the hard issues and actually

come to a decision on how we are going to resolve those.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, first I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma, who has such a good insight into the impact of the Executive orders of the Biden administration on his State, very similar to my State. The concerns that he heard at home over the last 2 weeks are identical to the ones that I have heard in Wyoming the last 2 weekends.

It is day 15 today of the Biden administration, and on day 1, President Biden—and we listened as he spoke—promised to usher in a new era of bipartisanship, he said, and healing. Well, within his inaugural address, he said the words: “With unity, we can do great things.”

The Senator from Oklahoma and I agreed with the President and the words that he spoke on inaugural day, but here we are just 2 weeks later, and it seems to me it was all just talk. So far, we haven't seen much bipartisanship from the Biden administration. President Biden has already issued more than 45 Executive actions, and that is more Executive actions in the first 2 weeks than Presidents Trump, Obama, Bush, and Clinton in their beginnings in office.

It is interesting because, as President Biden was rolling out one Executive order after another, even the liberal New York Times, which endorsed President Biden, had this lead headline. And this was Thursday, January 28, so this was a full week ago. It says: Ease up on Executive orders. The New York Times to President Biden: Ease up on Executive orders. When the New York Times has to call President Biden out on Executive overreach, you know that President Biden has abandoned the promises that he made during the campaign and that he made to us on inaugural day.

To just kind of go into the editorial and what they wrote, they said: “Ease Up on the Executive actions, Joe.” They said: “[T]his is no way to make law.” They said: “These directives . . . are a flawed substitute for legislation.”

That is what we see the Biden administration adopting, a flawed substitute, as they say, for legislation.

They go on to say that on the campaign trail, President Biden touted his skills at making compromise. I saw that when I served with him in the Senate—before the Presiding Officer got here, but he and I served together in this body. I was on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which he chaired. He does have a history and a skill at finding compromise.

The New York Times went on to say that President “Biden's legacy will depend on his ability to hammer out agreements with Congress.” That is why we have three branches of government—the executive branch, the legis-

lative branch, and the judiciary branch; all of the branches of government—and, as they say, the legacy will depend on his ability to hammer out agreements with Congress.

The problem isn't just how many Executive orders are being issued, as my friend and colleague from Oklahoma said; it is what is in them.

President Biden has already launched a full-scale attack on American energy. To me, this is the whole Green New Deal dressed up as Executive orders. In fact, a Congresswoman from Michigan who is part of the squad has been actually boasting about it. She said the principles and the values in the Green New Deal are in the Executive orders by President Biden. She went on to say that the Green New Deal pushed the President toward a much more aggressive approach.

I think her statement is accurate. President Biden has already shut down the Keystone Pipeline. He drew a big target on the back of American energy, and then he pulled the trigger, killed the Keystone Pipeline. Hundreds of American workers have already received pink slips. Thousands more will do so. And that will be soon. President Biden banned new oil and gas leases on Federal lands. Half of my State is Federal land, so we know how this works. If this President also keeps his promise to ban fracking, this could lead to a total of millions of Americans losing jobs over the next couple of years.

At a time when 10 million Americans are already unemployed, these figures are shocking. Yet Democrats aren't stopping there. Last week, the Democratic leader came to the floor, and he urged President Biden to go even further, to do even more—much more than was criticized by the New York Times. He said President Biden should declare a national emergency because of climate change—a national emergency, he said, the leader of the Democratic Party, on the floor of the U.S. Senate. Leader SCHUMER is admitting that this radical environmental agenda doesn't have bipartisan support. It doesn't seem to even have Presidential support to that level, but that is what Senator SCHUMER is calling for.

Apparently, Senator SCHUMER isn't just wanting to outsource energy jobs; he seems to want to outsource the work of the U.S. Senate as well. That is not what the American people sent us here to do. They didn't send us here to stand by and watch a President go with one Executive order after another, after another; they sent us here to get things done.

The truth is, despite what Leader SCHUMER says, there is actually bipartisan support for action on climate change. Just over a month ago, the Senate passed a bill called the USE IT Act, which I authored with Senator CARPER. It came through the Environment and Public Works Committee, which I chaired. It was completely bipartisan. It came through the committee unanimously. It doesn't cost a

single American a job. It makes a difference with regard to climate. That is what the American people sent us here to do, to work together to find solutions that work, that don't hurt. Unfortunately, it is not the Biden approach. The Biden approach turns out to be more mandates, less energy production, and fewer American jobs.

Now we see President Biden pushing a \$2 trillion spending bill. He says it is to help fight coronavirus. We just passed a \$900 billion coronavirus relief bill about a month ago, signed into law, and as a result, our economy is actually doing better than expected.

Now President Biden, with his new bill, wants to send checks to families making in excess of \$250,000 a year—a government check, paid for by taxpayers, added to the national debt. Families making over a quarter of a million dollars a year getting a check from the government when they have never missed a paycheck in the first place?

He also wants to give added bonuses for people who are out of work on unemployment. People who are out of work on unemployment need that unemployment but not with the added bonuses to the level that President Biden is pointing to. And I hear about it in Wyoming. I heard about it last week.

If we pass what President Biden is calling for, the average unemployed American would receive a little less than \$800 a week total from the government, by their regular unemployment and by the enhanced unemployment. That is equivalent to a job making \$40,000 a year. People would, in many places, be paid more to not go back to work than they could earn if they went back to work. So the incentive is to keep them out of work. At the same time, we have "Help Wanted" signs up around the State of Wyoming.

President Biden's proposal also includes billions of dollars in spending unrelated to coronavirus—completely unrelated—which is something the American people don't understand. They understand we need to fight coronavirus. They understand we need to get people back to work. They understand we need to get kids back to school. But to add extraneous spending unrelated to coronavirus is something Americans don't understand.

Now, this bill includes a mandate from Washington, DC, a mandate to the small businesses all around the country—many of them struggling, many of them having a hard time making their payroll—and the Washington mandate is, you will double the amount of money that you pay right now if you are paying the current minimum wage—doubling the national minimum wage; a mandate from Washington on small business; nothing to do with coronavirus but a lot to do with making it that much harder for the small businesses in the small towns of Wyoming to make their payroll and to stay open.

Now, it makes common sense when you take a look at that impact—and

even the Congressional Budget Office has looked at it, and they have come to the same conclusion that I have and that the people of Wyoming have: It is going to cost jobs. The Congressional Budget Office says it will cost 1,300,000 jobs across America if President Biden has his way and forces a double of the minimum wage on small businesses of America.

Now, in exchange for that Federal mandate, the bill pays off States, big cities, blue States with a long history of bad behavior, to the tune of \$350 billion. A study from JPMorgan just came out, and the study shows that State tax revenues barely dropped at all in 2020 as a result of the coronavirus. They dropped less than 1 percent. These States do not need \$350 billion of additional Federal support. If the State needs a bailout, it is not because of coronavirus; it is because of a long history of mismanagement.

The Biden administration made this proposal without any meaningful discussions with Republicans at all. And the administration is even ignoring the Democrats. Vice President Harris recently went on television in West Virginia and in Arizona. Why? Not to put pressure on Republicans; to put pressure on Democrats—big story in the New York Times today—putting pressure on the two new Senators, Senator SINEMA and—the Senators from Arizona—Senator KELLY, the newest elected Senator from Arizona, put on them to vote for the bill. She also went to West Virginia—Senator MANCHIN. Not only are they not talking to Republicans; now they are trying to pressure Democrats.

Let's face it. The Democrats are trying to cram this bill through Congress. That is what they are going to do with the vote-arama this week.

On Friday there was an article in the Washington Post. The headline is this: "Biden, Democrats prepare to move beyond efforts to woo Republicans." I have to ask, what efforts? Haven't reached out in any serious way. As some of my colleagues have said, we have proven we can work together with coronavirus relief. We did it five times in the last year. We passed five different coronavirus relief bills, and the total relief was \$4 trillion.

The article in the Post goes on and quotes Leader SCHUMER. He says that we must not repeat the mistakes of 2008 and 2009. He is referring to the fiscal crisis back then. Well, that response was then led by Vice President Joe Biden. Yes, there were plenty of mistakes. Leader SCHUMER seems to think that the mistake was that it was too bipartisan, and that is the wrong lesson. The mistake Congress made under Vice President Biden in 2009 was to spend huge sums of money, completely unrelated to solving the underlying problem. Yet that is what the Democrats seem to want to do once again. The last time the Democrats did that, we had the slowest recovery since the Great Depression. Do you know

what got us out of that slow recovery? American energy, which President Biden is now trying to kill. There are a lot of lessons to be learned here.

So, on Monday, 10 Republican Senators went to the White House and made their own proposal on coronavirus relief. I really do hope the President listened because 2 weeks into this administration, the President's inaugural address is not something that is going to be remembered like John Kennedy's inaugural address was in 1960. This inaugural address is going to be remembered for empty rhetoric. President Biden has been trying to govern using a pen and a phone. Remember that from the Obama administration? I would say to President Biden: Time to just put down the pen and pick up the phone.

A Democratic politician famously said that politicians campaign in poetry and govern in prose. President Biden campaigned in moderation, but that is not the way he is governing. He is governing in partisanship. It is not what the American people are asking for. It is not what they voted for.

We have a 50-50 Senate. Democrats have a very narrow majority in the House. I would urge the administration to change course. This—if there is a mandate—is a mandate to move to the middle. I urge my Democratic colleagues to work with us on real coronavirus relief, on producing more American energy, and on creating more jobs across our country. Let us come together and get things done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The junior Senator from Texas.

REMEMBERING JERRY ELLIG

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I rise today to honor the life of a dear friend and a former colleague of mine, Jerry Ellig.

Some 2 weeks ago, at just 58 years old, Jerry passed away. Jerry and I met in June of 2001. We were both working in the George W. Bush administration. We were working together at the Federal Trade Commission. I had just been hired, at all of 30 years old, to run the Policy Planning Office, and Jerry was my Deputy.

I hadn't met Jerry. Our boss Tim Muris, the Chairman, had brought Jerry in beforehand. It is always a dangerous thing when somebody else hires your Deputy, but in this case, Tim did me an enormous favor. Jerry was a colleague of Tim's from George Mason University, a Ph.D. economist, a brilliant man, a lover of liberty. And Jerry and I, for the next 2 years, ran the Policy Planning Office together, and we became dear friends.

I don't know that I ever saw Jerry without a smile, without a twinkle in his eye. He always had a joyful spirit, a mischievous grin. And he believed in the power of truth. He became an economist because, I think, Jerry was born to be an economist. I have no doubt playing with his LEGOs as a child, he

thought about supply and demand and price elasticity. And he believed in the power of free markets.

One of the things that the Policy Planning Office did was something called competition advocacy. Now, the FTC statutory mandate is to defend the competition. There are some 75 Ph.D. economists on the full-time staff at the FTC. And Jerry and I, together, when various State legislatures or State regulatory bodies across the country were considering a particular bill that would have potentially anti-competitive effects—if those State legislatures or regulators asked for our input, the FTC would analyze the proposed bill, and we would file testimony, written testimony, oral testimony. Both Jerry and I testified multiple places. In fact, I went to my office and pulled out the binder of all the competition advocacy that we filed in our time together at the FTC on topic after topic after topic.

You know, there are a lot of bad ideas that government considers, bad ideas that come from special pleaders—someone who will benefit—but the harm to consumers is usually diffuse, harder to see, and much greater.

And what the FTC would do in competition advocacy is simply quantify the harm, simply provide truth and light and sunshine. It was incredible that when we would be asked to come in and present that testimony over and over and over again, the decision makers would choose not to adopt bad policies, simply when they understood, through careful empirical analysis, how that would hurt the consumers.

One area, in particular, that Jerry and I worked on quite a bit was e-commerce. We started an e-commerce task force. This was 20 years ago. E-commerce was in a much more nascent stage 20 years ago than it is today. We examined 10 different industries, every one of which there were barriers to entry. The existing bricks and mortar suppliers would go to their State regulators and seek to erect barriers to entry to stop new e-commerce entrants from competing and driving down prices.

Actually, much of the impetus for the entire e-commerce task force came from a white paper that the Presiding Officer will be interested to know where this white paper came from. It was the Democratic Leadership Council, a centrist Democrat group that had written a white paper entitled “Revenge of the Dissenter Mediated.” And it talked about all these industries where e-commerce was benefiting consumers but entrenched interests were fighting against it.

Jerry and I, together at the FTC, we convened 3 days of public hearings of 10 different industries—contact lenses, telemedicine, education, funerals and caskets, wine.

It was interesting. At the end of the hearings, we prepared a series of reports. Every single industry panel—all 10 of the ones who testified—at least 1

of the witnesses said some variance of the following: You know, I have looked at the anti-competitive restraints in these other nine industries, and those are terrible. Those are clearly hurting consumers, but our industry is different.

One of the industries we looked at that Jerry took a particular passion for was wine. There were, at the time, extensive restrictions on direct shipment of wine—shipment across State lines, shipment to your home. It was heavily, heavily regulated, and the wholesalers did not want to see that change. We began studying and working on what would become a wine report. It is over 100 pages long of empirical study on what that was doing. We concluded that for consumers, it was driving up costs dramatically, not just a little bit but dramatically.

I will tell you, Jerry took great joy in traveling through Northern Virginia, going to wineries, sampling the wine—I will say, he enjoyed that process of it as well—but collecting empirical price data.

At the time, numerous arguments were raised as to why you should not allow the direct shipping of wine. One was that it would lead to minors drinking too much. I have to admit, Jerry and I laughed about that because I don't know that I have ever known a 15-year-old who wanted a nice, perky chardonnay. If you were dealing with home keg deliveries, that I will concede would raise an issue, but wine connoisseurs does not match any teenagers I have known.

But we decided, well, rather than argue about it theoretically, let's find out. So we sent a letter to the alcohol control boards in each of the States that allowed direct shipment. We asked them a very simple question: Have you seen any problem? Have you encountered any problems with underage drinking as a result of this policy? And lo and behold, they all wrote back and said: No, we haven't seen it at all. It hasn't produced any of that. All that came together in a report detailing the harm to consumers that came from these restrictions.

I will tell you, just a couple of years later, the U.S. Supreme Court took up a case challenging those restrictions on the interstate sale of wine, striking them down, so that now you or I, if we want to order a bottle of wine for our home, we can go and do it on our phone and get it delivered at our home. The Supreme Court decision striking that down cited that wine report that Jerry and I had done more than a dozen times. As I said, Jerry believed in the power of truth, the power of facts, simply shining a light: This is hurting people.

Jerry also took joy in that project. You know, Jerry was a fan of tiki cocktails and mixology and all of tiki culture, for that matter. He would proudly wear Hawaiian shirts—loud Hawaiian shirts that his daughter Kat had picked out for him. And he would wear them

with the smile and joy he brought every day.

He also made some of his own wine. For several years, Heidi and I enjoyed a bottle of cherry port that Jerry had made. He wasn't at risk of suddenly going into the winery business, but it was still, nonetheless, an enjoyable bottle of cherry port.

Another project Jerry undertook at the FTC was examining education and school choice. I sat down with Jerry and another Ph.D. economist at the FTC, and we talked about school choice. And I asked the two of them, Jerry and Ken, I said: Let's examine the arguments that are raised against school choice. The most significant argument raised against school choice is that school choice will destroy the public schools; that it will harm the public schools if you give low-income kids access to scholarships. We sat down and said: All right, let's treat that argument seriously. Let's not dismiss that out of hand. Let's treat it seriously because if it were true, I would oppose school choice. That is a serious reason to oppose it. Let's find out if it is true.

Jerry and Ken, as economists are want to do, they framed the problem more broadly. They said: What is the impact in a regulated monopoly or oligopoly when competition is introduced and, in particular, what is the impact on quality for the customers who remain with the incumbent providers, not the folks who go to the new entrants but the customers that just remain with the incumbent provider? They went through and they examined multiple other industries that had been regulated monopolies or oligopolies and for which there were abundant data.

They looked at telecom; they looked at airlines; they looked at surface freight transportation. And as they detailed in each instance, when competition came in, quality went up. Competition was good. They then examined every empirical study that had been done to date of school choice programs that had been implemented across the country. They found that, unsurprisingly, again, that competition was good—something we have seen in the two decades since; that when kids get options and competition is brought in and scholarships are available, that the quality of education in struggling public schools gets better and better and better. That article was published: “Competition and quality in deregulated industries: Lessons for the education debate.” It is another example of how Jerry recognized that facts, that reason can be powerful.

When I left the FTC, Jerry went on to take over the Office of Policy Planning. He led that office of lawyers and economists who loved Jerry, loved his principles, loved his drive, loved his warmth, loved his humor. He was a professor for decades, beloved by his students.

He spent decades at Mercatus studying regulations, studying the impact of

overregulation, analyzing it. He just finished his tenure as the Chief Economist at the Federal Communications Commission. He was a brilliant guy.

When he passed 2 weeks ago—an untimely death—talented economists from governments and the academy mourned Jerry, writing touching words. And in Discourse Magazine, published by the Mercatus Center, Ajit Pai, Chairman of the FTC, for whom Jerry worked as Chief Economist, wrote that he would always remember Jerry's warm smile.

Jerry would always start off the conversation with a warm smile, which would put everyone at ease. He would then explain in a collegial tone how he thought we should proceed—wisdom that always informed our ultimate decisions. Smiling and speaking gently are small things, perhaps; but at a time when the currency of public policy discourse is too often pounding the table, Jerry's approach was memorable.

He loved his work. He loved economics. He loved free markets. And he loved his family. Jerry was blessed with an incredible wife Sandy, who is a dear friend as well; their daughter Kat, whom they adore—an incredible loving, fun family. You know, when they were on road trips, Jerry would eat grilled cheese sandwiches made by his daughter in a toaster oven in the car because he loved Kat so much.

Jerry, like myself, is also a big fan of the movie "The Princess Bride." Jerry's death so early is inconceivable.

God bless the memory of Dr. Jerry Ellig. God bless the Ellig family.

In Heaven, the lion lies down with the lamb and, Jerry, may there be no transaction costs and may the Coase theorem fully operate.

We love you, and we miss you, Jerry. God bless you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

CORONAVIRUS

Mr. SCHATZ. Madam President, we are 1 year into the worst pandemic in a century, and it is clear that Native Americans have felt some of the most severe impacts of COVID.

Here is what we know: The number of confirmed cases per capita among Native Americans is 3½ times that of White Americans; they are almost twice as likely to die from COVID than White Americans when they contract it; and over a third of all Native Americans are at high risk of serious COVID-19-related complications—the highest percentage of any group in the United States. Native Americans need help now, and it is our job to deliver.

President Biden has proposed a bold plan, one that meets the moment and one that helps our most vulnerable communities. The President's plan includes more than \$28 billion for Native people, making it the largest investment in Indian Country in American history. From Hawaiian homelands to villages, pueblos, rancherias, and other Native communities, our fellow Americans who live on or near these lands

need immediate relief, not half measures, not delays.

As the new chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this resolution and delivering critical relief to all Native Americans—Native Hawaiians, Alaska Natives, and American Indians.

First, to help slow the spread in Native communities, we have to invest in healthcare, and that is why this resolution includes millions of dollars in critical resources to support the Native Hawaiian Healthcare Systems and more than \$6 billion for the Indian Health Service, which is the primary vaccine distributor for more than 330 Tribes and urban Indian organizations across the country.

These funds are going to help enhance healthcare services, particularly by improving the IHS's telehealth infrastructure. The IHS and Tribal healthcare facilities are overwhelmingly located in rural and isolated settings, with little access to specialty services, like cardiology. So expanding telehealth so that more people can get the specialty care they need wherever they are is a game changer for Native communities. Finally, these healthcare funds will support the medical workers who are on the frontlines every day, caring for Native families and fighting the virus.

We also need to shore up Tribal governments and Federal programs and services that Native people rely on with an infusion of resources. That kind of historic, critical investment is exactly what President Biden proposes to do. Because Tribes are uniquely dependent on their business enterprises to fund essential government services for their citizens, this budget resolution calls for \$20 billion to support Tribal governments. To put a fine point on it, the gaming operations are mostly closed, and that is how they fund health and education in many instances. These funds will enable Tribes to continue to provide services like elder care and the deliveries of medicine and food that are particularly critical during the pandemic, and it will help us to keep the lights on at their businesses.

There is also \$750 million to address overcrowding in homes and homelessness—circumstances that disproportionately affect Native Americans because housing stock tends to be scarce, and this problem compounds with people living in tight quarters and being unable to avoid the spread of COVID-19. Ensuring Native Americans have access to safe and affordable housing is essential to stopping the spread of COVID and crushing this pandemic.

The plan also includes \$900 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to support critical programs that keep people safe, protect kids, and help to deliver water to Native families. Now, especially during this pandemic, the BIA should step up, own its fiduciary responsibility, and help the Tribes fight

the negative impacts of COVID in their communities.

There is also \$850 million for the Bureau of Indian Education's schools, colleges, and universities to address critical education infrastructure and to enhance distance learning capabilities and, hopefully, bring kids back into the physical classroom. Yet you can't do that without money. You can't do that without crushing the pandemic. You can't do that without safety. We must make sure that Native students don't get left behind and that we protect the health and safety of students and teachers.

We all need to work together and support Native families and communities across the Nation. I think about the history of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and I think of my two predecessors, Senator Daniel K. Inouye and Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka, and the legacies that they built of bipartisanship.

I understand we are about to have a fight this week around a very silly process called vote-arama, but we need to remember what this is all about. This is not about a goofy 10-hour or 12-hour or 15-hour process where we stack amendments and try to set each other up that will somehow trick someone into taking a bad position that can be turned into a campaign advertisement. That is tomorrow, and it is nonsense, and everybody should ignore it if they can. Do anything to not watch vote-arama. It is boring, and it is the worst part of the U.S. Senate, but it is a very important means to an end.

It is a very important means to an end because we were elected to deliver COVID relief. Once we get through this goofy process tomorrow night—or maybe it is Friday morning or whenever it is—we are going to be in a position to deliver COVID relief. Then we are going to be in a position to talk to our Republican colleagues on and off the committee representing Indian Country, representing Alaska Native communities, and representing Native Hawaiian communities and figure out how to make sure that the people who are suffering the worst during this pandemic get the help they need and deserve, and that is something we can come back together on as we move forward on this legislation.

With that, I yield to the senior Senator from Nevada, a member of the Indian Affairs Committee, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I rise to join my good colleague, the chair of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, the Senator from Hawaii, and I couldn't agree more with him in my support of the budget resolution that is coming before the committee in the Senate this week.

In Nevada and across the country, our Tribes are hurting. They are trying to do too much with far, far too little. Some of them are still under lockdown,

desperate to protect elders—often the gatekeepers of rich Native languages and cultures—from the impact of the virus that they see is devastating their communities, and many are struggling to keep business doors open. All of them are stretched too thin. Sadly, this isn't new. Tribes were suffering from unstable funding streams and budget shortfalls even before the coronavirus pandemic affected their economies. Now on shoestring budgets—with staffing levels that were insufficient even before the pandemic hit—they are trying to address the myriad urgent needs of their communities.

That means administering COVID-19 testing and getting vaccines into arms, all while providing a whole range of other critical healthcare services like behavioral healthcare and primary care. It also means administering affordable housing programs, supporting Tribal businesses, and ensuring the safety of the students and teachers in Native communities. The needs are immense.

Coronavirus relief for Nevada and the Nation's Tribes has to address the disparities that have made Natives up to 3.5 times more likely to contract COVID-19, and it has to make sure Tribes can build back economically after the pandemic ends. To do this, we have to start by replenishing the Coronavirus Relief Fund, the Education Stabilization Fund, and the Homeowner Assistance Fund, all of which have been providing valuable lifelines to Native communities impacted by COVID-19.

The Federal Government absolutely has to do more to support these efforts and uphold the Federal trust responsibility. It can help Tribes navigate the Federal bureaucracy and ensure that funds allocated to Tribal priorities actually get into the hands of those who need them.

Congress also needs to make sure that we are meeting our treaty obligations to provide healthcare for American Indians and Alaska Natives even when they live in urban areas rather than on Tribal lands. We can start by passing the Urban Indian Health Parity Act to shore up Medicaid funding for urban Indian healthcare facilities and put them on a level playing field with Indian Health Services run by the Federal Government or Tribes on reservations.

Looking forward, we also must do more to permanently and robustly fund the Indian Health Service. This pandemic has only shown the risks of underinvesting in public health in Native communities, and we have to make sure that the IHS is able to prepare for emergencies, like this one, far better in the future. Leaving American Indian and Alaska Native communities without sustainable funding streams for the health services that they were guaranteed by this government is a violation of our treaty obligations, plain and simple.

I support every resource we can get for Nevada's hard-hit Native communities and our communities across the country, and that is why I urge my colleagues to support this budget resolution that will help these hardest hit communities.

I yield the floor to my new colleague from the great State of New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam President, I rise to speak on the resolution's investment of \$8.6 billion through the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

Our Native American brothers and sisters on Tribal lands are four times more likely to contract COVID-19 and twice as likely to die from it. The Navajo Nation has seen extended families ravaged by disease, families like the Muskets, who were careful to protect their elderly parents, Benjamin and Louise, from the virus. Despite taking the necessary precautions and having access to electricity and running water—something many of our Navajo brothers and sisters still lack—the whole family became ill. Because the overburdened IHS-run medical center closest to them was unable to treat Benjamin's advanced condition, he was flown to one of the nearest hospitals in Albuquerque that would have taken hours to have gotten there by car. He died far from his beloved Louise. Five days later, Louise also passed.

In New Mexico, community members and students are still mourning the loss of Laura Escalanti, a beloved Tewa teacher at Pojoaque Valley High School, from San Ildefonso Pueblo. "Ms. Laura," as she was known, imparted on her students pride in themselves through language. Her funeral procession from Ohkay Owingeh to San Ildefonso Pueblo brought mourners out from their homes to the roadways to bid farewell to their teacher of more than 20 years. Sadly, there are too many Native American families and communities mourning loved ones.

This resolution strikes at the heart of the health disparities and circumstances that make Tribal communities more vulnerable to COVID-19. It provides Tribal and public governments with critical funding to take action against the deadly virus and the havoc it has wreaked on their citizens, their economies, and the public health infrastructure. The budget resolution provides necessary investments to support Tribal governments that have struggled to maintain public and social safety network services.

It also provides the Indian Health Service, which is the primary vaccine provider for over 330 Tribal nations and urban Indian health organizations, with funding and resources to respond to this crisis.

Access to nearby hospitals and emergency services may be dozens, even hundreds of miles away in my State, and we must do everything in our power here in the Senate, here in the House, and in Washington, DC, to en-

sure that every hospital and clinic has the staff and supplies to get families the care they need.

Our response to COVID-19 must support and protect the most vulnerable among us. Today's resolution recognizes that, and I am proud to support it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, for more than a year, our country has been in the grip of an unprecedented health and economic catastrophe.

It was January, if we recall, of last year when the first confirmed case of COVID-19 was found in our country. Since then, more than 444,000 of our fellow citizens have died, more than 26 million have been infected, millions have lost their jobs, and every day there are another thousands more deaths.

A year ago, former President Trump boasted—just think of this. This is just a year ago. He said that there were only 15 COVID-19 cases in this country, and he said that soon the number would be zero.

For months, he told the American people there was nothing to worry about. Nothing to worry about? Tell the 26 million who have been infected, the nearly half a million who have died, because it is obvious to anyone paying attention to the country's public health experts that, unfortunately, he had no idea what he was talking about. But, of course, he wasn't interested in what anyone else had to say.

All of us can see so many unforgiveable mistakes, so many missed opportunities in dealing with this virus that we and the world are now facing a calamity unlike anything in modern history.

The last administration, rather than unite the country against the virus, chastised people for wearing masks. They vilified Governors who tried to stop the spread of the virus. Former President Trump said it would disappear "like magic."

Over the summer we lost even more time with the inexplicable decision to take a "pause" and delay further COVID relief. That was precious time that could have been spent trying to get the pandemic under control. Time was wasted while the virus spread and mutated, and now we are dealing with multiple variants, some of which are more easily transmissible and possibly more deadly.

The previous administration's handling of this disease was a monumental, unforgiveable failure of leadership. Tens of thousands of Americans would be alive today if the Trump administration had done their job or, at the very least, stopped making it impossible for the people who wanted to do their job. Historians are going to judge him harshly. That was then. Our job now is to rally behind a President who understands the seriousness and urgency of what we are facing.

The \$1.9 trillion package proposed by President Biden is the kind of bold, comprehensive proposal we have needed since last spring. I felt privileged to sit with him this morning, along with other Senators, and discuss it, because we know the President's plan would provide the resources to mount a national vaccination program, safely open our schools, restore American global leadership, and provide direct support to the people in need.

Now, everybody here wants to reopen our economy, but we can't do that if we don't defeat the virus. President Biden understands that. He also understands that as long as the virus is spreading anywhere, it threatens people everywhere. That is why we need a global response.

As incoming chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I am committed to supporting the President's proposal expeditiously. The American people have endured enough despair, sickness, and death due to the incompetence of the previous administration.

I also share President Biden's desire to make this a bipartisan process. He and I served together in this body, and I know he wants to do that. But the price of bipartisanship cannot be a package that falls far short of meeting the needs of the American people.

There were painful consequences for delaying another broad relief package between April and December of last year, even though many of us wanted to bring it to the floor of the Senate, and now there are reasons why States today don't have the quantity of vaccines they need, why our schools are being closed, why millions are out of work, and why the virus is spreading out of control. Valuable time was squandered. Countless people suffered and died as a result.

So I certainly cannot accept a piecemeal approach or months of further delay. The clock is ticking. In mid-March, key benefits that millions of Americans are relying on to survive will begin to lapse. We can't allow a self-inflicted wound to make their lives even worse.

Now, I am glad to see several of my friends from the other side of the aisle bring forth their own plan, but I am afraid the plan they have shown so far shortchanges America in critical ways. It provides little of the resources needed to reopen schools. It doesn't include money for State and local governments that are on the frontlines fighting this virus. And those State and local governments have been forced to lay off more than 1 million people since March. It cuts direct payments to struggling families from \$1,400 to \$1,000. If you are one of those struggling families, it not only hurts, it can be devastating.

And their proposal completely ignores what every single public health expert knows: If we don't help the lower income countries protect their people, we cannot defeat the virus. This is a global pandemic, and as long

as it is spreading in Central America and Africa and Asia, the virus and more deadly variants will find their way here. We learned that when we got together and fought Ebola when it was only an airplane flight away. Well, these strains are popping up all over the world. We have to work with other countries.

So I am hopeful there may be a bipartisan path forward, but I am not going to concede any tools at our disposal that can deliver the relief that the American people need—the relief long overdue.

I support the budget resolution that has been introduced. It put us on a path to passing a COVID relief package through the budget reconciliation process, and there is no reason a reconciliation bill can't be bipartisan. We have passed at least 17 bipartisan reconciliation bills since 1980 on behalf of the American people, and I welcome any Republican who would like to discuss where we could reach a compromise.

But let us not forget for a moment we are in the midst of a public health emergency, and right now the virus is winning. We are not winning; the virus is winning. So we can't waste months, like we did last year, negotiating a plan that fails to mount an effective response to the virus or to fully respond to the economic havoc it is causing.

We need quick action. We need a bold and comprehensive plan to fight the virus. We need to get people back to work so our economy can recover. That is what President Biden proposed.

You know, there is greater danger in doing too little than in doing too much. Secretary Yellen stated it so well when she recently stated, "The smartest thing we can do is act big."

It has been more than a year since this disease arrived in our country. It was never going to just "disappear." Viruses never do that. So there is no excuse for dragging our feet. Let's all support the bold package proposed by President Biden for the American people. I know I will.

I see the distinguished Senator from Ohio on the floor, so I yield to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, it is an honor to speak after Senator LEAHY, who has served his country and his State for over four decades.

This debate is really about one simple question: Are we going to do whatever it takes—whatever it takes—to get our country through a once-in-a-generation crisis?

We did that in March, a year ago. We haven't done it since. Now is our opportunity.

I joined some of my colleagues today at the White House to talk with President Biden about the urgency—the urgency—to get this done, to go big, and his plan that will finally start to make real progress against the pandemic and make a real difference in people's lives.

The American people made it clear in this election: They want a government

that is on their side. It is our chance to deliver for them.

We know we can. As I said, we did it last spring. We came together across the aisle. We passed the CARES Act. We expanded employment insurance, and we provided direct stimulus checks. We kept—and this is remarkable in the midst of a pandemic—13 million people in this country out of poverty. It gave tens of millions more peace of mind with a bit of a cushion to weather this crisis.

Think about that. Congress came together. Government did the right thing, and 13 million people were prevented from falling into poverty.

But then, as you know, what happened is, because we didn't act in May and June, in July and August, that help started to fall away, and thousands of people every single day in Milwaukee and in Cleveland and around this country, in Racine and in Dayton—thousands of people a day fell into poverty.

So my colleagues now say we have done enough. Well, tell that to the 92 percent of Americans who haven't gotten a vaccine yet. Tell that to the parents who wonder when it will finally be safe for their kids to go back to school. Tell that to the laid-off restaurant worker in Madison, wondering if she will be able to pay rent and pay the electric bill. Tell that to the busdriver in Columbus, wondering if she is going to lose her job.

We are the wealthiest country on Earth. Doing the bare minimum simply isn't good enough.

Slowly vaccinating people—when we know we are facing a new, more contagious virus variant—isn't good enough.

Letting our economic recovery limp along instead of roaring back isn't good enough.

Luckily, we have real leaders who aren't willing to settle for less. President Biden is already doing everything possible to ramp up vaccine production, to get new COVID tests on the market. He promised 1 million vaccines a day for the first hundred days of his Presidency. We are exceeding that number. It will help keep people in their homes. It will help keep workers from losing their jobs.

We need to give the President and our leaders in States all over the country every tool we can. Our plan puts money directly into people's pockets with the expanded stimulus checks, with tax cuts for workers and families, and through the expanded earned income tax credit and child tax credit.

As chair of the Banking and Housing Committee beginning tomorrow, I am committed to keeping a roof over people's heads, giving a lifeline to small businesses, keeping our buses and subways running, keeping workers on the job, and giving President Biden every tool possible through the Defense Production Act to get more vaccines to more people.

Our plan will help us dramatically expand American manufacturing. The

Presiding Officer has led the Senate on "Buy American." We will do more of that through the Defense Production Act. We will produce vaccines and PPE and more and better tests. We will help State and local communities and prevent layoffs and service cuts.

Essential workers—and a grocery store worker in Southwest Ohio told me several months ago: You know, they call me an essential worker, but I feel expendable because they don't pay me enough and they don't protect us on the job.

That has to change. Essential workers need help. They need buses and subways to get to work, to hospitals and grocery stores. We need those transit systems running and running safely. We need to keep busdrivers and construction workers on the job and on the job safely.

Our plan will give more support to small and minority-owned businesses. We know the biggest corporations have done better than ever during this pandemic. Amazon, Walmart, Comcast—all the big guys are doing just fine. They pretty much always do no matter what is happening with the rest of the country. They have paid their shareholders. They have done stock buybacks. But we have seen restaurants close in our neighborhood, some that have been operating for decades. We watched corner stores and drycleaners shut their doors. Small businesses are hurting. Our plan will not only keep PPP going, it will expand access to capital for the small entrepreneurs fighting for their dreams now.

Our plan will keep families from losing their homes. It will help them pay their bills and keep the heat on and the lights turned on. In December, 1 in 10 homeowners reported being behind on their mortgage. For Black, Latino, and Asian homeowners, that number is one in six. One out of every five renters in this country is behind in their rent. For Latino renters, it is one in four. For African-American renters, it is one in three.

Think about the daily stress that puts on people. They go to work every day. They are not paid enough. They are not sure they are safe at work. They come home, anxious about passing on this virus. They have to worry about paying their rent. They have to worry about food for their kids. They have to worry about whether the schools are open so kids can go there while they are trying to balance their workload. We have to do everything we can to alleviate that stress.

A moratorium on evictions and on foreclosures helps keep people safe in the short-run, but there is simply not enough for all the people who are behind with no way to catch up. Thankfully, we have had moratoriums on evictions. They haven't always worked. They work most of the time. But every month that moratorium stops you from being evicted is another month that you owe rent when the time comes. We know that.

Economists estimated that renters already owed \$57 billion in back rent by the end of January. That is twice the aid we provided for renters in December. So the package that most of us voted for helped a lot in December, but it is clearly not enough. That is why President Biden, the Senate, and the House have to go big. How could we let millions of families lose the homes they love or get trapped in a downward spiral of debt, all because of a virus far beyond any one person's control?

So I ask my colleagues of both parties—I just ask this: What do we do? Let's get this done. There is no time for quibbling over Senate procedure. Working families don't care about Senate rules. They care about when they get a vaccine. They care about when their kids get back to school. They care about keeping their jobs. They don't care how we get it done. They care about results.

The Senate has used these fast-track budget measures over and over in times far less dire than the ones we face now. Minority Leader McCONNELL had no problem using these fast-track procedures that they now oppose to pour money into corporations' coffers with their tax cuts.

In fact, the last time—I was at the White House today with President Biden. The last time I was invited to the White House was President Trump inviting a group of us on the tax-writing committee to try to sell his big tax giveaway to corporate America and to the richest people in the country. We sat around the table in the President's Cabinet Room with two, I believe, of his billionaire Cabinet members who benefitted handsomely, as did his family, from this tax cut. It was a big, big giveaway to the largest corporations in this country and a big, big giveaway to billionaires and the richest people in the country but so little for the economy and so little for workers.

So Senator McCONNELL, whose office, we know, is just down the hall—you often see lobbyists lining up. Back in the tax-cutting days, you saw lobbyists lined up out there outside his office waiting to get in to find out what tax break they could get. That was then. We used this fast-track procedure to get it done as if it were an emergency. Now it actually is an emergency. We just can't wait and negotiate and negotiate and negotiate and take forever to get this help.

You know, someone came to our Banking and Housing Committee and said: You know, before D-day, they didn't have a meeting at the White House and with the Congress saying: Can we afford this? Can we afford this war? Can we afford equipping our troops in Normandy?

Of course we could because we had to win the war. We are in a global crisis now. It is a war. We marshaled all of our vast resources and talents to rise to beat the global crisis in World War II. Then we grew the economy from the middle class out. We paid down the debt with rising wages.

Americans elected new leaders now—last November—because they were tired of a President and a majority leader who refused to treat this war against COVID with the same urgency. People are really sick and tired all over this country. They are sick and tired in Dayton and Akron and Canton and Mansfield of a President—of people or a President saying or then-Majority Leader McCONNELL saying: We can't do it. We can't afford it. We have done enough.

Let's aim higher. Let's deliver for the people we serve. Let's raise the stimulus checks to \$2,000—money that will make a difference for so many families. Let's cut taxes for working families. Let's keep people in their homes. Let's keep small businesses open. Let's give every American a vaccine—a vaccine that will save their lives. That is the decision before this Senate.

Do we just say "We can't do very much. We ought to wait a while. Let's see if the last thing worked"? Let's come together. Let's pass this. Let's make a real difference in the American people's lives.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I rise today in support of the budget resolution and the American rescue plan proposed by President Biden. It is, without question, a necessary next step in our fight against the coronavirus pandemic.

Just last month, roughly 100,000 Americans lost their lives to COVID. To date, we have lost more than 430,000 Americans to this virus. Included in this number is over 15,000 Michiganders. Millions of Americans have become sick as a result of this deadly virus, and far too many people in Michigan and across the country are suffering from the unprecedented economic crisis that this pandemic has caused. Families are struggling to put food on the table and to put a roof over their heads and just to pay bills.

The relief package that was passed in December provided important emergency relief, but it didn't go nearly far enough. I had the honor of meeting with President Biden and Vice President Harris today at the White House to discuss the need to work together and to act boldly and quickly to deliver urgently needed support.

More than 120 economists are pressing Congress to pass the sweeping relief package, and the danger is not going big but rather failing to meet the urgency of the moment. These 120 economists wrote: "History shows that what

our nation cannot afford is inaction or timidity in the face of what many consider to be the greatest economic disaster since the Great Depression.”

It is clear to me that we must extend unemployment benefits to those who are out of work through no fault of their own. We must pass an additional \$1,400 in stimulus payments to individuals. We must provide more food assistance to ensure that no child or family goes hungry because of this crisis, and we must ensure small businesses can stay afloat.

We must provide more funding to speed up the distribution of vaccines so that we can get more vaccines in the arms of Americans quickly, safely, and equitably. And we must provide more resources so that schools can reopen safely under the guidance of public health officials and experts.

We must deliver relief to communities on the frontlines of COVID-response efforts and make sure that they are not forced to cut essential services for residents or lay off health professionals or teachers or firefighters or law enforcement officials. We must replenish the disaster relief fund, which will help give our cash-strapped State and local governments the resources they need to pay for personal protection equipment, aid in vaccine distribution, and provide additional support services to communities struggling with overwhelming coronavirus cases.

We must provide funding to ensure there is strong oversight of how Federal taxpayer dollars are actually being spent on Federal COVID efforts, ensuring that resources and support that Congress has authorized is actually reaching the people who need it the most.

One of my top priorities and an issue I hear about every day from Michiganders is the need to extend unemployment benefits. Over 3 million Michiganders have claimed unemployment insurance since the start of this pandemic. That is around one-third of the entire population of Michigan. And, unfortunately, we are not out of the tunnel yet. Over half a million of these claims are still active.

It is not just impacting one part of my State. All 83 Michigan counties are experiencing higher levels of joblessness, a disturbing trend that we have seen continue into this year. Michiganders want to work, they want to keep their families safe, and they want to put food on the table. In order to do all of this, we must first get this pandemic under control, while helping families and workers make ends meet. They need and must have our continued help and our support.

As the Biden American Rescue Plan recognizes, Federal unemployment assistance programs are essential to bolstering our State programs, and while 1.9 million unemployment claims in Michigan during 2020 have flowed through the State unemployment program, nearly just as many claims, 1.7

million, were made possible by the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance Program. It is a program that I helped to establish last year in the CARES Act.

Pandemic Unemployment Assistance is a lifeline to workers who are self-employed yet had their source of income interrupted by the pandemic, including gig workers and freelance workers and small business owners.

I certainly agree with President Biden that we must continue Federal unemployment assistance programs through September of 2021. Implementing this rescue package means we will not abandon millions of workers who otherwise would be ineligible for assistance or whose benefits would have long run out. It would also mean that the level of benefit that they receive is closer to the amount necessary for their families to have some measure of financial stability.

In Michigan, far too many families are finding it difficult to feed themselves and their children. Michigan had the sixth highest rate of projected food insecurity in 2020. Nearly 2 million individuals lived in food-insecure households. That means each day almost one in five Michiganders worries about whether or not they or their loved ones are going to get enough to eat that day.

The number of Michiganders struggling with hunger has increased by around 600,000 since the start of the pandemic, and, sadly, most of this has been as a result of an uptick in child hunger.

Our food banks across Michigan are doing all they can to step up to the challenge, but they are experiencing unprecedented surges in demand as more families seek assistance. Food assistance is one of the top reasons people contact my State's emergency hotline. The Federal Government must do more in providing food assistance to these families.

The American Rescue Plan will extend the 15-percent Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, benefit, while maintaining an increase through the coming months and through the summer, a time when childhood hunger is at its highest level due to the lack of school meals. It is a critical backstop against rising food insecurity, and this change will help keep hunger at bay for around 40 million Americans.

The rescue plan also supports these efforts by providing a one-time emergency infusion of support for State anti-hunger and nutrition programs. This will ensure that benefits quickly and efficiently get to children and to those families that are in need.

According to the nonprofit No Kid Hungry campaign, this funding will amount to around \$25 more per person per month for those who are currently struggling. A family of four will get an extra \$100 a month. This is an investment we must certainly make.

The proposal before us will also invest \$3 billion to help women, infants,

and children get the food they need. This multiyear investment in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, known as WIC, is needed to account for increased enrollment due to growing hunger and to increase outreach to ensure that low-income families have access to high-quality nutritious food and nutritional education.

During this dark, challenging winter, we must address the hunger crisis in Michigan and across the country.

Another issue that I hear about constantly from Michiganders is the additional support we must provide to our small businesses. Many small businesses—the very backbone of Michigan's economy and the economic driver in many of our local communities—have been forced to shutter or are just barely hanging on.

Nationally, small business revenue is down 32 percent, and at least 400,000 firms have permanently closed. Minority-owned small businesses and those in hard-hit industries, like restaurants and hotels and entertainment, have suffered disproportionately.

Whether it is a boutique in Plymouth, a family-owned farm in Michigan's fruit belt, or a restaurant in Detroit, these small businesses bring our State character, community, and a sense of place.

Congress must do everything we can to assist our small businesses, and we must ensure that COVID-19 small business relief assistance is clearly administered and is easy to access. That is why I fought for a vital increase in small business funding, like the Paycheck Protection Program, which was included in the CARES Act and subsequent legislation that I was proud to help pass.

In Michigan, over 128,000 Paycheck Protection Program loans were approved before the program first expired, totaling over \$16 billion in funding. And although the PPP brought hope to many during this crisis, it alone was simply not enough. We must continue to expand access to small business grants and loans for our Michigan businesses.

The American Rescue Plan is ambitious, but it is achievable and will help our small businesses survive and help rescue the American economy as we work to recover. It will support communities that are struggling in the wake of COVID-19 by providing support for the hardest hit small businesses, especially small businesses owned by entrepreneurs of color, and protecting jobs of the first responders and transit workers and other essential workers whom we depend on each and every day.

It will provide grants to more than 1 million of the hardest hit small businesses—flexible, equitably distributed grants that will help small businesses get back on their feet and put the current disaster behind them. Additionally, it will leverage government funds into additional small business lending and investment.

By investing in successful State, local, Tribal, and nonprofit small business financing programs, Congress will exponentially generate low-interest loans and venture capital to help our small businesses survive, to create and maintain jobs, and to continue to provide the essential goods and services that our communities depend on.

According to an independent analysis conducted by Moody's Analytics, the American Rescue Plan will help create 7.5 million jobs in 2021, double economic growth, and return the United States to full employment a full year faster. Small businesses in Michigan and across the country need this help, and they need it now.

Passing the American Rescue Plan will help us get through this economic crisis and come out stronger on the other side. And I know we all look forward to the day when we can visit our small businesses.

I know I am excited to see Michiganders going out to eat in Greektown before visiting Comerica Park. They will stroll through downtowns like Birmingham and Grand Rapids. They will drive up north and spend time in small businesses in Traverse City and Marquette, and just maybe swing by a local brewery, or enjoy boating on one of our beautiful Great Lakes. I will never stop fighting to make sure that when the day comes, Michigan's small businesses will be up and running.

But as we address the economic impact to this pandemic, we must also use this relief package to address the public health crisis.

Since the outset of the pandemic, FEMA has stepped up to assist in response to the COVID-19 crisis by coordinating medical supply acquisition and distribution and assisting State and local governments with funds for response activity, such as overtime pay for public health officials. And now FEMA is taking on an even larger role as we continue this critical phase of response, which is vaccine distribution.

When I spoke to the President and Vice President earlier today, I was pleased to hear their vision for using FEMA resources and expertise to provide essential staff, supplies, transportation, and other resources necessary to ensure that every vaccine dose is actually reaching the arm of an American.

These activities are all supported through FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund, and we must provide the funding needed to ensure that FEMA can have the maximum flexibility to help our State and local governments and resources needed to deploy COVID-19 vaccines to combat this pandemic.

There are so many faces that have been on the frontlines of responding to this unprecedented public health crisis: our healthcare workers, delivery workers, grocery store employees, and so many others who have sacrificed so that we can have the care, the goods, and the services that we need to get by.

Essential workers include our dedicated civil servants who work tirelessly to serve the American people in countless ways—from providing medical care to delivering our mail, to safeguarding our national security. We truly appreciate their continued service under incredibly challenging circumstances.

To help ensure the health and safety of Federal employees and their communities, we must provide funding to the Emergency Federal Employee Leave Fund. This fund offers emergency paid leave, which ensures workers can stay at home if they are feeling ill, and, by doing so, prevent community spread of COVID-19.

This provision will also provide much needed flexibility to our civil servants and their families as they juggle caregiving for children and other family members with their remote public service work.

Our Nation's postal workers, who work tirelessly to deliver prescription drugs, essential goods, and even our holiday gifts throughout the pandemic, are facing unique challenges. Federal employees who interact directly with the public, like our hard-working postal employees and letter carriers, need better access to workers' compensation benefits if they contract COVID-19 in the line of duty.

The effectiveness of our ongoing response to this pandemic depends on our career Federal workforce, and these two policies are an important step in ensuring the safety of civil servants, their families, and their communities.

Finally, we need robust oversight to make sure relief dollars are spent appropriately and are going to families, small businesses, hospitals, and the communities that need them most.

When this body considered the CARES Act, I worked across the aisle with Senator JOHNSON and the House to create two oversight mechanisms to provide transparency and accountability to the American people.

First, we created the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee, or PRAC. The PRAC is a new entity made up of new inspectors general—independent industry watchdogs—and charged with overseeing the entire Federal Government coronavirus response and all of the associated spending. We also charged the Government Accountability Office—Congress's watchdog—to conduct similarly wide-ranging oversight.

In just 10 months, these oversight bodies have published reports on issues ranging from vaccine development to the Paycheck Protection Program, and the PRAC has established a website where anyone can go and see exactly where their hard-earned tax dollars are going.

We must continue to support both the PRAC and the GAO so they can continue this critical work, keeping Congress and the American people informed, ensuring taxpayer dollars are used responsibly, and helping to re-

store public trust in our Federal Government during this coronavirus response.

So it is clear, we are facing a crisis unlike any other in our Nation's history. We must work together to pass robust and bold COVID relief package. Michiganders and the American people are counting on us to do the right thing, and it is now our time to deliver.

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

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

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I will take this time, as the incoming chairman of the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee, to just go over with our colleagues the importance of this budget resolution as it relates to the small business community.

I think Members of this Chamber know that small businesses represent the growth engine of America. That is where job creation occurs at the greatest numbers. Almost half of the jobs in America are in small companies. Just as importantly, when we look for innovation, we see innovation in small businesses. They are the ones that figure out how to do things more efficiently and better, and that has also been true during COVID-19.

As we have seen small businesses around the Nation struggle, we have seen how creativity among small business has saved so many small businesses in America, where they figure out a better way to deal with the food service because they can't have in-restaurant service, in how they have dealt with the service industries generally, in how they have dealt with retail sales, safety with COVID-19 and delivery and internet. They have come up with better ways to do things, and that is why our economy is performing at the level it is—not the level we want it to be—because small businesses have figured out ways to do things better.

But there is another characteristic of small business I think we all understand. They don't have the same degree of resiliency. They don't have the deep pockets. They don't have the outside financiers. So they don't have the big reserves. So when we hit a bump in our economy, small businesses really suffer.

In every economic downturn, we know that small businesses are going to do worse than larger companies, and during this pandemic, it was particularly important for us to respond to help our small businesses so that when we get out of this pandemic, when our economy returns, the small business community is healthy and our economy can continue to grow.

This has been made even more challenging because we have imposed restrictions, as government, on the operations of small businesses during COVID-19. We have told restaurants they couldn't serve in-restaurant. We limited the number of people who can gather. All that has affected the economic strength of small businesses in America.

So Congress has responded. We have responded. We need to do more. Our first major response was in the CARES Act. Let me remind the Presiding Officer and the Senate and all that that bill was passed in mid-March. It was a bipartisan bill, and it was bold. It was a major effort to deal with the pandemic as we understood it in March of last year.

So we recognized that the first thing we had to do if we were going to help rebuild our economy, if we were going to help small businesses, the very first thing we had to do was get the virus under control. That is why the CARES Act in March had what we called the Marshall Plan for healthcare, to put money into the development of a vaccine, to put money into protective equipment, to put money into testing, to put money into public health—because we recognized that, yes, we have a responsibility as the Federal Government to control this pandemic, and by the way, it will also help our economic recovery because we knew that consumers could not go out until the virus—in right numbers—until the virus was under control.

But we also knew we had to do things for small businesses directly, and we acted in a bold manner. We passed the Paycheck Protection Program, the PPP program, a new program. We did this in a bipartisan manner. We did it to keep employees on the payroll.

We recognized at that time that, yes, you can lay off workers and they can collect unemployment, but wouldn't it be better if we could keep them on the payroll? And the Paycheck Protection Program was an immediate influx of help for small businesses to keep their payrolls strong—and it worked—by these forgivable loans that, when used for that purpose, the entire loan could be forgiven.

In mid-March when we passed this, we didn't know the demand. We didn't know how much would be needed, and we certainly thought that by sometime, we hoped, during the summer of last year, the pandemic would have been behind us. Well, we were wrong on both accounts. There wasn't enough money in the program, and we needed to recognize that more help was needed than what we just did in the CARES Act. So we replenished money, put more money into the PPP program. We made it more flexible for small businesses, recognizing that it was going to be a longer period of time during the pandemic.

If you look at the numbers on how the Paycheck Protection Program has been used, through January of this

year, 6 million loans—forgivable loans—6 million to the small business community, representing \$595 billion of Federal help. That is a significant amount of funds.

But we recognized last March and we have continued to realize that one size does not fit all for all small businesses, and where forgivable loans work for some small businesses, they don't work for others. That is why we enhanced the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program, the EIDL Program. The EIDL Program consists primarily of disaster loans that are given out during natural disasters.

The very first bill we passed after COVID-19, for the pandemic, was to make those who were suffering as a result of COVID-19—those businesses—eligible for EIDL loans. Normally it is natural disasters, but we included this pandemic. Now, why is that important? Well, yes, forgivable loans equal to 2 months of your payroll, plus some additional expenses, help keep your payroll, but small businesses need additional capital beyond just covering their payroll and some rent expenses. So the EIDL Program provides much more flexible funds, a larger amount of money, so that small businesses can get through this economic downturn. It is low-interest, 30-year loans with very favorable repayment schedules.

The good news about what we did in March is that we made the Paycheck Protection Program and the EIDL Program—you could do both. So you could get the influx to help you with payroll, and you could get the longer term financing. And the numbers are impressive here. There were 3.7 million loans under the EIDL loan program; \$200 billion in loans was given out under EIDL. But let me point out—as I said, one size does not fit all. Loans work for some businesses but not all. So we wanted to do a grant program for those small businesses that are intimidated by taking out a loan because they said they can't even pay their existing loans; how could they take out more loans.

So we started a new program, an EIDL Advance Program, that provided grants up to \$10,000 for our most vulnerable small businesses. This was a lifesaver for so many small businesses. This Advance helped businesses get the resources, the immediate cash, without having to worry about an additional loan on their books. Quite frankly, this program, along with strengthening the existing tools that were very important for small businesses, helped save a lot of small businesses.

We also created a debt forgiveness program. For a certain number of months, we would forgive your current 7a loan with the Small Business Administration, or 504 loan. Not just the interest payments but the principal payments were forgiven. And we strengthened the Microloan Program, and we reinforced the Community Advantage 7a Programs.

We did all that. We did this starting in mid-March with the hope that this

pandemic would be over by last summer. We learned a lot from that bill after it passed.

The lessons learned we need now deploy in order to finish the job, to make sure small businesses are protected through this pandemic. So what were the lessons learned? Well, we first learned that the underserved and underbanked community had special needs. This is the minority community. These are businesses located in low-income communities, businesses that don't have traditional banking relations with a commercial bank. They all, in the beginning part of the PPP program, were left behind. Why? Because in order to get the help under the PPP program, you had to find a commercial lender who would make you the loan—100 percent guaranteed by the government, forgivable, so no real risk to the financial institution, but the financial institution wanted to protect their existing customers, and they wanted to make the larger loans because it was more lucrative for them. So the smaller of the small businesses and those that did not have a preferred relationship with bankers had a harder time getting that loan, and that showed up in the numbers we saw when the PPP program started last year.

Now, it is interesting—Senator SHAHEEN and I recognized this as we were crafting the bill, so we put a provision in the CARES Act that said that the SBA needed to prioritize loans for underserved small businesses. We knew that this was a likely thing to happen, so we asked the SBA to make a special effort to deal with the underserved community. They didn't do it. The SBA IG, in its report, said that the SBA did not fully align to congressional intent the way they implemented the PPP as it relates to the underserved community.

It is interesting—a group of stakeholders, of advocates on behalf of minority businesses, started what is known as the Page 30 Coalition. The provision I talked about was on page 30 of the CARES Act. They have been advocating for change ever since.

So starting with the replenishment of the PPP program and continuing in the omnibus bill we just passed in December, we have tried to build up the capacity for the underserved communities. We have done that by putting money aside for mission lenders. In the omnibus bill, there is \$10 billion that was put aside to build up the capacity of CDFIs and minority repository institutions. I want to thank my colleague Senator MARK WARNER of Virginia for his efforts in putting that together. That provided greater capacity for mission lenders, who are more likely to help in the underserved communities, to be there with the capital necessary to participate in the SBA programs.

We also decided that we had to do more than just that. We got set-asides for mission lenders in the act, and we had set-asides for the smaller of the small businesses because the smaller of

the small businesses are the ones that had the greatest need.

Lessons learned from what we did, and that was that the EIDL Program was not set up as Congress intended. When you look at the demographics as to what type of a company uses the EIDL Program as compared to the PPP, the smaller of small businesses, the more vulnerable small businesses, were more likely to use the EIDL Program.

So we anticipated, as I said, the EIDL Advance, which was so important to small businesses that really don't believe they can take out a loan—we anticipated they would get \$10,000. Guess what. The average grant size, as implemented by the Trump administration, was between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The average size of the business that applied for an EIDL Advance was between four and five workers, the real “ma and pa” businesses. But they needed more than \$4,500; they needed \$10,000.

The EIDL loan program by statute could give you a loan up to \$2 million, but the SBA, under the Trump administration, put a cap of \$150,000 on those loans. Again, it compromised the effectiveness of those programs. We need to learn from what we did.

As I said earlier, more help is needed. The proposal that we are looking at in this budget resolution will provide that additional help, and that is why it is so important to pass this budget resolution.

Let me just give you a few of the details of why it is important to move this budget resolution. First, as I said in the onset of my remarks, we have to get this virus under control. The budget that is before us will provide substantial help for the vaccine distributions.

I don't know about what is happening in Minnesota, but I can tell you in Maryland, people are frustrated that we don't have a more efficient system on the distribution of vaccines. We have to answer that.

For the supply chain, use the Defense Production Act, use that in order to get the vaccine distribution done in a way that is fair to the American people. The budget before us will help us achieve that. It will provide the money for testing and protective equipment, which is desperately needed to get the virus under control.

The budget before us will allow us to open schools safely. We need that for American families. We need it for our children, and we need it for small businesses because when schools are closed and children have to stay home, our small businesses suffer. They suffer from their workers not being able to show up to work, and they suffer from the customers not being able to shop.

But we also need direct help for small businesses. In this legislation, there is \$50 billion allocated to the Small Business Administration to deal with the hardest hit small businesses.

Let me just mention where we need to put our attention: in the hospitality

industry. We did that in the previous legislation. In the CARES Act, we made special provisions in regard to the affiliation rules for restaurants. That was the right thing to do. In the omnibus bill, we provided some additional help over and above other businesses under the Paycheck Protection Program's second round, and that was right, but we need to do more.

The National Restaurant Association has informed us that 110,000 restaurants have either closed temporarily or permanently as a result of COVID-19. There are 2.5 million less jobs in restaurants today than at the pre-COVID level. And at the worst point, we were down 8 million jobs in that industry through layoffs and furloughs. So we need to take a look at a special way to help preserve our restaurants because they depend upon groups attending. They depend upon catering. They depend upon the restaurants being fully filled, and they can't do that under COVID-19. So we need to provide some help, and this budget resolution will allow us to do that.

In the omnibus bill, we provided money for shuttered venues. These are our entertainment venues, our museums which have been ordered to be closed. They can't operate because of COVID-19 and government orders.

I will give you one example: Merriweather Post Pavilion located in Howard County, not very far from here. One thousand jobs are impacted. Merriweather Post has not been able to have live entertainment since COVID-19 last March.

We passed legislation to provide help. We need to improve that legislation, and the budget resolution before us will allow us to get that done.

Let's talk about nonprofits for one moment. Johns Hopkins University has told us we lost a million jobs in the nonprofit sector as a result of COVID-19. We have nonprofits that have not been eligible that should be eligible to get help under these packages, and this budget resolution gives us an opportunity to take care of that need.

Then, lastly, let me talk about one of the priorities that President Biden has talked about, and that is getting the information out so small businesses can take advantage of these programs because so many have not taken advantage. They are the most vulnerable. He has what he calls the community navigators. We know from the Affordable Care Act how helpful they can be in getting information out, particularly in hard-served communities, so they understand the tools that are available. They can apply for the tools and get the help that they need.

We build on the community navigators with our resource partners—our women business centers, our minority business centers. Let's build on those centers—our veterans. Let's build on our resource partners in order to make sure that the help really is targeted to the small businesses of greater need.

This budget resolution is a bold approach because the problem is so great. I urge my colleagues to support the budget resolution for so many reasons, but as the incoming chairman of the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee, on behalf of America's small businesses, I urge my colleagues to support this budget resolution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, it is good to see you in that Chair, and I am grateful for this opportunity.

I just wanted to raise a couple of issues that are relevant to the budget resolution that we are going to be working on over the next few days and beyond. There are so many issues to highlight. I will only mention two issues—two big issues—but I think, most generally, when I consider what we should do, I think it is my belief that we need a substantial, robust bill to meet the moment that we are in. That means dealing with the pandemic effectively and putting the virus behind us by accelerating vaccinations, making sure that we are taking every step possible to open our schools—to reopen schools, I should say, in some cases.

Thirdly, to make sure we are helping those who are vulnerable, whether they are folks without a job or folks who are hungry or their families are hungry—so many other traumas that have been heaped upon our families. There is a lot to do, and that requires a substantial investment, not a limited investment.

I will just mention two issues today. One is home and community-based services, and the other is childcare and a particular tax credit that is relevant.

Home and community-based services, as many people know, have a huge impact on both older citizens—seniors throughout the country—as well as people with disabilities and even has an impact upon children. I will focus most of the attention, for purposes of today, on the impact on seniors and people with disabilities.

If there is ever a time when a care setting that is in the home or in a community was more beneficial to a senior, to a person with a disability—if there is ever a time, it is now. We know that if someone is living in a congregate setting, they are more likely to get the virus. And we know the horrific numbers. Just about 40 percent of the deaths that have occurred because of the pandemic in the United States have occurred in long-term care settings. It is, as of right now, at last count, approaching 150,000 Americans who lost their lives from the virus who were in long-term care settings.

I think a lot of seniors—a lot of family members would prefer, often, that their loved one is getting care in a home or in a community setting. The same is true, of course, for people with disabilities.

We have a chance in this legislation to finally make an investment in home

and community-based services. Do those services exist right now? They do. How do they exist? Pretty much in the United States by way of a waiver, so it is not the standard policy; it is done by waiver.

We want to make sure that it is more of a standard feature, really, a choice that people have to get the care in the community or in the setting that they want. It is critically important that we have in the reconciliation instructions a commitment to home and community-based services. We have that now, and we want to make sure it remains in the bill in final form.

The other benefit or, I should say, the other priority here is not simply those receiving the care in home and community-based settings; it is those providing the care, those heroic frontline workers who often are not talked about enough who provide this care. Most of the care provided in these settings are provided by low-income women of color who disproportionately make up the workforce and often are making about \$12 an hour. They should have a decent wage. They should have benefits, like sick and family medical leave, and they should have access to PPE protection so that they have the protection they need to do their job and to care for those individuals.

I see the distinguished majority leader.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASSAN). The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania. I won't be that long.

ORGANIZING RESOLUTION

Madam President, in addition to the organizing resolution to which the Republican leader and I have now agreed, Leader McConnell and I would like to engage in a colloquy regarding certain understandings we have reached on two related issues.

First, I have discussed with the Republican leader concerns that have been raised by many Senators about the floor procedure known as "filling the amendment tree." At various points over the last several decades, Senators have been prevented from actively participating in the legislative process because the ability of Senators to offer and receive votes on amendments has been severely restricted. I appreciate and understand those concerns, and I want to assure Senators that it is my intention to have active and dynamic debates on the many issues and crises facing our Nation today. The 117th Congress will not shirk from the important issues; rather, we will discuss and debate legislative solutions to them. I am a strong supporter of the right of Senators to offer amendments and commit to increase dramatically the number of Member-initiated amendments offered in the 117th Congress. I am also opposed to limiting amendments by "filling the tree" unless dilatory measures prevent the Senate from taking action

and leave no alternative. Senators from both sides will be able to offer amendments. That is how we will operate in the 117th Congress under the new Democratic majority.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I appreciate these assurances from the majority leader. The right to offer amendments is important to Senators on our side as well, and we look forward to full and vigorous debates, including amendments, as the Senate takes up the many important issues before us. On a related note, I have discussed with the majority leader concerns that have been raised about debates on motions to proceed. I think many times cloture has to be filed on a motion to proceed because Members want to ensure they are given the right to offer amendments. Given the assurances regarding the ability of Senators to debate and amend legislation in this Congress, that should help in alleviating that practice. Also, when we are proceeding to bills with broad bipartisan support, it is my hope that we will not need to have lengthy debates on motions to proceed.

The resolution provides that the committee budgets and office space will be divided equally, subject to the customary set-aside for administrative expenses and nondesignated staff. It is our expectation that the details of those arrangements will be negotiated and agreed to by the respective chair and ranking member, in consultation with other members of each committee.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I thank the Republican leader for those assurances and for his cooperation in reaching agreement on the organizing resolution and the understandings we have just described. I look forward to working with him and all Senators to address the many urgent needs confronting our Nation.

RELATIVE TO SENATE PROCEDURE IN THE 117TH CONGRESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 27, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 27) relative to Senate procedure in the 117th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and 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 resolution (S. Res. 27) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

CONSTITUTING THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 27, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 28, submitted earlier today.

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

A resolution (S. Res. 28) to constitute the majority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and 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 resolution (S. Res. 28) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ELECTING SONCERIA ANN BERRY AS SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 29, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 29) electing Sonceria Ann Berry as Secretary of the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and 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 resolution (S. Res. 29) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

AMENDING S. RES. 458 OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 30, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 30) to amend S. Res. 458 of the Ninety-eighth Congress, as amended.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and 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 resolution (S. Res. 30) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

Mr. SCHUMER. Thank you, Madam President.

I thank my good friend, the Senator from Pennsylvania.

I yield the floor.

SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I will continue with the brief discussion about home and community-based services.

It is so critical, as I mentioned earlier, to have these services available for seniors and for people with disabilities, and it is also relevant in the life of a child. We know—and as the Presiding Officer knows well in her efforts to provide these services to those in the disability community and among seniors—that it is important to children as well. Medicaid home and community-based services provide over \$4 billion right now in support so that children can receive therapy and other necessary services to participate in school, and as I mentioned earlier, we know the impact upon seniors and people with disabilities. So that is the reason we are emphasizing, among many reasons, the investment in this bill for home and community-based services in the context of the pandemic and the devastation of the virus and more broadly.

The second issue I will raise—I know we are short on time—is an issue that I mentioned earlier. In addition to home and community-based services, this is an issue that relates to the family's ability to pay for childcare. So it affects the parents as well as the children. It is the child and dependent care tax credit. Obviously, it is an existing tax credit, a credit that parents have been able to rely on, but it is nowhere near robust enough to make it possible for more parents to afford childcare.

Here is the reality when it comes to what happens in the midst of this pandemic: We know that families have many reasons they can't make ends meet, but, also, many families have members of their families who want to get back to work. We are told that about 20 percent of working adults say the reason they are not working is that COVID-19 has disrupted their childcare arrangements. So it is both a childcare access and affordability question.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics tells us that women accounted for all jobs lost in December of 2020—not most jobs, not some jobs. All jobs lost in the United States were among women. Women lost 156,000 jobs. Their labor force participation rate is at its lowest point in a third of a century. One of the big reasons is childcare. We need to expand the child and dependent care tax credit to give parents the ability to recoup thousands—not hundreds but thousands—of dollars in childcare expenses.

That is what my legislation will do. That is what the new administration wants to do, and that is what we should do in this next COVID bill, and there are a lot of reasons for it.

I will end with this. Last year, the National Academy of Sciences released a roadmap to reduce child poverty. We have heard of the good provisions in this legislation on the child tax credit and the earned income tax credit and of the substantial impacts they have had on lowering child poverty—one estimate, by half.

Also contributing to this and to lower child poverty even more would be to enhance the child and dependent care tax credit. Here are the numbers: 9.2, 9.2, and 518. What do I mean? The National Academy of Sciences says that, if you have a robust child and dependent care tax credit, you can reduce child poverty by 9.2 percent. Guess what happens to wages. There are raised aggregate earnings across the country also by 9.2, but it just happens to be billions—\$9.2 billion. Then the 518 refers to the jobs—increased net employment by more than 518,000 jobs according to the National Academy of Sciences.

So, among the many, many things we are doing in this bill, we need to invest in home and community-based services and also invest in a much more robust child and dependent care tax credit.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 75

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 75 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. Further, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, reserving the right to object, this measure, essentially, is a pretextual, ideological, and extreme step that really detracts from what should be our primary purpose at this moment in our history.

Literally, we are fast approaching 450,000 deaths in this country, and people continue to die at the rate of more than 3,000 per day. Our economic progress continues to be stalled. In fact, it is declining, with joblessness increasing across Connecticut and the country. People are struggling to stay in their homes, put food on their tables, and pay for the medicine they need. Our goal should be making sure people have vaccines and the economic support that they need. Instead, we are here on a measure that would, essentially, take away rights, burden rights, for people—women—who need that right.

We ought to be focusing our energy and attention on winning our fight against this pandemic, but, instead, we are here, debating a pretextual and ideological bill, another anti-choice bill—yet another attempt to restrict a woman's right to choose about when and whether to have a child. This bill purports to be about protecting individuals with Down syndrome, but it is merely a pretext for requiring healthcare providers to scrutinize women for their decisions to seek an abortion. The pretext is to take away those individual rights.

As a matter of fact, this bill has nothing to do with protecting people with Down syndrome, and it has nothing to do with addressing discrimination. If my colleague would like to genuinely help people with Down syndrome, he would ask for unanimous consent on legislation that the disability community actually has supported. The National Down Syndrome Society wants increased funding for medical research at the National Institutes of Health. It wants better educational opportunities and settings for people with Down syndrome. It wants laws and policies that ensure economic self-sufficiency and better workplaces and a fight against discrimination.

Those are the legislative priorities of this disability community, but what this bill actually does is it essentially requires healthcare providers to interrogate women about their decisions to seek an abortion. Healthcare providers who might violate this bill, if it ever became law, would incur fines, imprisonment, or both.

In conclusion, people have a right to make these kinds of deeply personal decisions. Those rights are protected under our Constitution. We should be protecting people with Down syndrome, and we should be expanding their opportunities and fighting discrimination, not using them as a pretext for restricting and burdening a woman's right to choose.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I have a hard time with that, I say to my friend from Connecticut.

Somehow, in protecting those with Down syndrome, you are killing those with Down syndrome.

Right now, I am really shocked that people would talk about protecting children. The previous speaker was from Pennsylvania. He had a bill on childcare and taking care of kids. Yet now we are talking about the fact that a baby, in having been diagnosed with having Down syndrome, somehow should be aborted. I can't think of how anyone could oppose this bill, especially because the American people overwhelmingly—70 percent of them—oppose aborting a child on the basis that the child would be born with Down syndrome. That includes 56 percent of the people who consider themselves to be pro-abortion people. Fifty-six percent of the people who support abortion oppose this on the basis of a Down syndrome diagnosis.

In the United States, over two-thirds of the unborn babies diagnosed with Down syndrome are aborted right now. Why? Instead of receiving information, resources, and support, mothers often resort to feeling pressure to abort.

Justice Clarence Thomas put it a little bit more directly. He said: "I am deeply concerned that for babies with Down syndrome, abortion has become 'a tool of modern day eugenics.'" That was from a U.S. Supreme Court Justice.

My bill would protect these innocent lives from systematic discrimination through abortion. We say that we support equality in the United States. Yet countless babies' lives have been stolen because of their chromosome counts. So I am surprised that my colleagues can object to this commonsense bill and that they reject protecting the most vulnerable among us, and, certainly, those who are born with Down syndrome are among the most vulnerable among us.

I just want the people to know out there, our friends in the Down syndrome community—and there is a community—that a lot of people are concerned about this. I am going to keep fighting for you even though some are using any kind of excuse that they can think of from protecting these babies.

Before I yield the floor, I will respond to any comments from the Senator from Connecticut.

Hearing none, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 137

Mr. LEE. Madam President, the whole point of American foreign aid is to assist countries in times of need and in support of a common interest between us and them. Yet, for many years, our foreign aid dollars have been used to impose violent, cultural imperialism by promoting and providing for the practice of abortion.

Tragically, instead of helping to preserve, strengthen, and sustain the lives of women and children abroad, our taxpayer dollars have been used to harm women's lives and to end the lives of their unborn children, especially baby girls.

In some of these countries, girls are disproportionately aborted, precisely because they are female. U.S. aid is used not to affirm the equal dignity of girls and women but to violently deny it. And in some of these countries, abortion has been forced on women who don't even want abortions—women in countries like Vietnam or Peru, for instance, who were forced to endure the coercive abortion and sterilization campaigns of the 1990s, just to name a few examples.

What kind of aid does violence to women and girls? What kind of help is it to impose U.S. abortion extremism on countries that culturally and democratically reject it or contribute to international organizations that allow regimes to use abortion as a tool of oppression? And what kind of progress is it to encourage sex-selective abortion and the denigration of human dignity for both the baby and the mother?

This cultural imperialism is not pro-woman. It is not pro-child. And it is not pro-healthcare. It is pro-sexism and pro-violence, and we must end it.

According to the latest Marist poll, the American people overwhelmingly agree. Nearly 60 percent of Americans oppose using tax dollars to pay for abortions, and more than 75 percent of Americans oppose using tax dollars to support abortions in other countries—75 percent.

Now, thankfully, President Ronald Reagan first took steps to reverse this kind of support in 1984, instituting what became known as the Mexico City policy to prohibit foreign aid from going to organizations that provide for or promote abortions or that advocate to change abortion laws within a foreign country.

Since then, the policy has, unfortunately, been rescinded and reinstated again and again between changing administrations. Between Republicans and Democrats, it has been moved as a sort of political football.

But the lives of babies and the dignity of women—these are not political footballs. Women and children everywhere have immeasurable, innate, inherent dignity and worth, regardless of where they are from, and they ought to be entitled to the right to life and protection from harm, regardless of who happens to be in office at any given moment.

The Protecting Life in Foreign Assistance Act affirms this very truth. This bill would permanently stop the use of our foreign aid money from funding or promoting abortions overseas.

I also defend the women and babies everywhere and value the women and babies everywhere by supporting two other measures introduced by my friends Senator INHOFE and Senator

BLACKBURN. Senator INHOFE's bill, the Protecting Individuals with Down Syndrome Act, would affirm that disability does not determine or demean the dignity and worth of a human life. And Senator BLACKBURN's bill would ensure that taxpayer funds under the Title X Family Planning Program do not go to any facility that performs or provides referrals for abortions.

In our laws and throughout our lives, we ought to uphold the dignity of each and every human person, regardless of the race, sex, appearance, abilities, or age of the person in question. The measures before us today do just that, and we should support them.

And now I would like to yield time to my friend and distinguished colleague, the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, I want to thank my colleague from Utah, Senator MIKE LEE, for his remarks.

Last week, with the stroke of a pen, President Biden eliminated critical pro-life protections. He reversed the Mexico City policy and began the process of dismantling title X protections against abortion.

I am glad to join Senator LEE, Senator BLACKBURN, along with several other pro-life Senators fighting back and calling on the Senate to pass the important bills today to reverse President Biden's pro-abortion actions.

The bottom line is, President Biden's actions were basically a handout to Planned Parenthood. It is no surprise, as Planned Parenthood spent millions to get the President elected. Now they are simply cashing in—this time, on the taxpayer's dime.

The United States should not spend taxpayer dollars to support a radical abortion agenda throughout the world, and we should absolutely not allow a slush fund of taxpayer dollars to line the pockets of Planned Parenthood.

I also want to thank my colleague Senator INHOFE, who urged the Senate to pass his bill today to protect babies with Down syndrome from being targeted for abortion.

Now, I watched what happened here just minutes ago. The Democrats objected. It is truly astounding. This bill should have passed unanimously, and it really exposes a terrible hypocrisy.

Most Republicans and Democrats today in Congress are unified in support for the Special Olympics. We are unified in supporting protecting those individuals with disabilities. Yet my colleagues across the aisle today opposed this commonsense legislation that would stop the most lethal kind of discrimination—the most lethal kind of discrimination imaginable—and that is being singled out and brutally killed simply because of a Down syndrome diagnosis.

Last week, I stood right here to bring attention to this very chilling issue. Today, babies with Down syndrome are the most endangered on Earth. In fact,

sadly, in the United States, 67 percent of babies diagnosed with Down syndrome are aborted. That is two out of three.

And, for me, this is personal. Last week, I shared the story of a sweet baby boy named Andrew. He is the son of some of my very good friends. Andrew has Down's. He brings light and joy to his family's life every day. He has an older brother, an older sister. I can tell you, this world, their family would not be the same without him.

I am deeply concerned that for babies with Down syndrome, abortion has become a tool of eugenics. It is the duty of this body to end this lethal discrimination. It is our duty to protect every innocent life, no matter how small, no matter how many chromosomes they may have.

I believe every human being is created with God-given dignity and God-given protection. No court, no legislature, no law can take that away.

I will not give up this fight, and I know many of my colleagues standing here today will not give up as well.

I want to thank Senator LEE.

I yield the floor back to Senator LEE.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration of S. 137 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, my colleague from Utah tells a nice story, but it is not accurate. He is not being honest about what is going on with the global gag rule, and I am really disappointed that he is once again trying to push this dangerous legislation.

As I pointed out when I objected to the same bill less than a year ago, the policy in question closes health clinics, decreases care, and needlessly puts the lives of women, children, and families at risk. In fact, instead of protecting life, the global gag rule erects new barriers to critical health services, including reproductive health services for people and communities that already have limited access to affordable, quality healthcare.

And let's be clear: America's taxpayer dollars do not go to fund abortions overseas.

What my colleague is objecting to is funding for family planning services to help women protect their families. And the policy that he wants to codify into law is dangerous in the best of times, but during a global pandemic, when care is already stretched, it is downright deadly.

The Guttmacher Institute estimates that a 10-percent—just a 10-percent decline in family planning services, including reduced access to reversible

contraception and pregnancy and newborn healthcare, results in 49 million more women with unmet contraceptive needs; 15 million additional unintended pregnancies; 1.7 million women and 2.6 million newborns who will experience major complications due to not receiving the care they need; and most unfortunately and sad, 28,000 more maternal deaths and 168,000 more newborn deaths because of this policy. And that is just a modest 10-percent reduction in family planning access.

So if you really care about families and newborns, you will ensure that they have access to the critical services that they need so they don't have those unintended pregnancies.

It is safe to say that the COVID-19 pandemic, which has diverted care and shut down access to family planning clinics across the globe, is greatly exacerbating the situation. So now is not the time to place draconian limits on family planning dollars.

In fact, we need a renewed commitment to comprehensive family planning. That is why last week, along with 47 of our colleagues, we reintroduced the bipartisan Global Health Empowerment and Rights Act. The bill, also known as Global HER, would ensure that care is not limited based on the President in the White House because if we are going to actually get serious about improving the lives of women and girls, we should be working to end the global gag rule, not to expand it.

So for all of these reasons, I object to my colleague's request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, 75 percent of Americans, regardless of how they feel on other issues—I understand my colleagues take different positions on issues related to the sanctity of human life. I understand that. As much as I disagree with them, I respect that it is their right to hold that opinion.

This bill is about something much narrower, something upon which Americans—75 percent of them—overwhelmingly agree, and that is that we shouldn't be using U.S. foreign aid money to fund or promote abortions overseas.

If we can't accept that, it is terribly disappointing and would be news to most Americans.

Thank you, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, again, I would just like to correct what my colleague is saying. We do not use foreign aid money to perform abortions overseas. In fact, a poll conducted by CHANGE, Center for Health and Gender Equity, demonstrates that 59 percent of likely voters—if we want to talk about polls—59 percent of likely voters in America oppose banning U.S. global health assistance going to organizations in other countries that provide legal and safe abortions or abortion referrals. Only 30 percent support this policy.

Research published in the Lancet medical journal last July found that the global gag rule under President George W. Bush—which was implemented on an exponentially smaller scale than what was done by President Trump and what is proposed in the law that my colleague from Utah is asking for unanimous consent to put forward, that kind of reduction in access to services increases a country's typical abortion rate by 40 percent while reducing the use of modern contraceptives by 3.5 percent.

See, this is what happens when you don't base policy decisions on scientific data. You get these kinds of narratives that are absolutely inaccurate. What we know and what is repeatedly evident through the research is that the global gag rule or, as my colleague calls it, protecting life in global health assistance, actually increases abortions.

It is, unfortunately, simple logic. Decreasing access to family planning methods like modern contraception, counseling, and the health spacing and timing of pregnancies, directly leads to more unwanted pregnancies. But because this policy also limits abortion services that organizations provide with other non-U.S. funds, women with unwanted pregnancies are forced to seek out unsafe abortions. That is why we see the abortion numbers increase. So it is a lose-lose policy, and, of course, it is women and children who pay the price.

The Foundation for AIDS Research found that one-third of 286 PEPFAR Programs implementing partners who were surveyed had altered their services or organizational operations in response to the global gag rule under former President Trump—a great program, PEPFAR, under George W. Bush, that has saved millions of lives, and yet what we saw under the Trump implementation of the global gag rule is that they had to alter the services that they provided, including reducing sexual and reproductive health and pregnancy counseling, youth outreach, contraception services, and HIV counseling, testing, and treatment.

The policies that my colleague is advocating for makes the situation worse for women and families, and if he would look at the scientific data, he would understand that.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 88

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, since 1976, Federal law has prohibited the use of Federal funds—taxpayer dollars—for abortion.

Section 1008 of the Public Health Service Act explicitly States that title X funds “shall not be used in programs where abortion is a method of family planning.”

But, as often happens in Federal law, there is a loophole: Federal regulations do allow abortion facilities to be co-located within clinics that are following the title X rules, and those

rules are providing healthcare to women.

The Title X Abortion Provider Prohibition Act would close that loophole by prohibiting the awarding of these funds to entities that perform abortions or that provide funds to entities that perform abortions.

The bill allows for exceptions to be made in cases of rape or incest or to save the life of the mother. It would also require HHS to provide an annual report to Congress listing entities receiving grant funds, and specifying which of those grantees performed abortions under the exceptions.

This is not a big change. As I said, this is a simple change. It is one that would add to the protections of women and their unborn children. It is a statutory fix that will redirect tens of millions of dollars in funding to providers, our community care clinics that are offering comprehensive healthcare services for women.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of S. 88, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, reserving the right to object. We are in the middle of a pandemic. Families are struggling, and we should be doing everything we can to make it easier for them to get the care they need from providers that they trust.

The title X program has been incredibly helpful to people seeking all kinds of healthcare, from cancer screenings to STI screenings, to birth control, and more. And before the Trump administration's gag rule slashed the capacity of the title X network in half by cutting out trusted healthcare providers, over 4 million patients a year turned to title X-funded providers for their healthcare.

These patients are disproportionately young people, women who have low incomes, and women of color. An overwhelming majority of them have historically turned to providers like Planned Parenthood, which would be permanently kicked out of the program by this bill.

We need to be tearing down barriers, like former President Trump's title X gag rule, that are jeopardizing access to care for patients, not reinforcing them. And we need to be focused on addressing the pain of this pandemic and on taking steps to finally end it, not wasting time with blatantly ideological bills that appeal to the far-right base at the expense of our families.

While Republicans seem intent on keeping patients from getting the healthcare they need, I am glad we finally have a President who is listening

to women and men across the country. He has made clear that he wants healthcare to be a right, not a privilege, and he has already directed his administration to review the damage of title X gag rules that have been so harmful to so many people—an important step toward rescinding the rule, as I continue to push for.

So I urge my Republican colleagues to stop these attacks on women's healthcare and turn their attention to something families actually want, which is serious action to end this pandemic.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I appreciate the opportunity to respond to much of what my colleague had to say about we are in the middle of a pandemic. Families are struggling. Yes, indeed, that is very true. And if you want to talk about making healthcare services more available to more women, then, yes, indeed, what you want to do is make certain that these taxpayer funds are not used to provide abortion services, that these funds are going to the community clinics that are the ones that are providing the screenings.

Many of the Planned Parenthood clinics do abortions. They refer women to the community clinic around the corner for the cancer screenings, for the breast exams, for the Pap smears. So there should be agreement that, yes, individuals should have access to this healthcare. And if you say: If you perform abortions, you cannot have these title X dollars, then the hundreds of community clinics that are access points to healthcare for women in underserved communities, these funds would be made available to them.

I think we also have to talk about rights and privileges and touch on that for just a moment. I fully appreciate, we all have different opinions, and it is wonderful that we live in a country that allows freedom of speech, where we can express our difference of opinions.

What we do have to realize is this, that we have in this country 1,700 lives lost every day to abortion—1,700 voiceless and vulnerable—and to me that is just an absolutely heartbreaking stat that these unborn children do not have the opportunity to enjoy that right to life. I find that very sad.

As I said, this legislation would make certain that all of this money goes to these health clinics but not to a clinic that provides abortion service.

This is the kind of access that, yes, indeed, many families would appreciate having more access and more services available to women at their community clinics.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

S. CON. RES. 5

Mr. GRASSLEY. Thank you. The actions of my Democratic colleagues this

week make it clear that they do not have any intention of working with Republicans on a bipartisan COVID package. There is no other explanation for the budget resolution that was introduced this week.

We are not considering this budget resolution for the usual purpose of establishing overall spending and revenue levels for the fiscal year. That has already been done. The sole purpose, then, of this budget is to establish reconciliation instructions whereby the majority can pass a partisan COVID package on a party-line vote, quite contrary to the inaugural address of President Biden where he said he was going to be reaching out to Republicans.

I know there has been some discussion with Republicans but not a serious effort to compromise. Embarking down this inherently partisan path of going the budgetary reconciliation route now poisons the well for any fruitful bipartisan negotiation. And you can't say it too many times that it is completely at odds with President Biden's call for unity and bipartisanship during the campaign and told to the people of the United States in the inaugural address.

It doesn't have to be this way. My Republican colleagues and I stand ready to engage in bipartisan discussions to reach an agreement to provide targeted COVID relief. A consensus package could be done very quickly, just as happened with the bipartisan CARES package back in March of last year. The relief package Congress passed in December came together very quickly once both sides agreed to set aside partisan poison pills. Republicans did that for things we wanted, and Democrats did that for things they wanted.

Now, hardly 6 weeks later, here we are back on a partisan approach to helping the needy people because of the pandemic and helping the healthcare crisis because of the pandemic. In the past year or so, we have done a lot. We have been able to come together in a bipartisan way to pass around \$4 trillion in COVID-focused relief, and we did that all—you can't say it too many times—with strong bipartisan support. Why not now? There is no reason we can't come together for the American people and do it once more and probably have to do it again after something would be passed the early part of this year.

Instead of wasting our time with a weeklong partisan exercise, we could be working together today to forge a bipartisan compromise. If this was the course that the majority were to take, I think there is much that we could agree to with near universal support and do it in short order. Everyone recognizes we need to get control of the virus as a first priority. That is necessary to save lives and get back to anything close to resembling a normally functioning economy.

Rapid deployment of the vaccine is our best hope for our getting there to

get the economy functioning. I doubt a single Member of this Senate body would object to additional funds for vaccine distribution if it will get more people vaccinated sooner. I am also confident that many on my side could agree to additional relief for individuals and small businesses that have been hardest hit by the pandemic. I am sure of that because we have done it twice in the past. We can have a discussion on unemployment assistance, rental assistance, funds for reopening schools, and additional grants to small businesses to help them keep the lights on. I can say that very positively because we have done it twice in the past.

But any relief, from our point of view, ought to be targeted and focused on the task at hand. At \$1.9 trillion, the President's proposal is far from being targeted and far from being focused. It includes permanent, liberal, structural economic reforms. This is using a crisis to enact long-term Democratic policy priorities rather than addressing the immediate needs of the day.

It also includes a bailout of fiscally irresponsible States at the expense of States that have managed their budgets very wisely, like my home State of Iowa. This is fundamentally unfair to the taxpayers in responsibly governed States.

The President putting forward his proposal should have marked the beginning of the discussion, not the end. If my Democratic colleagues would abandon this partisan exercise, bipartisan discussions could start in earnest. In fact, 10 Republicans made an attempt to do that by spending 2 hours with President Biden at the Oval Office. They reached out, obviously, and President Biden listened and discussed in good faith, but it doesn't seem like anything can come of it. This may mean that you have to compromise on some priorities. That is a simple part of life here in the U.S. Senate if you want to get anything done.

The excuse that there isn't enough time or the need for relief is so urgent that bipartisan must go out the window is just that—nothing but a simple excuse. By following the current path, this entire week is being wasted on partisan theater, with no tangible benefit for the American people. At the end of this week, the Senate will be no closer to drafting actual relief legislation.

We should instead be working together to iron out our differences, to get bipartisan relief to the American people, and that can be done sooner than using the reconciliation process that turns out to be a partisan approach that is needless to do based on the fact that twice in the last 11 months, we have passed bipartisan virus relief packages to help fight the pandemic, to help people who are hurt by the economic consequences of that pandemic, and also to give confidence to the American people. Let's move in a bipartisan way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I rise today to discuss the urgent challenge our Nation is facing and the urgent response that it requires.

I am always willing to work across the aisle to look for common ground and commonsense solutions. I think my colleagues know this and my record shows it. I am going to keep talking to my Republican colleagues in hopes that there are areas where we can find common ground to help our workers and our families and get our arms around this pandemic. But what we cannot do is allow the possibility of further delay or weaken our response efforts.

With the resources in this resolution, we will be able to reinforce our public health workforce, our community health centers, and our supply chain, all of which are stretched incredibly thin.

We will be able to scale up testing and tracing and vaccination and genomic sequencing and surveillance for new strains of virus and address harmful health inequities that continue to make this crisis so much more deadly for communities of color.

We will be able to provide needed support to our students, our educators, our public schools, and those in higher education as they grapple with this crisis and work towards safely reopening for in-person learning.

We will be able to provide to parents in need of quality, affordable childcare and to a childcare sector staring down mass closures and layoffs.

We need to help workers who are struggling today to make ends meet, who are unemployed, and who are worried about their retirement being thrown into jeopardy. We need to help families across the country who are struggling today to make ends meet, by providing them with direct financial assistance. We need to help States and Tribes and cities and communities whose budgets have been stretched dangerously thin, by providing needed funds.

I see no reason why pursuing this path has to be partisan. After all, if Republicans can use budget reconciliation to give huge tax breaks to the wealthiest corporations, surely they are willing to use it to give relief to communities and families who are struggling in this economic crisis. If they can try to use reconciliation to cause a healthcare crisis by taking health coverage and healthcare protections away from hundreds of millions of people, surely they can support this process, using it to fight the healthcare crisis that has claimed over 440,000 lives in our country and counting. But if they do not, if they insist that using this process to provide relief during a historic pandemic is a partisan vote or that the amount of the relief is too much, I think they are going to have a tough time explaining what and whom they stand for.

Democrats have no problem going on the record as the party that fought for people during the pandemic because, when your house is in flames, you do not argue about how much of the fire to put out or how much water to use or how many lives to save; you do whatever it takes until the crisis is over and everyone is safe, and you do it as fast as you can.

This crisis is not over. Everyone is not safe—not from this virus and not from this economic crisis. There are 440,000 people who have died. We are still averaging 140,000 new cases a day. New strains are presenting new challenges. Underlying disparities are growing deeper, and we are already seeing with vaccination rates that communities of color are being left behind.

We do have to take action, and that is exactly what Democrats are doing today.

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. MURPHY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I am here today to speak in favor of the underlying resolution and urge my colleagues to support it. I will be very brief.

I would like to tackle three topics, amongst many, in this package. I would like to talk a bit about the crisis that stands ahead of us with respect to summer learning and summer programming for kids all across this country. I would like to talk a little bit about the importance of expediting the pace of vaccinations and then, lastly, about the global fight that lies ahead of us to make sure that we are building a pandemic response infrastructure around the world that makes sure this never, ever happens again.

Before delving into those three topics, let me just say that we have an opportunity to pass programming to meet this moment that is wildly popular. There was a poll out yesterday that suggests that many of the most important programming in this package enjoy 70 percent support amongst the public. The relief checks, which will total \$2,000—\$600 from last year, \$1,400 in this package—have 74 percent support among the American public. Only 13 percent of Americans oppose those checks. Increased Federal funding for vaccinations—69 percent favor that increased funding; 17 percent oppose it. Those are difficult numbers to get on any major area of policy in the United States today. To have 74 percent in favor of anything is pretty impressive.

But it speaks to the moment. It speaks to the expectations that Americans have. But it also speaks to the

fact that there is unity in the American public about what we need to do.

President Biden rightly talked about unifying the country around an agenda to build back this country better, and these polling numbers show that he has done that because you don't get to 74 percent support for an initiative without a whole bunch of Democrats, Independents, and Republicans supporting that measure.

So we hope—we want to get to a place where we have bipartisan support in the Senate, but we know we have bipartisan support for this agenda out in the American public. These polling numbers and polling numbers to come will prove that. The reason is that the crises we are trying to address don't really care what your politics are.

Let me talk about these three distinct areas.

First, I want to talk about what is happening in our schools. Others have done that in a far more articulate way, so I want to drill down specifically on what is going to happen this summer.

Schools are in crisis right now. I know that because I have two kids in public school—in a big, urban public school. They haven't been back in the classroom at all. They have continued to learn from home the entire time. But they have all the support that they need around them—two loving parents who are willing and able to help in any way that we can. Not every child has that. So schools have been scrambling just to make sure that they are doing instruction right, that they are opening schools safely, that they are building support systems around students.

But come this summer, you are going to have all sorts of kids who aren't going to have programming ready for them, aren't going to have a safe place to go, and are going to have tremendous amounts of learning loss.

You are also going to have kids who are in need of a really healthy, safe place to be this summer. Some kids will need deep academic experience, but others kids are just going to need some emotional growth, are going to need something fun to do so that they have the ability to restart and be ready to reenter what will, hopefully, be a much more normal-looking classroom.

In this bill is over \$100 billion for schools, to support the safe reopening of schools. And what we do in this plan that the President is proposing to us is to allow for some of that money to be used for summer programming.

I am going to make a pitch to have a set-aside, a portion of money dedicated to summer programming. But what we all agree on—those of us who support this package—is that the challenge ahead of us is not just how we keep schools open and open those that have had their doors closed, but what we do to support kids for 12 months of the year, not just 9 months of the year.

This is going to be a tough summer for a lot of kids, and we have to have a specific focus—as this plan does—on meaningful summer programming for

kids—programming that is emotionally healthy, that addresses some of this learning loss.

In a typical year, middle-class kids—kids with families that have some means—are five times as likely as those living in poverty to attend a summer camp, twice as likely to visit a museum or go to a performance. We can't allow for that disparity to be present this summer, not this summer. We have to have funding in this bill. We have to pass funding through Congress to make sure that every kid in this country, especially kids coming from limited-means backgrounds, can get into quality summer programming. This summer we have to make that promise to them.

Second, let me talk about vaccines. I know my colleague from Connecticut is going to talk about this as well.

We did well this past week. There were 1.36 million doses administered. I say “well” because that is 20 percent more than we did the following week, but it is not good enough.

In this plan from President Biden is \$10 billion to operationalize the Defense Production Act. Senator BALDWIN and I have been working on this issue for the better part of a year. If you want to produce more vaccine, if you want to produce more testing equipment, more PPE, then you have to organize America's industrial base better than what was happening under the Trump administration. You have to go out and find every potential manufacturing partner who can help Pfizer and Moderna and Johnson & Johnson and any vaccine maker that comes after them be able to make more and make it faster.

We are standing up capacity in Connecticut. We are doing well—No. 3 nationally in terms of the percentage of shots that we get into people's arms—but we can do a lot more. We just need that production to be ramped up. In this bill is specific money to operationalize the Defense Production Act so that we can make more vaccines. That is one of the most important parts of this bill.

Finally, I wanted to talk about the global challenge that we have ahead of us. This virus didn't start in the United States. But, man, it moved quick—from a wet market in China to the west coast of the United States to today, with 400,000 lives having been lost. And the question is: Why? Why was this virus able to move so quickly? Why weren't we able to contain it? Why didn't we learn more about it earlier? Why wasn't the world ready for this moment?

Now, China has a lot to answer for. But, frankly, the whole world has to understand that we didn't allocate resources properly. The United States didn't allocate resources properly. We spent, last year, \$740 billion on hardware for the Department of Defense and \$12 billion on global public health. Nobody today, living in the United States, would tell you that that was

the correct allocation. So inside President Biden's package is funding to start to rebuild the global pandemic prevention infrastructure.

I won't go into the details of how we do that today, but there are estimates suggesting that we are going to need over \$20 billion globally in order to stand up greater capacities. That means more resources at a reformed WHO. That means more U.S. diplomats who are working in the public health space. That means doing partnerships with developing nations in which we put some money on the table in exchange for public health reform so that they can strengthen their own systems of pandemic detection and prevention.

But even if you drive this thing down in the United States, so long as there are outbreaks that exist on the other side of the world, we are still at risk. And there may come along a virus down the road that is even more contagious, that spreads even faster than this one, so shame on us if we don't, at the same time, lock down this virus domestically and set up a system of defense internationally to make sure that we are ready for the next one.

We can walk and chew gum at the same time. And President Biden's focus on rebuilding our alliances comes at the right time because we are not going to be able to do this by ourselves.

We have to meet the moment. We can't go small right now. The problems are too big.

Senator BLUMENTHAL and I have spent lots of time at food banks in Connecticut. We have never, ever seen the desperate need that exists today in our State. Shame on us if we don't use the power that has been granted us to both take on this virus and deliver economic prosperity to people who have had it robbed from them through no fault of their own.

I urge my colleagues' support for the budget resolution.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am really pleased to follow my colleague Senator MURPHY after that very articulate case and to build on the case for keeping our promises to America. The Presiding Officer knows that promises made must be kept, including another \$1,400 in stimulus payments to every individual, bringing that total to \$2,000, which is what we promised; to make sure that vaccines are available broadly across this country and that schools become places of learning again, in person for students and teachers in a safe learning environment.

What we are doing in this package, which is big and bold—and it has to be—is to put money in people's pockets, put vaccinations in people's arms, and put children back in schools safely. And I emphasize “safely.”

Now, I was very excited over this past week or 10 days to travel throughout the State of Connecticut and visit clinics where vaccinations are being

provided to thousands of people in Connecticut, raising our rate to one of the highest in the country—about 10.3 percent.

I saw nurses and doctors at Danbury Hospital, led by John Murphy, making promises real for people.

I visited Rentschler Field, a former runway turned into a vaccination site for people receiving those shots in their arms from the Community Health Center, headed by Mark Masselli.

I saw vaccinations at Griffin Hospital, a wonderful team headed by Pat Charmel. But here is the story at Griffin Hospital. Last week they did 6,000 doses. This week it will be 2,000, not because of any lack of skilled vaccination person power, not because of any lack of determination—because of lack of vaccine.

Shortages in Connecticut and around the country are impeding and setting back our effort. They are lengthening the tunnel. There is light at the end of the tunnel, but it is longer as we delay the vaccine that is necessary to do the job.

There is not enough. It is not reaching the people who need it in enough supply, and it is not being delivered equitably. The numbers in Connecticut show that people in communities of color are nowhere near as likely to receive that vaccine—in fact, perhaps three times less likely.

We need to make sure that delivery is fair and effective in this country, or we will never conquer this pandemic and put America back to work. Using the national Defense Production Act is absolutely necessary, but so is the commitment of \$160 billion in this big and bold relief program.

It has to be big and bold. It also has to be done now. Time is not on our side. I have no tolerance for delay or dithering. I have no patience for cuts in this package; \$1.9 trillion ought to be our floor, not our ceiling. And if there is a need for targeting those stimulus payments, the money ought to be reallocated to vaccines and to creating safer environments to work and to learn.

Vaccines are important to our schools. Teachers are essential workers. They are on the frontlines. They are putting their lives at risk. They have been demonstrating the courage and conviction to come to school, but they should receive this vaccine.

A safe learning environment means also personal protective equipment, barriers such as we are seeing in restaurants and other public places—plexiglass and other kinds of dividers. These kinds of essential equipment are the reason that we are advocating \$130 billion for our schools.

There are many other steps that must be taken to ensure not only that our learning environments are safe but also that students have the connectivity they need remotely because for some period of time, that will be the way they learn.

More than a third of communities of color in the State of Connecticut,

which is thought to be a very sophisticated and advanced State, still lack that connectivity—a third of our seniors. Safe and fair learning environments mean broadband, and that is also another reason for that \$130 billion in this package.

Many of these students face serious gaps—1 to 3 months and even longer for some students who have lacked that connectivity—up to 6 months in basic skills: reading, writing, and arithmetic. These kinds of gaps have to be filled.

We need a major effort to focus on our students who have been left behind, and that is why this kind of package is a moral imperative. It is a social obligation. We will lose talents and skills, but students will also lose their future.

We should come together on a bipartisan basis. There is nothing wrong with cooperation, and I hope that my colleagues across the aisle will join with us as we move forward, but we will move forward. We cannot repeat the mistakes of the past when efforts to wait meant unconscionable delay. We have no such luxury in this humanitarian crisis. We must move forward, and we will.

I yield the floor to my colleague from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, the American people need our help, and they need it now. Far too many families are struggling just to get by.

My home State of Nevada has been hit especially hard during this pandemic. Before COVID, Nevada was stable, and Nevada was thriving, but since the pandemic began, our industries—especially our travel and tourism, key economic pillars of our State—were devastated. In fact, countless Nevada businesses have struggled, and unfortunately many have had to close their doors permanently. This is forcing Nevadans out of work and putting their financial well-being in jeopardy. Now, during this public health and economic crisis, Nevada is close to having the highest rate of unemployment in the Nation.

Here in Congress, we have passed stopgap packages to try to help all those who are facing these tough times. The relief measures we have delivered for the American people have been a good start, but they are not enough to safely see our country through this pandemic.

Small business owners risk losing their businesses if they cannot access the full loans and grants that Congress promised them but that the last administration failed to deliver. Our State and local governments have exhausted their budgets responding to this public health crisis, and as a result, they face looming cuts to essential support and services that our communities are relying on.

This isn't something that is happening just in my State; this is the common experience across our country.

The people of Nevada, the American people—they are desperately calling out for a lifeline, and we must deliver a real one and as soon as possible.

COVID-19 is a global public health emergency, and it requires the full force of the U.S. Government. We must act boldly and efficiently as we work to overcome this crisis and meet the needs of this moment.

We need real relief—real relief for families who are struggling to pay their bills, for those who are struggling to afford basic necessities, for parents who are struggling just to feed their kids.

We need real relief. We need real relief for our travel and tourism industries. We need to ensure that they can make it through this turbulent time. We need a framework for ensuring that health and safety standards are met, and we need a path toward restoring consumer confidence.

We need real relief—real relief for our small businesses, including tax credits to help businesses get by and full EIDL loans and grants without arbitrary caps.

We need real relief—real relief for our workers, including increased unemployment benefits and proper IT infrastructure to get those benefits out faster to Americans in need.

We need real relief—real relief for State and local governments so that they can continue working tirelessly to save the lives of Americans in every corner of our Nation, so that they can continue testing and tracing in our communities, so that they can continue to provide childcare for essential workers, and so that they continue to provide PPE and things to limit the spread of COVID-19.

We need real relief—real relief that supports a greater vaccine distribution and accelerates vaccine deployment, including to our communities of color and rural areas where healthcare access is too frequently a challenge.

Senator CORTEZ MASTO and I have been working with our Governor. We have been working with our Governor and working with all of our local governments to get more shots in arms across the State of Nevada, but we need more.

When so many in our country are hurting and they are struggling, we must ask ourselves why American families, why members of our communities, why would they deserve any less? It is time for a comprehensive relief package that truly provides relief to the American people.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in this effort to help see our Nation through this challenge. Lives are depending on us. Our States are counting on us. The whole country is looking to us—looking to us to show leadership, to stand up, to save lives and livelihoods. So let's ensure that we don't let them down. Let's pass that real relief, thoughtful and targeted relief, and do it now.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. President, more than 3,000 of my fellow New Mexicans have lost their lives to COVID-19. They were New Mexicans like Teresa, an essential medical worker from Springer, NM. She bravely went to work to test Haitians for COVID-19 and to stop the spread of the disease. Tragically, Teresa contracted COVID-19 and passed away over the Christmas holiday, leaving behind her husband Roger and their three children.

But Congress has another chance to spare other families the pain that Teresa's family is experiencing, the very thing that drove Teresa every day to go and save others. This resolution will allow Congress to mount an aggressive public health response and prioritize resources where they are needed most—for vaccines, testing, and public health programs that fight COVID.

Funding included in this package will be aimed at dramatically increasing rates of testing, bolstering the supply chain to increase the availability of testing supplies and personal protective equipment, hiring and training public health workers to administer the vaccine, and increasing vaccine production.

As Congress focuses on getting vaccinations into every arm as quickly as possible, strong Federal funding is especially critical for States like New Mexico, where vaccines and medical supplies must travel longer distances to reach the communities that need them.

We know we have the capacity to get these vaccines in people's arms. We need more vaccine. Vaccines are essential to the priorities I have heard from many of my constituents—safely opening schools as soon as possible because this pandemic is widening the achievement gap that already existed. To meet this goal, Congress must invest in safely reopening schools and make facility improvements to ensure every educator, the people who prepare the food, drive the buses, keep the schools looking clean, social workers and nurses, and every student is safe to return.

America must provide quality distance learning to those who are not yet ready to return and work to address widespread learning loss that exacerbates the achievement gap. It is also clear that the toll of COVID-19 on students' learning and mental health will last for years, meaning investments are necessary well beyond this academic year.

The Senate must act for the families who have lost loved ones, for Roger and Teresa and their three kids, and for parents struggling to keep their students safe and healthy.

The Senate must act to defeat this virus and to rebuild our Nation's economy. It must pass this budget resolution.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SANDERS. 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 Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, as the new chairman of the Budget Committee, I wanted to take a few moments to talk about the \$1.9 trillion budget resolution that I hope will be passed late tomorrow night.

I think sometimes our friends in the media make the political process much more complicated than it is. Real politics in a democracy is not that complicated. What it is about is assessing the problems facing the Nation and coming up with solutions to those problems.

One of the great tragedies that has occurred, in my view, in recent years is that for working-class people, middle-class people, lower-income people, these are folks who in a variety of ways are hurting and have hurt for many, many years. Wages in this country have been stagnant for decades. Young people are finding it increasingly difficult to go to college. Ninety million Americans are uninsured or underinsured. We have a political system which is significantly corrupt because big money can buy elections. And people look around them and they say: Who cares about me? Who is worried about me or my parents or my kids?

When that happens—when that kind of political alienation happens—people can become prone to conspiracy theories and all kinds of big lies and everything else. Here is the simple truth, not complicated. Right now in this year 2021, we face more crises than this country has faced certainly since the Great Depression and maybe going back to the Civil War, when the very existence of this country was at stake.

As we speak right now, whether it is in the State of Georgia or my State of Vermont and all over this country, there are tens of millions of working families who have lost their jobs, lost their incomes, and they are worried tonight as to how they are going to be able to feed their families. They are worried about the back rent they owe.

We have a moratorium on evictions, but that moratorium some day is going to end. People say: How am I going to pay thousands of dollars in back rent? I am going to be evicted. I am going to be out on the street.

People are in the midst of this terrible, terrible pandemic, where we have lost over 400,000 lives—well over 400,000 lives. There are over 90 million people who are uninsured or underinsured and are having difficulty affording going to the doctor, and on and on it goes.

Kids. I have seven grandchildren. Kids all over this country have had their education disrupted.

As a result of the pandemic, people have become isolated from their

friends and their families. Mental illness is soaring with increased numbers of depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation.

This country faces just terrible, terrible problems. I think we can agree that the year 2020 was the worst year in so many ways in our lifetime, maybe in the history of this country. And now, right now, it is absolutely imperative that the Congress of the United States understands that reality and keeps faith with the American people.

One of the reasons, by the way—and I say this to the Presiding Officer today, who is from Georgia and recently won his election—it is doubly important that we keep faith with the American people is because promises were made in this election in Georgia, which was not just a Senate race. It was more of a national race. President Biden was involved. Majority Leader SCHUMER was involved. I was involved. A lot of leading Democrats were involved.

We said to the people in Georgia and we said to the people in America: If we gain the majority, we are going to significantly improve lives for working people all over this country. Those are promises made that must be kept.

I want to just spend a few moments to talk about what is in this bill. We throw out numbers—\$1.9 trillion. Who knows what \$1.9 trillion is? It is such an unfathomable number. It is such a huge number. What does it mean? Who knows? Who understands that?

I want you to understand what is in this bill. For a start, what I believe and I know you believe is that when people are hurting, when they owe back rent, when they can't afford to feed their kids, when they can't afford to go to the doctor, we need to get cash into the pockets of those people as soon as we possibly can.

I was one of the people here a month ago when a whole lot of people were talking about it. I said we need direct payments. We need to get cash into the hands of people. I fought very hard. We ended up with just \$600 in the last bill. It wasn't enough. It is a start, but not enough. We said our goal was \$2,000. And in this bill, there will be an additional \$1,400 for every working-class man, woman, and child.

So if you are an individual, a single person making \$75,000 or less, when we pass this legislation you are going to get a check for \$1,400. If you are a couple earning less than \$150,000, and let's just say you have two kids, each person in the family, the husband, the wife, and the two kids get \$1,400 apiece. That is \$5,600.

Let me tell you something. For a struggling working-class family, that \$5,600 is going to mean an enormous amount. It will allow people to pay the rent, allow people to pay off their debts, allow people to go to the doctor. That is what this legislation is about.

We made a promise. Some of us made that promise—I did—that we would make sure that in working-class families, each individual gets \$2,000 and we

will keep that promise: \$600 then, \$1,400 now.

As a result of this pandemic, we have seen a horrific increase in unemployment. Unemployment is soaring all over this country. Millions of workers have lost their jobs. They have no income coming in. The extended unemployment benefits that were previously passed are going to expire in mid-March. What this legislation does—very importantly—if you are unemployed right now and you are worried you are going to lose your employment, when we pass this legislation, your unemployment is going to be extended through the end of September. And on top of the normal unemployment benefits you get from your State—and they vary State to State—you are going to get an additional \$400 a week. We will not turn our backs on the millions of unemployed workers in this country.

Included in the legislation that we are fighting for is the need to raise the minimum wage in this country from the starvation wage that currently exists of \$7.25 an hour to a living wage of \$15 an hour. Now, we understand that restaurants and small businesses are hurting, and in this legislation, there will be a significant amount of money to make sure that small businesses will be able to afford that wage increase.

You know, when we talk about the economy, the media very often focuses on the stock market. That is important. We can focus on unemployment—terribly important. Yet what we don't focus on enough is that half of our workers in this country are living paycheck to paycheck. They have nothing in the bank, and they have to live off the paychecks they make. If they have an automobile problem—the car breaks down—or somebody in the family gets sick, they are in deep financial trouble. It seems to me that, in the richest country in the history of the world, it is not too much to demand that, if you work 40 hours a week, you don't live in poverty. Fifteen bucks an hour is not going to make anybody rich, but I have seen workers and talked to workers all over this country who are trying to raise their kids on \$10, \$12 an hour, and you can't do it. So \$15 an hour is an important start in making sure that all working people in this country can live with dignity.

This legislation will expand the child tax credit from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and to \$3,600 for families with kids under the age of 6. Now, what is not talked about very much in America—not by politicians, not by the media—is the fact that we have one of the highest rates of childhood poverty of almost any major country on Earth, and that is a terrible, terrible thing. You know, politicians give speeches of “the future of this country is with our children,” so forth and so on, but they have millions of kids living in poverty. Millions of families can't afford to send their kids to decent quality childcare. So expanding the child tax credit will go a very

long way to reducing child poverty in America, and that is something that we must do.

It is no great secret that, as a result of the pandemic, our revenues going into State and local governments are in significant decline. The result of that is that, in the last year, well over a million State and local employees have been laid off. We are talking about teachers. We are talking about firemen. We are talking about police officers and other municipal and State employees. When you have those layoffs, not only is that a crisis unto itself for those workers, it means that State and local governments cannot provide the services that need to be provided in the midst of this terrible crisis. So this legislation would provide \$350 billion to State and local governments, many of which are facing bankruptcy.

Now, obviously, the crisis that we are facing today is not only an economic crisis, it is clearly a health crisis. The good news is that, in a relatively short period of time, at least two manufacturers in this country—and more, I think, are coming on board—have introduced and created vaccines, which are now being distributed. That is the good news. The bad news is that we need to significantly increase the production of those vaccines. We don't have enough. Even more importantly, we have to do a heck of a lot better job in distributing those vaccines and getting those vaccines into the arms of people, and this legislation will provide billions and billions of dollars to do just that.

At a time when we are looking at the highest level of hunger in this country in decades, many billions of dollars are going to make sure that our children and our families do not go hungry. Clearly, one of the major crises facing this country is that schools in every State are either not open or they are open with irregular hours. Kids are trying to get an education online. Sometimes it works and sometimes it doesn't, but our goal is to make sure that we can reopen schools and expand after-school and childcare programs for working families and do it in a way that is safe. We want parents to feel good and know that the facilities they are sending their children to are safe, and we have a whole lot of money in this bill to do just that.

In this bill, in order to protect workers, there is a sizable sum of money to prevent the pensions of millions of workers and retirees from being slashed by 30, 40, or even 65 percent. A number of years ago, in the middle of night, in some big omnibus bill, language was put in that would destroy the promises made to millions of workers in terms of the pensions that they were guaranteed, and we rectify that in this bill.

Right now, in America, as I mentioned earlier, some 90 million of our people are either uninsured or underinsured, which speaks to the need, in my view, of major healthcare reform.

My own view is that we need to put in a Medicare for All, single-payer program so that we are not spending twice as much per capita on healthcare as any other country on Earth despite so many people being uninsured or underinsured. Well, Medicare for All is not in this bill, but what is in this bill is a significant amount of money to expand healthcare, and we are still looking at the best ways to do that. One of the ways will probably be by expanding Medicaid and also investing significantly in community health centers and the National Health Service Corps. We have a crisis in terms of the number of doctors and nurses that we need, and the National Health Service Corps is a program which will forgive debt for doctors and nurses if they practice in underserved areas.

I know sometimes we get consumed by numbers. It is going to be \$2.1 trillion, \$1.9 trillion, \$1.7 trillion. That is not the issue. The issue is whether we are prepared to address the crises facing the American people. Will this bill solve all of the problems that we face? No, it will not. Will it go a long way to addressing many of the crises and easing the anxiety of so many working families? Yes, it will, but this should not be the end of the process. As soon as we pass this, we are going to come back with another major piece of legislation, and that will deal with some of the long-term structural problems our country faces in terms of a crumbling infrastructure and in terms of the need to deal with the existential threat of climate change. We need to create millions of good-paying jobs. That is something that this Congress has got to address. Too many of our people are unemployed, and too many of our people are underemployed. This we will be dealing with in the next COVID reconciliation bill.

Now, there has been some discussion on—and the media seems fixated on—the issue of partisanship. Oh, my God. We are being so partisan here. Let me remind everybody that, under the Trump administration, massive tax breaks were passed that went to the top 1 percent and large corporations. Eighty-three percent of the benefits in the Trump tax plan went to the 1 percent and large corporations. Do you know how bipartisan that bill was that passed in reconciliation? There was not one Democrat who voted for that bill. It was voted just with Republican votes.

Then, outrageously, as part of the reconciliation, the Republicans came forward and said: Hey, we think it is a brilliant idea to repeal the Affordable Care Act and throw up to 32 million people off the healthcare that they have. I don't know what people are thinking about when they propose to throw tens of millions of people off the healthcare that they have, but that was their idea to repeal the Affordable Care Act. By one vote by the late John McCain, that did not happen, but not one Democrat voted for that bill.

My point is that it is one thing for my Republican friends here to be talking about the need for bipartisanship, which all of us support, but the reality is they used exactly the same process to pass or at least try to pass major, major pieces of legislation.

So all that I want to say is that we are living in an unprecedented moment in American history. Again, it is quite likely that this Congress today and President Biden are facing more serious crises than any President—certainly, since FDR and maybe going back to Abraham Lincoln—has faced. We have a healthcare crisis. We have a pandemic. We have an economic meltdown. We have an education crisis. We have an infrastructure crisis. We have a criminal justice crisis. We have an immigration crisis. You name it, we got it. Either we are going to have the courage to address those problems or we are not, and I think now is the time to do it. We certainly look forward to the support from our Republican colleagues, but what is most important is that, at a time of massive pain and anxiety, this Congress acts boldly on behalf of working families.

For too long, we have seen the Congress give tax breaks to billionaires. We have seen lobbyists work to get hundreds of billions of dollars in corporate welfare for people who don't need it. We have seen a tax system in which major corporations like Amazon—maybe the most profitable corporation in America or one of the most profitable corporations and owned by the wealthiest guy in America—pay zero in Federal taxes, and, right now, the very rich have an effective tax rate which is lower than that of working families.

So I know it may sound like a radical idea, but the time is now for the U.S. Congress to begin to represent the vast majority of the people—the working class of this country, the middle class of this country, and lower income people—who are struggling. Let us work together. Let us crush this terrible pandemic. Let us get our kids back to school. Let us reopen our economy. Let us create a government that works for all of us and not just the very few.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, it is wonderful to see you in the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. My first time.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, one thing you can say about Americans, we know how to meet the moment.

When the world was upended by a Great Depression and a quarter of our people were out of work, we took bold action. A brandnew President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and large majorities in Congress ushered in a New Deal that put folks back to work, stabilized our economy, and invested in America's future.

When freedom abroad was threatened by fascism, we again took bold action

as a country. We used American ingenuity to build an arsenal of democracy, which, by the middle of 1944, was churning out B-24 bombers every 60 minutes at Ford's Willow Run plant in Michigan.

Now is the time again to take bold action on behalf of the American people. We are now a year into a pandemic that has claimed the lives of nearly 450,000 Americans—450,000 Americans—parents and grandparents and friends and neighbors and cousins and coworkers and community leaders. Almost 15,000 lives have already been lost in Michigan—dear souls lost to us.

And it is not just lives that have been lost. Businesses have closed, workers have been laid off, folks have been without paychecks for months and months.

Parents are struggling to keep food on the table and the heat on while troubleshooting the spotty internet their children depend on to keep their classes going on Zoom.

And grandmas and grandpas are missing out on seeing their families grow up. Babies born last March are already learning to walk and talk, and too many have not had a chance to be with them in person.

Americans know how to meet the moment, and it is time for us to do it again. It is time to pass a rescue plan bold enough to stamp out this pandemic, get families the immediate help they need to weather the economic crisis, and get our children safely back in school.

That is just what our American Rescue Plan will do, and we need to get it done as soon as possible. American families have waited long enough.

There are a lot of good things happening right now. A home COVID-19 test was just approved. Soon we will have three effective vaccines available. We know that we can't get back to normal, though, or revive our battered economy unless we get vaccine off shelves and into American arms.

That is why our plan will increase the number of people being vaccinated, boost our testing capacity, and ensure that our healthcare professionals and other frontline workers have adequate protective equipment.

The plan will also provide additional funding for rural health infrastructure through the agriculture portion of our bill, which I am so pleased to lead.

Our rural hospitals are struggling to survive right now like places where I grew up in Northern Michigan. This funding will help them keep their doors open, purchase necessary supplies, vaccinate more people, and treat more patients via telehealth, which has become so important.

In the meantime, we know that American families need help to survive during this pandemic. They need help. They need to know we have got their backs. They have got to know that, in all of this, somebody has got their back.

The American Rescue Plan will give working families direct checks, extend

crucial unemployment programs, boost the child tax credit and earned-income tax credit, which will lift half of American children out of poverty this year.

Can you imagine? We have an opportunity here in Congress, working with our wonderful new President and Vice President, to pass a policy that will lift half the children in poverty out of poverty—not 10 years from now, not 5 years from now—this year. What an exciting prospect. And we need to get it done.

This means struggling families will, with all of this help, be able to cover the rent or the mortgage, pay their bills, keep food on the table. And keeping food on the table is especially crucial in a time when so many of our neighbors are going hungry.

In fact, we know that 50 million Americans across the country—moms and dads and children—right now are facing hunger every day. We are better than this as a country.

We have all heard stories about seniors waiting hours in lines for a box of food or parents skipping meals so their children can have a little more to eat.

The agriculture and nutrition funding in this American Rescue Plan will tackle hunger head-on by extending pandemic EBT for the duration of the pandemic. What does that mean? This is about children. This is about feeding children—children who otherwise may get fed at school but aren't able to do that to be able to have the resources they need from moms and dads to feed them while they are not in school, as well as in the summer.

It will also provide more fruits and vegetables for moms and babies and make sure that families who are eligible for help are getting it. People who need help in this country need to get that help. They need to know we have their back.

We know that two-thirds of SNAP benefits—the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—two-thirds of it goes to families with children. By extending the bump-up in SNAP funding through the end of September, we can make sure families aren't running out of food and going hungry at the end of the month.

That is especially important for children because it is hard to learn—it is hard to learn how to read and write, and it is hard to focus when your stomach is rumbling, when you have got a headache because you haven't eaten. Our children need to be fed, and they need to be back in class as well.

We can't get our economy moving again if parents can't return to work, and parents can't return to work if they are worried that their children aren't safe at school or one of the parents or the only parent has to be home with the children. What do they do?

So all of this fits together, and this American Rescue Plan will provide the support needed to safely reopen the majority of K-12 schools within President Biden's first 100 days.

How important is that? What a great goal for us to have, and we can do that.

We are just days away from working together and being able to get that done, and it will serve all students, no matter how, no matter where they learn.

And for our farmers, speaking as the incoming chair of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, our farmers who have been directly affected by the ups and downs of the pandemic, the plan addresses the break in the food supply chain, and it enables us to buy and donate their products to food banks.

You know, we had so many selling to restaurants and big enterprises, the food supply chain stopped. They have excess food. I know dairy farmers in Michigan; it breaks their hearts to think of the idea of dumping milk when we need that.

So the efforts that are in this bill will help them be able to move from a bulk supply chain to be able to get gallon jugs, put the milk into the hands of families, and stop the wasting of precious, valuable food that our families need. This is going to help farmers' bottom lines, and it feeds families in need.

Our agriculture provisions also provide critical funding for PPE for farmworkers and workers who labor every day in food processing plants so we have the food that we need—protective equipment that they need and that they deserve.

The plan also targets help for farmers of color who have been hit especially hard by the pandemic, on top of the historical challenges and discrimination they have faced in accessing land and capital. The plan provides critical debt relief to help them weather the storm and keep their operations going until the next growing season.

Vaccinating Americans, providing economic help for families, getting our children back to school safely, those are the three main goals of this plan.

All of these goals have one thing in common: It is about investing in people. It is about putting people first—the American people first. Over our Nation's history, the policies that have truly been lifting people out of poverty and moved them forward have invested in people, from our land grant universities to social security and Medicare and Medicaid, to the Civil Rights Act, to the Children's Health Insurance Program, to increasing the minimum wage. And these are all policies, I am proud to say, created and supported by Democrats.

Investing in our people helps American families, and it helps our economy too. We have seen these Democratic policies create more jobs when you look at the numbers. When we look at the numbers, under which policies and which Presidents have we seen more good-paying jobs? And over and over again it is Democratic Presidents because of the way that we invest. It is what we do, how we invest, to create opportunity to give everybody a fair shot to succeed, to invest in people and

opportunity. Those things have created better economies and more jobs.

So, broadly, we are committed to making sure everyone shares in the prosperity of our country, and these policies create the conditions necessary to help people dream big dreams and actually achieve them.

It is a new year. It is a new Congress. It is time to act. It is time to end this pandemic, give families the economic support they need, and get our children safely back to school. This is the moment. This is the moment we need to think big. We need to be bold. We need to lean in on policies that we know work—because they have worked before.

Americans know how to meet the moment, and our moment is now.

I yield the floor.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. 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. LUJÁN. 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 Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. President, 50 million Americans, including 17 million children, are facing food insecurity because of this public health and economic crisis, with Black and Latino families more likely to go hungry. In New Mexico, one in three children and one in five adults are at risk of hunger. In the wealthiest country in the world, this is simply unacceptable.

The budget resolution focuses on getting relief to the people who need it most, beginning with an extension of the 15-percent increase in supplemental nutrition assistance benefits through September of 2021. Increasing SNAP benefits has proven to be one of the most effective forms of economic stimulus, and it has the dual benefit of allowing families to purchase the food that they need to stay healthy, as well as supporting businesses that accept SNAP dollars.

The budget resolution also bolsters the WIC Program to ensure that children and their mothers have access to a nutritious diet necessary for healthy development, an important investment in the future of our country. This funding increase is especially significant for States like New Mexico, where nearly a quarter of children are born into families with incomes that fall below the Federal poverty line.

In addition to addressing hunger, this resolution includes critical support for the people who grow our food, produce our food—our farmers and ranchers. In New Mexico, farmers and ranchers, who were already struggling due to drought conditions, face new challenges due to COVID-19. Shuttered restaurants left chile growers and dairy farmers without their customer base and scrambling to find new markets. Ranchers

experienced long delays at meat packing plants where workers were hard hit by COVID-19. Those workers need help too. The pandemic also made it harder to find workers to cultivate the land and tend to the animals.

This resolution also supports a provision I advocated for to provide debt relief for minority and disadvantaged farmers and ranchers who did not receive their fair share of COVID relief under the last administration.

It is said that societies are judged by how they treat their most vulnerable. It is sad because not everybody opens their eyes to see how this should be measured.

The Senate must act for the families and children facing hunger and for our hard-working farmers and ranchers—those that are producing food, picking food, preparing food, and getting it to market and stocking the shelves.

We must pass this budget resolution.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. 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.

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING ARKANSAS PBS

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Arkansas Public Broadcasting Service, PBS, for its tremendous work to provide educational resources throughout the COVID-19 health crisis.

Arkansas PBS was recently recognized with five national Public Media Awards from the National Education Telecommunications Association, NETA, including honors for overall excellence for the programming it provided to children, parents, and teachers through Arkansas AMI, Alternative Methods of Instructions.

As the COVID-19 emergency progressed in March 2020, Arkansas PBS upended its weekday schedule and began broadcasting streamlined, curriculum-based programming for children from Pre-K through eighth grade.

When schools first closed in Arkansas, educators were immediately challenged by the lack of internet access in many rural areas of the State. This made the Arkansas AMI project even more important. For many without

computers at home, the programming provided by Arkansas PBS became their classroom.

I am proud of the partnership between Arkansas PBS and the Arkansas Department of Education, which offered students a way to keep learning when they couldn't be at school. This effort was possible because of a long-standing relationship between the broadcast network and education officials who have worked together for many years. With a strong foundation in place, they were quickly and creatively able to pivot and provide classroom learning on a network of stations that reached 76 percent of the State with a simple over-the-air signal. The programming was also available on cable and satellite, live-streaming, on-demand, and various apps that families could access on mobile devices.

I am proud of these devoted Arkansans who rose to meet an incredible challenge, and I am grateful for the work they do every day to make education in our State a priority. This recognition from the NETA is a testament to its commitment to offering quality educational, informative, and entertaining content that benefits the people of Arkansas. We appreciate the hard-working staff of Arkansas PBS and celebrate their accomplishments which reflect so well on the organization and its service to our State.●

RECOGNIZING 70 YEARS OF KRVN

● Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to recognize the 70th anniversary of KRVN, a longtime Nebraska radio station.

KRVN was founded in 1951 to bring the news to Nebraska's rural communities, and they have remained committed to that mission throughout their existence.

From the very beginning, Nebraska's farmers and ranchers have depended on their straightforward approach to the stories that matter most, and their outstanding reporting continues to be a crucial part of our agriculture industry's success.

As everyone who has listened to KRVN knows, they have achieved 70 years of success because they put their audience first. That is no accident—KRVN is one of the only radio stations in the country that is owned by a cooperative of farmers and ranchers.

As a cattle rancher myself, my family, friends, and neighbors have listened to their daily livestock reports for decades, and I always enjoy stopping by their studios when I am in Lexington, NE.

As a lifelong Nebraskan, I am immensely proud of all they have done for our State.

I congratulate them on reaching this historic milestone. Here is to 70 more years.●

REMEMBERING PAUL CHARLES WESCH

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of Paul Charles

Wesch of Mobile, AL, who passed away on December 27, 2020. He will be long remembered for his vast knowledge of finance, law, and business, and for his commitment to his community.

Paul was born in Seattle, WA, on November 20, 1954. He grew up in Hunstville, AL, where he graduated from Butler High School in 1973. He went on to earn two undergraduate degrees, a law degree, and later a LL.M degree in taxation from the University of Alabama. Upon graduation from law school in 1980, he accepted a position with Stanard and Mills law firm in Mobile. In 1984, Paul joined The Mitchell Company as a real estate developer, where he worked for nearly 30 years. During his tenure at The Mitchell Company, he served as executive vice president, general counsel, and director. Paul was later appointed in 2013 by Mobile Mayor Sandy Stimpson to be the city's executive finance director. A few years later, in 2016, he became Mayor Stimpson's chief of staff while continuing to serve as finance director.

In addition to his professional achievements, Paul previously served as chairman of the Mobile County Republican Party and managed several political campaigns. He served on the board of directors for National Security Group, Inc., as well as the USS Alabama Battleship Commission. Paul was also involved with Camp Rap-A-Hope, St. Mary's Home for Children, and the University of Alabama President's Cabinet for several years. He was a respected member of the Athelstan Club, the Mobile Bar Association, and the Alabama Bar Association.

I offer my deepest condolences to Paul's wife, Linda; his children, Paul, Caroline, and Colden; his sister, Sharon; his brother-in-law, Stephen; and his nieces and nephews. I join all of their loved ones as they mourn his loss and celebrate his many life accomplishments.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

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 which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 6:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to

the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following concurrent resolution was read, and placed on the calendar:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

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-221. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/Chief Financial Officer), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Antideficiency Act (ADA) Violations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-222. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standardized Approach for Calculating the Exposure Amount of Derivative Contracts; Correction" (RIN3064-AF52) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-223. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Regulatory Capital Rule: Changes to Applicability Thresholds for Regulatory Capital and Liquidity Requirements; Correction" (RIN3064-AF66) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-224. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Regulatory Capital Treatment for Investments in Certain Unsecured Debt Instruments of Global Systemically Important U.S. Bank Holding Companies, Certain Intermediate Holding Companies, and Global Systemically Important Foreign Banking Organizations; Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity Requirements" (RIN3064-AE79) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-225. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Rule to Implement the Hong Kong-Related Sanctions Regulations as a New Part 585 in 31 CFR Chapter V" (31 CFR Part 585) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-226. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department

of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Final Rule Amending the OFC AC Narcotics Trafficking Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 536, and the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 598” (31 CFR Part 536 and 598) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-227. A communication from the Chief of the Disclosure Support Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Treasury Decision (TD): Grandfathered Group Health Plans and Grandfathered Group Health Insurance Coverage” (RIN1545-BP67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 1, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-228. A communication from the Chief of the Disclosure Support Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Qualified Transportation Fringe, Transportation and Commuting Expenses Under Section 274” (RIN1545-BP49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-229. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Contract Year 2022 Policy and Technical Changes to the Medicare Advantage Program, Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Program, Medicaid Program, Medicare Cost Plan Program, and Programs of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly” (RIN0938-AT97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-230. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “FY 2019 Report to Congress: Review of Medicare’s Program for Oversight of Accrediting Organizations and the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Validation Program”; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-231. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Child Support Program for fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-232. A communication from the Legal Counsel, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Update of the Commission’s Conciliation Procedures” (RIN3046-AB19) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-233. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Valuation of Benefits and Assets” (29 CFR Part 4044) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-234. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Report to Congress on Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Data Book, Treatment of SUD in Medicaid in 2018”; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-235. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Rotational Program for Directors of Centers and Other Components of HHS” (21 CFR Part 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-236. A communication from the Senior Counsel, Executive Office for United States Trustees, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Procedures for Completing Uniform Periodic Reports in Non-Small Business Cases Filed Under Chapter 11 of Title 11” (RIN1105-AB30) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-237. A communication from the Chief of the Regulatory Coordination Division, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Bars and Processing; Delay of Effective Date” (RIN1615-AC57) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 2, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-238. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-503, “Racial Equity Achieves Results (REACH) Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-239. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-504, “Certificate of Stillbirth Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-240. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-505, “Dr. Montague Cobb Way Designation Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-241. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-506, “Opioid Labeling Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-242. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-507, “Closing of a Public Alley in Square 2892, S.O. 19-47478, Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-243. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-508, “Gail Cobb Way Designation Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-244. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-509, “Cecelia’s Way Designation Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-245. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-510, “District of Champions Extension of Hours Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-246. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Colum-

bia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-511, “Expanding Equitable Access to Schools Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-247. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-512, “Nurse Staffing Agency Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-248. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-513, “Earl Wright, Jr. Way Designation Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-249. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-525, “Dementia Training for Direct Care Workers Support Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-250. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-526, “Students’ Rights to Home or Hospital Instruction Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-251. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-527, “Unemployment Compensation Employer Classification Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-252. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-528, “Closing a Portion of Chesapeake Street, S.W., Magazine Road, S.W., and Keel Avenue, S.W., and the Transfer of Jurisdiction Back to the Secretary of the Navy, S.O. 14-21786, Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-253. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-493, “Community Harassment Prevention Temporary Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-254. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-611, “Advisory Neighborhood Commissions Participation in Planning and Development Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-255. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-540, “Medical Marijuana Program Patient Employment Protection Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-256. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-484, “Restore the Vote Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-257. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-610, “Police Reform Commission Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2020”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-258. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-595, "FOIA Tolling Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-259. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-594, "Reverse Mortgage Insurance and Tax Payment Program Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-260. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-593, "Public Space Maintenance and Arts Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-261. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-501, "Common Interest Community Virtual Meeting Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-262. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-535, "Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Additional Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-263. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-534, "Capital Gains Deduction Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-264. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-500, "CleanEnergy DC Omnibus Technical Amendment Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-265. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-502, "Unemployment Benefits Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-266. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-533, "Metropolitan Police Department Overtime Spending Accountability Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-267. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-499, "Fairness in Renting Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-268. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-498, "Emergency Rental Assistance Reform Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-269. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-496, "Revised Game of Skill Machines Consumer Protections Temporary

Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-270. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-495, "Revised Streatery and Pop Up Locations Programs Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-271. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-494, "Medical Marijuana Plant Count Elimination Temporary Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-272. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-590, "Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Support Clarification Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-273. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-573, "Sanctuary Values Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-274. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-571, "Intrafamily Offenses and Anti-Stalking Orders Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-275. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-591, "Displaced Workers Right to Reinstatement and Retention Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-276. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-589, "Helping Children Impacted by Parental Incarceration Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-277. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-568, "Omnibus Public Safety and Justice Amendment Act of 2020"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WICKER for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Gina Marie Raimondo, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Commerce.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Jennifer Mulhern Granholm, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Energy.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first

and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. WARREN:

S. 187. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Emergency Office of Manufacturing for Public Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 188. A bill to create a Coronavirus Containment Corps; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 189. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for annual cost-of-living adjustments to be made automatically by law each year in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 190. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 191. A bill to require the removal of Federal employees who engage in certain actions; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 192. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain river segments in the State of Oregon as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROUNDS, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 193. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to update the modeling used for lifecycle greenhouse gas assessments for corn-based ethanol and biodiesel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 194. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide treatment for eating disorders for dependents of members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

S. 195. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Transportation to provide States applying for distracted driving grants an explanation of the eligibility decision with respect to the State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

S. 196. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an energy efficiency materials pilot program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 197. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction at the time an investment in qualified property is made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 198. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 199. A bill to authorize the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to award grants to eligible State, Tribal, and territorial public health agencies to develop and administer a program for digital contact tracing for COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. KAINE, Ms. SMITH, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. REED, Mr. COONS, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 200. A bill to provide State and local workforce and career and technical education systems the support to respond to the COVID-19 national emergency; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 201. A bill to establish a program ensuring access to accredited continuing medical education for primary care physicians and other health care providers at Federally-qualified health centers and rural health clinics, to provide training and clinical support for primary care providers to practice at their full scope and improve access to care for patients in underserved areas; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 202. A bill to ensure that veterans receive timely and effective emergency treatment during the COVID-19 emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 203. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a new tax credit and grant program to stimulate investment and healthy nutrition options in food deserts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 204. A bill to establish the Office of Press Freedom, to create press freedom curriculum at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 205. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 206. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to require hospitals and certain other participating providers under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program to disclose the provider's policy on parental consent for the provision, withdrawal, or denial of life-sustaining treatment for minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 207. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to require hospitals and certain other participating providers under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program to disclose the provider's policy on parental access to the medical records of minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 208. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to individuals associated with the Government of the Russian Federation who are complicit in the poisoning and repression of citizens of the Russian Federation for political motives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 209. A bill to provide for assistance to rural water, wastewater, and waste disposal systems affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 210. A bill to prohibit States from suspending, revoking, or denying State-issued professional licenses or issuing penalties due to student default; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 211. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Education from providing Federal elementary and secondary education funds for fiscal year 2021 or COVID-19 relief funds to an elementary school or secondary school that does not offer in-person instruction; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BURR, and Mr. TESTER):

S. 212. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 213. A bill to provide for a Federal partnership to ensure educational equity and quality; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 214. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to institute a 1-year waiting period before medical debt will be reported on a consumer's credit report and to remove paid-off and settled medical debts from credit reports that have been fully paid or settled, to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to provide a timetable for verification of medical debt and to increase the efficiency of credit markets with more perfect information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs.

MURRAY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KING, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASEY, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 215. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require certain tax-exempt organizations to include on annual returns the names and addresses of substantial contributors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 216. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to award grants to eligible entities to purchase and install, as applicable, zero emissions port equipment and technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 217. A bill to permit the use of certain United States Postal Service formatting tools by health care organizations to improve the provision of patient matching services; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. HAGERTY):

S.J. Res. 6. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to balancing the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. Res. 26. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the activities of Russian national Yevgeniy Prigozhin and his affiliated entities pose a threat to the national interests and national security of the United States and allies and partners of the United States around the world; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 27. A resolution relative to Senate procedure in the 117th Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 28. A resolution to constitute the majority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 29. A resolution electing Sonceria Ann Berry as Secretary of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. Res. 30. A resolution to amend S. Res. 458 of the Ninety-eighth Congress, as amended; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 31. A resolution expressing the Senate's opposition to the current, ineffective JCPOA; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. McCONNELL:

S. Res. 32. A resolution to constitute the minority party's membership on certain

committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 35

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 35, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Officer Eugene Goodman.

S. 42

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 42, a bill to ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States.

S. 65

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 65, a bill to ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes.

S. 68

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 68, a bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law.

S. 106

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 106, a bill to allow a State to submit a declaration of intent to the Secretary of Education to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of students.

S. 121

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 121, a bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to establish demonstration and pilot projects to facilitate education and training programs in the field of advanced manufacturing.

S. 125

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S.

125, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit treatment of certain distributions and reimbursements for certain abortions as qualified medical expenses.

S. 137

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 137, a bill to restrict the availability of Federal funds to organizations associated with the abortion industry.

S. RES. 17

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 17, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that clean water is a national priority and that the April 21, 2020, Navigable Waters Protection Rule should not be withdrawn or vacated.

S. RES. 19

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 19, a resolution recognizing January 2021 as "National Mentoring Month".

S. RES. 21

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 21, a resolution raising awareness and encouraging the prevention of stalking by designating January 2021 as "National Stalking Awareness Month".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 189. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for annual cost-of-living adjustments to be made automatically by law each year in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. 189

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 "Veterans' Disability Compensation Automatic COLA Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. AUTOMATIC ANNUAL INCREASE IN RATES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION.

(a) INDEXING TO SOCIAL SECURITY INCREASES.—Section 5312 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d);

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c)(1) Whenever there is an increase in benefit amounts payable under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) as a result of a determination made under section 215(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)), the Secretary shall, effective on the date of such increase in benefit amounts, increase the dollar amounts in effect for the payment of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation by the Secretary, as specified in paragraph (2), as such amounts were in effect immediately before the date of such increase in benefit amounts payable under title II of the Social Security Act, by the same percentage as the percentage by which such benefit amounts are increased.

“(2) The dollar amounts to be increased pursuant to paragraph (1) are the following:

“(A) DISABILITY COMPENSATION.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under section 1114 of this title.

“(B) ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under section 1115(1) of this title.

“(C) CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.—The dollar amount in effect under section 1162 of this title.

“(D) NEW DIC RATES.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1311(a) of this title.

“(E) OLD DIC RATES.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under section 1311(a)(3) of this title.

“(F) ADDITIONAL DIC FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES WITH MINOR CHILDREN.—The dollar amount in effect under section 1311(b) of this title.

“(G) ADDITIONAL DIC FOR DISABILITY.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under subsections (c) and (d) of section 1311 of this title.

“(H) DIC FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.—Each of the dollar amounts in effect under sections 1313(a) and 1314 of this title.”; and

(3) by adding at the end of subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (1), the following new paragraph:

“(3) Whenever there is an increase under subsection (c)(1) in amounts in effect for the payment of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation, the Secretary shall publish such amounts, as increased pursuant to such subsection, in the Federal Register at the same time as the material required by section 215(i)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)(2)(D)) is published by reason of a determination under section 215(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (c) of section 5312 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section, shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar year that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 192. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain river segments in the State of Oregon as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the River Democracy Act of 2021, to add 4,702 miles of rivers and streams in Oregon to the national Wild and Scenic Rivers system to protect the recreational opportunities, clean drinking water, fish, and wildlife

habitat that they provide from harmful activities.

Oregon's 110,994 miles of rivers and streams are an invaluable part of Oregon's livability and an irreplaceable resource that must remain intact for future generations. Currently, Oregon has only protected 2% (2,173 miles) of rivers and streams under the national Wild and Scenic Rivers system—including gems like the Rogue and Deschutes Rivers and many other iconic salmon and steelhead streams.

Our rivers and streams are Oregon's lifeblood—they provide clean drinking water to millions of Oregonians, sustain our thriving outdoor recreation economy, nurture the salmon and steelhead that fuel our important commercial and recreational fishing industries, and help maintain the quality of life that brings new investments, businesses, and jobs to our state. Oregon's outdoor recreation industry is an economic engine in Oregon. According to the Outdoor Recreation Industry, it supports 224,000 jobs and generates \$15.6 billion in economic activity. Healthy rivers are the foundation for Oregon's outdoor recreation economy.

With the climate crisis worsening, access to clean and safe drinking water has perhaps never been more important. America's Wild and Scenic Rivers Act aims to protect and preserve the character of our nation's most important rivers while balancing recreation, multiple use, habitat, and conservation. It encourages public participation in developing goals for river protection, and helps safeguard important waterways as a legacy for future generations.

While I am proud that Oregon has 2,173 miles of protected Wild and Scenic Rivers, it is still a small fraction of Oregon's total river mileage.

On October 2, 2019, I began a public process to solicit recommendations from Oregonians on rivers and streams that deserve protection under the national Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. I held several open-to-all public meetings specifically to hear from Oregonians and gather feedback. The topic has also come up at most townhalls I've since held. Since then, nearly 2,500 Oregonians submitted over 15,000 nominations.

I called on Oregonians to help me develop new legislation to protect Oregon's rivers and they, clearly and loudly, responded. Whether they were a whitewater rafter, a brewer, an elementary school science student, an angler or simply an Oregonian who believes strongly in protecting rivers or streams that provide safe drinking water to their community, they had the chance to speak up for their favorite rivers and highlight the outstanding values that make each river worthy of protection.

Today, I am continuing the effort to protect rivers and streams, drinking water, recreation opportunities, and fish and wildlife habitat. The River Democracy Act represents the best of the

Oregon Way—when every Oregonian had the chance to nominate their favorite river or stream worthy of protection under America's Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Ultimately, this is the starting point for future conversations about river conservation in Oregon.

Based on the suggestions of Oregonians, the River Democracy Act would add 4,702 miles of rivers and streams in Oregon to the national Wild and Scenic Rivers system with the goals of creating a flexible land management tool that expands recreation access, protects drinking water, reduces wildfire threats, maintains cultural and historic land management practices, and sustains endangered fish and wildlife species.

The bill requires federal land managers to assess wildfire risks in Wild and Scenic River corridors, implement a plan to reduce wildfire risks to homes and businesses near Wild and Scenic Rivers, assist local governments to mitigate wildfire risks, and restore water quality should a fire strike near a Wild and Scenic River.

The River Democracy Act encourages Federal land managers to develop river management plans in collaboration with Native American tribes, and ensures Tribes have a say in how rivers are managed.

The bill ensures that only Federal lands are affected by Wild and Scenic designations, while protecting private property rights, water rights, and existing permits and rights of way on Federal lands.

It is important to note that each river segment in this bill was selected for specific outstanding remarkable values. A chart that shows the specific outstanding remarkable values for each one can be found at <https://www.wyden.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/ORVs%20chart%202-2-21.pdf>.

Oregonians know their rivers provide more than just electricity. They are the spawning grounds for some of the nation's richest runs of salmon and steelhead. They provide extraordinary trout fishing and unparalleled recreation. They are the source of safe, clean and delicious drinking water. Oregon's rivers are, most of all, an important part of our very special quality of life that needs to be preserved for future generations of Oregonians.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROUNDS, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 193. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to update the modeling used for lifecycle greenhouse gas assessments for corn-based ethanol and biodiesel, and for other purposes; 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. 193

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 "Adopt the Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation Model Act" or the "Adopt GREET Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In this Act, the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SEC. 3. LIFECYCLE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM CORN-BASED ETHANOL AND BIODIESEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall update the methodology used by the Environmental Protection Agency in lifecycle analyses with respect to greenhouse gas emissions that result from corn-based ethanol and biodiesel.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) FIRST UPDATE.—In carrying out the first update required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall adopt the most recent Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Transportation model (commonly referred to as the "GREET model") developed by Argonne National Laboratory.

(2) SUBSEQUENT UPDATES.—In carrying out the second and each subsequent update required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—

(A) as necessary, adopt, review, or update a methodology determined to be appropriate by the Administrator; or

(B) adopt the methodology described in paragraph (1).

(c) REPORT.—If the Administrator fails to carry out subsection (b)(2) before the applicable deadline described in subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Energy and Natural Resources, and Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report describing the reasons for the failure to carry out subsection (b)(2), which may include a determination by the Administrator that the methodology adopted or updated in a previous update under subsection (a) remains the most current methodology based on available data, research, and technology.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 26—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN NATIONAL YEVGENIY PRIGOZHIN AND HIS AFFILIATED ENTITIES POSE A THREAT TO THE NATIONAL INTERESTS AND NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALLIES AND PARTNERS OF THE UNITED STATES AROUND THE WORLD

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 26

Whereas Yevgeniy Prigozhin is a Russian national who has maintained close personal

ties with Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin since the early 2000s;

Whereas Yevgeniy Prigozhin is the presumed financier of the Wagner Group, also known as the Private Military Company (PMC) Wagner, a Russian mercenary organization staffed by current and former military and intelligence officers, and is the financier of the Internet Research Agency and other organizations engaged in online influence operations;

Whereas entities such as Wagner have been linked to the Government of the Russian Federation and are used to conduct military action, subversive operations, and disinformation campaigns on the Government's behalf while giving it an appearance of plausible deniability;

Whereas the Wagner Group was involved in the Russian Federation's military takeover and illegal annexation of Ukraine's Crimea region in February and March 2014, and in the subsequent insurgencies in the eastern Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk;

Whereas the Wagner Group has been providing military support to the regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria since 2015, fighting alongside its forces and helping it recapture significant parts of the country;

Whereas, on February 7, 2018, the Wagner Group led an armed assault on United States troops near the city of Deir al-Zour in eastern Syria, prompting a United States counterattack, in what the Washington Post has described as "the deadliest United States-Russian clash since the Cold War";

Whereas the Wagner Group has sent mercenaries, artillery, tanks, drones, and ammunition to Libya in violation of a United Nations arms embargo;

Whereas a United Nations report made public on May 6, 2020, concluded that the Wagner Group has operated up to 1,200 military contractors in Libya, including snipers and specialized military teams, serving "as an effective force multiplier" for Khalifa Haftar's Libyan National Army;

Whereas Yevgeniy Prigozhin and his affiliated entities have been tied to influence operations on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation in Africa, with entities associated with Prigozhin reportedly operating in at least 20 countries, including the Central African Republic, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Sudan;

Whereas about 235 Russian military and private security personnel have deployed to the Central African Republic since 2017, some of whom are reportedly employed by the Wagner Group, and some of whom provide personal security for President Faustin-Archange Touadéra;

Whereas Russian national Valery Zakharov, who is reportedly a former intelligence official, has served as a top national security advisor to Central African Republic President Faustin-Archange Touadéra since at least 2018;

Whereas, in July 2018, Russian journalists Orkhan Dzhehal, Kirill Radchenko, and Alexander Rastorguyev were murdered in the Central African Republic while working on a documentary about the activities of the Wagner Group in that country;

Whereas neither the Government of the Central African Republic nor the Government of the Russian Federation are conducting credible and thorough investigations into the murder of these 3 journalists;

Whereas, according to an investigation by the London-based Dossier Center, the journalists had been tracked by officers of the Central African Republic gendarmerie who were in close communication with Russian nationals with ties to Prigozhin, including Alexander Sotov, who in turn was reportedly in contact with Zakharov;

Whereas companies owned by Yevgeniy Prigozhin reportedly had made regular payments to senior Central African Republic officials, including the Police Chief and the Minister of National Security;

Whereas, on December 20, 2016, the Department of the Treasury designated Yevgeniy Prigozhin under Executive Order 13661, "Blocking Property of Additional Persons Contributing to the Situation in Ukraine," "for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, senior officials of the Russian Federation";

Whereas, on June 20, 2017, the Department of the Treasury designated the Wagner Group under Executive Order 13660, "Blocking Property of Certain Persons Contributing to the Situation in Ukraine," "for being responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, stability, sovereignty, or territorial integrity of Ukraine";

Whereas, on March 15, 2018, the Department of the Treasury designated Yevgeniy Prigozhin, his affiliated entities, including the Internet Research Agency, and his subordinates under Executive Order 13694, "Blocking the Property of Certain Persons Engaging in Significant Malicious Cyber-Enabled Activities," for being "involved in interfering with [United States] election processes or institutions";

Whereas, on February 16, 2018, the Department of Justice announced the indictment of Yevgeniy Prigozhin and his affiliated entities, including the Internet Research Agency, for engaging in "operations to interfere with the United States political system, including the 2016 United States presidential election" and conducting "information warfare" against the United States;

Whereas, on September 20, 2018, the Department of State added Prigozhin, his affiliated entities, including the Internet Research Agency, and the Wagner Group to the list of persons identified as part of, or operating for or on behalf of, the defense or intelligence sectors of the Government of the Russian Federation under section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525);

Whereas, on September 30, 2019, under Executive Order 13848, the Department of the Treasury took additional steps to increase pressure on Prigozhin by designating physical assets—3 aircraft and a yacht—and 3 associated front companies of his;

Whereas, on February 15, 2019, Gavin Williamson, then-United Kingdom Defense Secretary, said that the "clandestine use of proxies, mercenary armies like the infamous and unaccountable Wagner Group, allows the Kremlin to get away with murder while denying the blood on their hands";

Whereas, on December 13, 2018, John Bolton, then-Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, affirmed that "the predatory practices pursued by China and Russia. . . in Africa. . . pose a significant threat to United States national security interests"; and

Whereas General Stephen J. Townsend, Commander of the United States Africa Command, on April 2, 2019, expressed great "concern" about the Wagner group, and, on January 30, 2020, noted that private military contractors such as Wagner, are "leading the fight in Libya against the UN-backed and U.S.-recognized Government of National Accord"; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the activities of Russian national Yevgeniy Prigozhin, his affiliated entities, and the Wagner Group pose a threat to the

national interests and national security of the United States allies and partners of the United States around the world; and

(2) the President, in addition to maintaining sanctions on Yevgeniy Prigozhin, his affiliated entities, and the Wagner Group, should—

(A) work with Congress to develop and execute a strategy drawing on the multiple instruments of United States national power available to the President, to counter the malign influence and activities of Prigozhin, the entities linked to him, and the Wagner Group; and

(B) coordinate that strategy with international partners, while exhorting them to strengthen sanctions against Prigozhin and his entities and explore new avenues for curbing his destabilizing activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 27—RELATIVE TO SENATE PROCEDURE IN THE 117TH CONGRESS

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 27

Resolved,

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, or any other provision of the Standing Rules or Standing Orders of the Senate—

(1) the committees of the Senate, including joint committees and special committees, for the 117th Congress shall be composed equally of members of both parties, to be appointed at a later time by the two Leaders;

(2) the budgets and office space for such committees, and all other subgroups, shall likewise be equal, with up to an additional 10 percent to be allocated for administrative expenses to be determined by the Committee on Rules and Administration, with the total administrative expenses allocation for all committees not to exceed historic levels; and

(3) the Chairman of a full committee may discharge a subcommittee of any Legislative or Executive Calendar item which has not been reported because of a tie vote and place it on the full committee's agenda.

SEC. 2. The committee ratios under section 1 shall remain in effect for the remainder of the 117th Congress, except that if at any time during the 117th Congress either party attains a majority of the whole number of Senators, then each committee ratio shall be adjusted to reflect the ratio of the parties in the Senate, and the provisions of this resolution shall have no further effect, except that the members who were first appointed by the two Leaders to such committees in the 117th Congress, pursuant to the authority in this resolution, shall no longer be members of the committees, and the committee chairmanships shall be held by the party which has attained a majority of the whole number of Senators.

SEC. 3. Pursuant to the provisions and exceptions described in sections 1 and 2, the following additional Standing Orders of the Senate shall be in effect for the 117th Congress:

(1) If a committee has not reported out a measure or matter because of a tie vote, then—

(A) the Chairman of the committee shall transmit a notice of a tie vote to the Secretary of the Senate and such notice shall be printed in the Record; and

(B) after such notice of a tie vote has been transmitted, the Majority Leader or the Minority Leader may, only after consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Member of the committee, make a motion to discharge such measure or matter, and time for debate

on such motion shall be limited to 4 hours, to be equally divided between the two Leaders or their designees, with no other motions, points of order, or amendments in order: *Provided*, That following the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on the motion to discharge, without any intervening action, motion, or debate, and if agreed to, the measure or matter be placed immediately on the appropriate Calendar.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to ensure that any cloture motion shall be offered for the purpose of bringing to a close debate, in no case shall it be in order for any cloture motion to be presented on an amendable item during its first 12 hours of Senate debate: *Provided*, That all other provisions of rule XXII remain in status quo.

SEC. 4. It is the sense of the Senate that both Leaders shall seek to attain an equal balance of the interests of the two parties when scheduling and debating legislative and executive business generally, and in keeping with the present Senate precedents, a motion to proceed to any Legislative or Executive Calendar item shall continue to be considered the prerogative of the Majority Leader, although the Standing Rules of the Senate do not prohibit the right of the Republican Leader, or any other Senator, to move to proceed to any item.

SENATE RESOLUTION 28—TO CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 28

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 27, the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY: Ms. Stabenow (Chair), Mr. Leahy, Mr. Brown, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Gillibrand, Ms. Smith, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Booker, Mr. Luján, Mr. Warnock.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mr. Leahy (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Reed, Mr. Tester, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Coons, Mr. Schatz, Ms. Baldwin, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Manchin, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Heinrich.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Reed (Chair), Mrs. Shaheen, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Kaine, Mr. King, Ms. Warren, Mr. Peters, Mr. Manchin, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Kelly.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Brown (Chair), Mr. Reed, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Tester, Mr. Warner, Ms. Warren, Mr. Van Hollen, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Smith, Ms. Sinema, Mr. Ossoff, Mr. Warnock.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Ms. Cantwell (Chair), Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Markey, Mr. Peters, Ms. Baldwin, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Tester, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Luján, Mr. Hickenlooper, Mr. Warnock.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Manchin (Chair), Mr. Wyden, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Heinrich, Ms. Hirono, Mr. King, Ms. Cortez Masto, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hickenlooper.

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mr. Carper (Chair), Mr. Cardin, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Markey, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Padilla.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: Mr. Wyden (Chair), Ms. Stabenow, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Menendez, Mr. Carper, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Casey, Mr. Warner, Mr. Whitehouse, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Warren.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS: Mr. Menendez (Chair), Mr. Cardin, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Coons, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Markey, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Booker, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Van Hollen.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS: Mrs. Murray (Chair), Mr. Sanders, Mr. Casey, Ms. Baldwin, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Kaine, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Smith, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Luján, Mr. Hickenlooper.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Peters (Chair), Mr. Carper, Ms. Hassan, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE: Mr. Warner (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Heinrich, Mr. King, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Casey, Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Reed (ex officio), Mr. Schumer (ex officio).

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Durbin (Chair), Mr. Leahy, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Whitehouse, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Coons, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Booker, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Sanders (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Wyden, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Warner, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Luján, Mr. Padilla.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION: Ms. Klobuchar (Chair), Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Warner, Mr. Leahy, Mr. King, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Padilla, Mr. Ossoff.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Mr. Cardin (Chair), Ms. Cantwell, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Markey, Mr. Booker, Mr. Coons, Ms. Hirono, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Hickenlooper.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Mr. Tester (Chair), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Brown, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Manchin, Ms. Sinema, Ms. Hassan.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Casey (Chair), Mrs. Gillibrand, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Warren, Ms. Rosen, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Warnock.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: Mr. Heinrich (Chair), Ms. Klobuchar, Ms. Hassan, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Warnock.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Coons (Chair), Mr. Schatz, Mrs. Shaheen.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Schatz (Chair), Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Tester, Ms. Cortez Masto, Ms. Smith, Mr. Luján.

SENATE RESOLUTION 29—ELECTING SONCERIA ANN BERRY AS SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 29

Resolved, That SONCERIA ANN BERRY of Maryland be, and she is hereby, elected Secretary of the Senate, effective March 1, 2021.

SENATE RESOLUTION 30—TO AMEND S. RES. 458 OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS, AS AMENDED

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 30

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PAY OF STAFF OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE AND THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE DISPLACED BY A CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP.

Section 6(a) of Senate Resolution 458 (98th Congress), agreed to October 4, 1984, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in clause (ii), by adding “or” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) of—

“(I) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, or

“(II) the Secretary of the Senate,”; and

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) in the case of employment described in paragraph (3)(A)(iii)(I), a change in the individual occupying the position of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, or

“(iv) in the case of employment described in paragraph (3)(A)(iii)(II), a change in the individual occupying the position of Secretary of the Senate, and”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “or the Senator” and inserting “the Senator”; and

(ii) by inserting “the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, or the Secretary of the Senate,” after “expiring,”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 31—EXPRESSING THE SENATE'S OPPOSITION TO THE CURRENT, INEFFECTIVE JCPOA

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 31

Whereas the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (referred to in this preamble as the “JCPOA”) was agreed to in July 2015 by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States, and 5 other major world powers, and was formally adopted in October 2015;

Whereas in October 2015, Iran conducted a ballistic missile test in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015);

Whereas in November 2015, Iran tested 2 medium-range ballistic missile capable of carrying multiple warheads;

Whereas in March 2016, Iran launched 2 ballistic missiles;

Whereas in April 2018, Iran issued one of its many threats to annihilate Israel;

Whereas in May 2019, Iran, while still obligated to the terms of the JCPOA, announced that it will not be bound to limits on heavy water and enriched uranium stockpiles;

Whereas in July 2019—

(1) Iran exceeded limitations imposed by the JCPOA on its enriched uranium stockpile; and

(2) the International Atomic Energy Agency (referred to in this preamble as the “IAEA”) verified that Iran had stockpiled enriched uranium in excess of the 300 kilograms limit;

Whereas in September 2019—

(1) Iran announced that it will continue to advance centrifuges, which is a violation of the JCPOA; and

(2) the IAEA verified that Iran had started to install advanced centrifuges that exceeds the permitted amount under the JCPOA;

Whereas in November 2019—

(1) the IAEA verified that Iranian technicians began to enrich uranium up to 4.5 percent, which is greater than the JCPOA limit of 3.67 percent; and

(2) Iran breached the heavy water stockpile cap that was imposed by the JCPOA; and

Whereas in January 2021, Iran started installing equipment for the production of uranium metal, which violates the JCPOA:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the President not to return the United States to the JCPOA unless—

(A) the JCPOA is revised to verifiably and permanently remove Iran's ability to develop nuclear weapons and produce ballistic missiles;

(B) the JCPOA is revised to require Iran to eliminate its nuclear infrastructure because Iranian ability to enrich uranium (even if enrichment is ostensibly for peaceful purposes) inevitably leads to a nuclear weapons capable regime and spurs proliferation in the region;

(C) Israel and other United States allies in the Middle East are consulted and their views are incorporated into the revised JCPOA;

(D) Iran is required to refrain from sponsoring, aiding, or abetting terrorist proxies and militias;

(E) international inspectors are provided with unlimited and immediate access to any suspect enrichment or weaponization site; and

(F) Iran—

(i) verifiably and completely reveals all of its undeclared nuclear activities discovered in the "Iran Nuclear Archives" and publicized in April 2018; and

(ii) ceases to develop missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads;

(2) strongly recommends that United States sanctions against the Iranian regime remain in place until Iran has complied with all the elements of the revised JCPOA; and

(3) condemns any attempt by the President to circumvent Congress on this issue.

SENATE RESOLUTION 32—TO CONSTITUTE THE MINORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 32

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the minority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY: Mr. Boozman, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Hoeven, Ms. Ernst, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Thune, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Braun.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mr. Shelby, Mr. McConnell, Ms. Collins, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Graham, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Moran, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Boozman, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Braun, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Rubio.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Wicker, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Rounds, Ms. Ernst, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Scott (FL), Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Tuberville.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS: Mr. Toomey, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Rounds, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hagerty, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Moran, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Daines.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Mr. Wicker, Mr. Thune, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Cruz, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Moran, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Young, Mr. Lee, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Scott (FL), Ms. Lummis.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Risch, Mr. Lee, Mr. Daines, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Cassidy, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Marshall.

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mrs. Capito, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Cramer, Ms. Lummis, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Sullivan, Ms. Ernst, Mr. Graham.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: Mr. Crapo, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Thune, Mr. Burr, Mr. Portman, Mr. Toomey, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Daines, Mr. Young, Mr. Sasse, Mr. Barrasso.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS: Mr. Risch, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Romney, Mr. Portman, Mr. Paul, Mr. Young, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Hagerty.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS: Mr. Burr, Mr. Paul, Ms. Collins, Mr. Cassidy, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Braun, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Scott (SC), Mr. Romney, Mr. Tuberville, Mr. Moran.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Portman, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Paul, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Romney, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Hawley.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Grassley, Mr. Graham, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Lee, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Sasse, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Tillis, Mrs. Blackburn.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE: Mr. Rubio, Mr. Burr, Mr. Risch, Ms. Collins, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Sasse.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Scott (SC), Ms. Collins, Mr. Burr, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Braun, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Lee.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Graham, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Toomey, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Braun, Mr. Scott (FL), Mr. Sasse, Mr. Romney, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Cramer.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS: Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Daines, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Moran.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: Mr. Lee, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Portman, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Cruz.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Blunt, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Cruz, Mrs. Capito, Mr. Wicker, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mr. Hagerty.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Mr. Paul, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Risch, Mr. Scott (SC), Ms. Ernst, Mr. Inhofe, Mr. Young, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Marshall.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Mr. Moran, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Rounds, Mr. Tillis, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Tuberville.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mr. Lankford, Mr. Risch, Mrs. Fischer.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 48. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 49. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 50. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 51. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 52. Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 53. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 54. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 55. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 56. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 57. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 58. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 59. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 60. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 61. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 62. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 63. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 64. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 65. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 66. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 67. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 68. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment

SA 130. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 251. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Res. 5, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 435. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 498. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 499. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 500. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 501. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 502. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 503. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 504. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 505. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 506. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 507. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 508. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 509. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 510. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 511. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 512. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 513. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 514. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 515. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 516. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 517. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 518. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 519. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 520. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 521. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 522. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 523. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 524. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 525. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 526. Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 527. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 528. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 529. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 530. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 531. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 532. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 533. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 534. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 535. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 536. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 537. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 538. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 539. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 540. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 541. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 542. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 543. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 544. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 545. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 546. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 48. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING COVID-19 RELATED EMERGENCY RELIEF TO SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting schools, students, and their families, which may include limiting or prohibiting the provision of COVID-19 related kindergarten through grade 12 emergency relief to schools that do not reopen for in-person learning after the teachers of such schools are vaccinated, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 49. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST A PRIVATE SECTOR MANDATE RELATED TO MINIMUM WAGE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that results in a private sector mandate related to minimum wage.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 50. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DETERRING THE ELIMINATION OF THE TIP CREDIT UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938 DURING A FEDERALLY DECLARED EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO COVID-19.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to deterring the elimination of the tip credit under section 3(m) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(m)) during a federally declared emergency with respect to COVID-19 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

(b) **DEFINITION OF FEDERALLY DECLARED EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO COVID-19.**—In this section, the term “federally declared emergency with respect to COVID-19” means any of the following:

(1) The emergency involving Federal primary responsibility determined to exist by the President under section 501(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5191(b)) with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

(2) The national emergency declared by the President under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

(3) The public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020, with respect to COVID-19.

SA 51. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DETERRING THE ELIMINATION OF THE TIP CREDIT UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to deterring the elimination of the tip credit under section 3(m) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(m)) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 52. Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LIMITING AUTHORITY OF STATES AND OTHER TAXING JURISDICTIONS TO TAX CERTAIN INCOME OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN OTHER STATES OR TAXING JURISDICTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to limiting the authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 53. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THE ACCURATE REPORTING OF COVID-19 RELATED DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OR STAFF AT NURSING HOMES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference

reports relating to ensuring States accurately report COVID-19 deaths, which may include conducting investigations and withholding funding from States who under-report, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 54. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ALLOW ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO RECEIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS OR ANY OTHER SIMILAR DIRECT, TAX-BASED, TEMPORARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include provisions limiting or preventing illegal immigrants from receiving Economic Impact Payments or other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 55. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PERMANENT EXTENSION OF LOWER TAX RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SMALL BUSINESSES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the tax liability of individuals and small businesses, which may include permanently extending the reductions to Federal income tax rates for individuals and small businesses provided under Public Law 115-97, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 56. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RAISING ADDITIONAL TAXES ON MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES AND WORKING AMERICANS TO FUND MEDICARE PROGRAM SPENDING.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would impose an additional tax increase in order to finance the Medicare Federal Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund, unless the legislation also includes commensurate programmatic reforms or spending reductions that do not hinder patient access to innovative items or services.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 57. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RAMPANT FRAUD IN FEDERALLY-FUNDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal and Federal-State unemployment compensation laws, which shall include necessary protections to ensure that Federally-financed enhanced unemployment insurance benefits are received by individuals who are unemployed, can verify prior employment and earnings, and can prove their identity, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 58. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the

appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MODERNIZING THE MEDICARE PART D PRESCRIPTION DRUG PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to modernizing the Medicare Part D prescription drug program, which may include establishing a cap on enrollee out-of-pocket spending and preserving the prohibition on government interference in private market competition, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 59. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MEDICARE ADVANTAGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving and strengthening private Medicare plans through Medicare Advantage, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 60. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADDITIONAL CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUNDS TO ANY STATE OR UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT THAT RAISES TAXES ON ANYONE MAKING LESS THAN \$400,000 DURING THE PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that includes a provision that makes any new Federal relief funds available

for any State or local government that raises or has raised taxes that are inconsistent with President Biden's pledge that "anyone making less than \$400,000 will not see a penny in taxes raised."

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 61. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAX INCREASES ON TAXPAYERS MAKING LESS THAN \$400,000.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that, as determined by the Joint Committee on Taxation, would increase taxes on any taxpayer (whether filing individually or jointly) with an adjusted gross income of less than \$400,000.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 62. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAX RELIEF LEGISLATION THAT DOES NOT BENEFIT INDIVIDUALS DURING 2021.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that is intended to provide tax relief if such bill, resolution, motion, amendment, or report does not provide a tax benefit to individuals during the first taxable year beginning in 2021.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 63. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 18, line 19, increase the amount by \$58,142,000,000.
 On page 18, line 20, increase the amount by \$59,552,000,000.
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$39,872,000,000.
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$41,786,000,000.
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$39,064,000,000.
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$39,580,000,000.
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$39,672,000,000.
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$39,643,000,000.
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$41,614,000,000.
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$41,419,000,000.
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$43,420,000,000.
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$43,142,000,000.
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$45,346,000,000.
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$44,929,000,000.
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$48,515,000,000.
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$48,340,000,000.
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$49,727,000,000.
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$49,004,000,000.
 On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$53,604,000,000.
 On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$52,989,000,000.
 On page 37, line 2, decrease the amount by \$58,142,000,000.
 On page 37, line 3, decrease the amount by \$59,552,000,000.
 On page 37, line 6, decrease the amount by \$39,872,000,000.
 On page 37, line 7, decrease the amount by \$41,786,000,000.
 On page 37, line 10, decrease the amount by \$39,064,000,000.
 On page 37, line 11, decrease the amount by \$39,580,000,000.
 On page 37, line 14, decrease the amount by \$39,672,000,000.
 On page 37, line 15, decrease the amount by \$39,643,000,000.
 On page 37, line 18, decrease the amount by \$41,614,000,000.
 On page 37, line 19, decrease the amount by \$41,419,000,000.
 On page 37, line 22, decrease the amount by \$43,420,000,000.
 On page 37, line 23, decrease the amount by \$43,142,000,000.
 On page 38, line 2, decrease the amount by \$45,346,000,000.
 On page 38, line 3, decrease the amount by \$44,929,000,000.
 On page 38, line 6, decrease the amount by \$48,515,000,000.
 On page 38, line 7, decrease the amount by \$48,340,000,000.
 On page 38, line 10, decrease the amount by \$49,727,000,000.
 On page 38, line 11, decrease the amount by \$49,004,000,000.
 On page 38, line 14, decrease the amount by \$53,604,000,000.
 On page 38, line 15, decrease the amount by \$52,989,000,000.

SA 64. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 19, decrease the amount by \$26,482,952,000.
 On page 8, line 20, decrease the amount by \$26,482,952,000.
 On page 8, line 23, decrease the amount by \$27,012,611,040.
 On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$27,012,611,040.
 On page 9, line 2, decrease the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.
 On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.
 On page 9, line 6, decrease the amount by \$28,103,920,526.
 On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$28,103,920,526.
 On page 9, line 10, decrease the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.
 On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.
 On page 9, line 14, decrease the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.
 On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.
 On page 9, line 18, decrease the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.
 On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.
 On page 9, line 22, decrease the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.
 On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.
 On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.
 On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.
 On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.
 On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.
 On page 18, line 19, increase the amount by \$26,482,952,000.
 On page 18, line 20, increase the amount by \$26,482,952,000.
 On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$27,012,611,040.
 On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$27,012,611,040.
 On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.
 On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.
 On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$28,103,920,526.
 On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$28,103,920,526.
 On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.
 On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.
 On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.
 On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.
 On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.
 On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.
 On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.
 On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.
 On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.
 On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

SA 65. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE REPLICATION AND EXPANSION OF HIGH-QUALITY CHARTER SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the replication and expansion of high-quality charter schools, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 66. Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES ON THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase the number of justices on the Supreme Court of the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 67. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ORIGINS OF COVID-19.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to holding the Chinese Communist Party responsible for its actions related to COVID-19, which may include sanctions against Chinese Communist Party officials for suppressing information about the initial spread of the virus in Wuhan, People's Republic of China, in 2019, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 68. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXTENDING THE MORATORIUM ON OIL AND GAS LEASING IN THE EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO PLANNING AREA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to extending the moratorium on oil and gas leasing in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Area by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 69. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES DURING A PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax in-

creases on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 70. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST REMOVAL OF CHINESE MILITARY ENTITIES FROM ENTITY LIST.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that directs the removal of Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. or any other entity owned or controlled by the military of the People's Republic of China from the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 71. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST AUTHORIZING UNITED STATES PERSONS TO INVEST IN SECURITIES OF COMMUNIST CHINESE MILITARY COMPANIES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would authorize United States persons to invest in—

(1) publicly traded securities of any Communist Chinese military company identified by the Secretary of Defense under section 1237(b) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note); or

(2) securities that are derivative of or designed to provide investment exposure to securities described in paragraph (1).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate

only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 72. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ALLOWING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO DIVEST FROM ENTITIES THAT ENGAGE IN COMMERCE-RELATED OR INVESTMENT-RELATED BOYCOTT, DIVESTMENT, OR SANCTIONS ACTIVITY WITH RESPECT TO ISRAEL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to allowing for a State or local government to adopt and enforce measures to divest the assets of the State or local government from, prohibit investment of the assets of the State or local government in, or restrict contracting by the State or local government for goods and services with an entity that the State or local government determines, using credible information available to the public, knowingly engages in commerce-related or investment-related boycott, divestment, or sanctions activity in the course of interstate or international commerce that is intended to penalize, inflict economic harm on, or otherwise limit commercial relations with Israel or persons doing business in Israel or Israeli-controlled territories for purposes of coercing political action by, or imposing policy positions on, the Government of Israel, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 73. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING THE CHILD TAX CREDIT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding the child tax credit under section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the amounts provided in

such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 74. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE FUNDS TO ENTITIES THAT PROVIDE PAYMENTS TO GENOMIC COMPANIES CONNECTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide funds to entities that provide payments to genomic companies connected to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 75. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST AUTHORIZING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR ANY PUBLIC HEALTH, ACADEMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, OR SCIENTIFIC INITIATIVE OR PROGRAM THAT PROMOTES JOINT RESEARCH OR PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PERTAINING TO ANY SUBJECT MATTER THAT IS A KNOWN PRIORITY OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S MILITARY-CIVIL FUSION STRATEGY.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that authorizes Federal funding for any public health, academic, technological, or scientific initiative or program that promotes joint research or professional exchange with the People's Republic of China pertaining to any subject matter that is a known priority of the Chinese Communist Party's military-civil fusion strategy.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling

of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 76. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A VETERANS ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND TRANSITION ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a Veterans Economic Opportunity and Transition Administration in the Department of Veterans Affairs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 77. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE INCLUSION OF SPACEPORTS AS A QUALIFYING CATEGORY FOR EXEMPT FACILITY BONDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the inclusion of spaceports as a qualifying category for exempt facility bonds by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 78. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE EXTENSION OF THE ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE OF DEPRECIATION DEDUCTIONS FOR SPACE TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES AND PAYLOADS LAUNCHED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT FACILITATING SPACE LAUNCH FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the extension of the additional allowance of depreciation deductions for space transportation vehicles and payloads launched from the United States and other property and equipment facilitating space launch from the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 79. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ISSUANCE OF FEDERAL CHARTERS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATELY FUNDED, OPERATED, AND MANAGED ENTITIES FOR THE PURPOSES OF DEVELOPING A DOMESTIC VALUE CHAIN CAPABLE OF PROCURING, REFINING, AND STORING RARE EARTH ELEMENTS AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF RARE EARTH ELEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the issuance of Federal charters for the establishment of privately funded, operated, and managed entities for the purposes of developing a domestic value chain capable of procuring, refining, and storing rare earth elements and products composed of rare earth elements by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 80. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A PAID PARENTAL LEAVE POLICY THAT DOES NOT RAISE TAXES ON WORKING AMERICANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a paid parental leave policy that does not raise taxes on working Americans by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 81. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING BORROWERS ARE NOT INHIBITED FROM WORKING THEIR TRAINED FIELD SOLELY BECAUSE THEY FELL BEHIND ON THEIR FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN PAYMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating ensuring borrowers are not inhibited from working their trained field solely because they fell behind on their Federal student loan payments by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 82. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING THE FEDERAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforming the Federal Direct student loan system, which may include eliminating interest and replacing it with a

one-time, non-compounding financing fee that borrowers will pay over the life of the loan and placing borrowers in an income-based repayment plan, to ensure that working-class Americans are not further burdened with monthly repayments they are unable to afford, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 83. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TERMINATING THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION INSURANCE OF ANY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION THAT REFUSES TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO FEDERAL CONTRACTORS DUE TO POLITICAL REASONS UNRELATED TO UNDERLYING BUSINESS VIABILITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to terminating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance of any depository institution that refuses to provide services to Federal contractors due to political reasons unrelated to underlying business viability by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 84. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ALLOWING UNITED STATES BUSINESSES TO SELL PRODUCTS OR SERVICES TO CERTAIN BUSINESSES OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would allow United States businesses to sell their products or services to businesses owned or controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China involved in mass surveillance, camp contracting, or security contracting in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous region or minority areas under the control of that Government.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 85. Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING COVID-19 REOPENING FUNDS TO ANY ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL THAT CHOOSES NOT TO REOPEN FOR IN-PERSON ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION BY APRIL 30, 2021.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides COVID-19 reopening funds to any elementary or secondary school that chooses not to reopen for in-person academic instruction by April 30, 2021.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 86. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES SERVING ON THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase the number of justices serving on the Supreme Court of the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 87. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD AUTHORIZE FUNDING FOR THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION UNTIL CERTAIN REFORMS ARE MADE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would authorize funding for the World Health Organization until key reforms are made with the goals of greater transparency, including restoration of Taiwan's observer status consistent with past practice.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 88. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FORMALLY RECOGNIZING AIR AMERICA (AND RELATED ENTITIES) AS BEING WHOLLY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to formally recognizing Air America (and related entities) as being wholly owned and controlled by the United States Government, including formally recognizing the employees of Air America (and related entities) as being employees of the United States Government and providing those employees and their survivors with retirement credit under the Civil Service Retirement System, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 89. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENCOURAGING COMPANIES CURRENTLY PRODUCING MEDICAL EQUIPMENT OR PHARMACEUTICALS ABROAD TO RELOCATE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging companies currently producing medical equipment or pharmaceuticals abroad to relocate to the United States (including territories), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 90. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER REQUIRING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS BE PROVIDED ONLY TO INDIVIDUALS IN NEED.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would extend or reauthorize Economic Impact Payments under section 6428 or 6428A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or establish any similar rebate or credit, if any amount of such rebate or credit is provided to taxpayers with an adjusted gross income in excess of \$50,000 (or, in the case of a joint return, \$100,000).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 91. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAX CUTS FOR THE WEALTHY.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that increases or eliminates the limitation on the State and local tax deduction if such increase or elimination

would, as determined by the Joint Committee on Taxation, result in any taxpayer receiving a reduction in Federal income taxes which is equal to or greater than \$100,000.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 92. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LEAVE FOR MARRIED INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED BY THE SAME EMPLOYER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to relaxing the requirement that married individuals employed by the same employer share the amount of family and medical leave available to a single individual, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 93. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH GRANTS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to small business innovation research grants at the Department of Defense by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 94. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS THAT ARE OPEN FOR IN-PERSON LEARNING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to support for elementary schools and secondary schools that are open for in-person learning by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 95. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING RELIEF TO WOMEN WHO LEAVE THE WORKFORCE DUE TO COVID-19 CLOSURES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing relief to women who leave the workforce due to COVID-19 closures by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 96. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CLOSING UNUSED AND UNNECESSARY STORAGE FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference

reports relating to closing unused and unnecessary storage facilities of the Department of Defense by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 97. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO RESTAURANT AND HOSPITALITY WORKERS THAT ARE UNEMPLOYED DUE TO AN INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE DURING A GLOBAL PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing assistance to restaurant and hospitality workers that are unemployed due to an increase in the minimum wage during a global pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 98. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT THE BORDER WALL.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide funding to dispose of materials previously acquired for the construction of a physical barrier at the southern border pursuant to Executive Order 13767 (82 Fed. Reg. 8793; January 25, 2017), unless those materials are used for their intended purpose of constructing such physical barrier.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 99. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR THE STUDY OF THE LONG TERM MENTAL HEALTH IMPACTS OF PROLONGED SCHOOL CLOSURES AND VIRTUAL LEARNING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to support for the study of the long term mental health impacts of prolonged school closures and virtual learning by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 100. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to excluding abortion providers under the family planning program under title X of the Public Health Service Act by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 101. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COST OVERRUNS AND COMPLETION DELAYS ASSOCIATED WITH GOVERNMENT BOONDOGGLES THAT ARE MORE THAN \$1,000,000,000 OVER BUDGET OR MORE THAN 5 YEARS BEHIND SCHEDULE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to cost overruns and completion delays associated with Government boondoggles that are more than \$1,000,000,000 over budget or more than 5 years behind schedule by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 102. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR VACCINATION OF TEACHERS WHO RETURN TO IN-PERSON LEARNING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to assistance to States for vaccination of teachers who return to in-person learning by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 103. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A REQUIREMENT THAT, FOR EACH ELECTRIC VEHICLE ADDED TO A FEDERAL FLEET, A FLEX FUEL VEHICLE SHALL ALSO BE ADDED TO THAT FLEET.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a requirement that, for each electric vehicle added to a Federal

fleet, a flex fuel vehicle shall also be added to that fleet, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 104. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO CHILD CARE WORKERS LAID OFF DUE TO AN INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing assistance to child care workers laid off due to an increase in the minimum wage by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 105. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESULT IN A LOSS OF NOT LESS THAN 1,000,000 JOBS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that the Congressional Budget Office estimates would result in a loss of not less than 1,000,000 jobs.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 106. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STOPPING THE PAYMENT OF ENHANCED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TO OUT-OF-WORK MILLIONAIRES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to stopping the payment of enhanced unemployment benefits to out-of-work millionaires by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 107. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. WICKER, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO BUSINESSES FINANCIALLY IMPACTED BY THE POTENTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION RULE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing assistance to businesses that would be financially impacted if the final rule of the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” (85 Fed. Reg. 22250 (April 21, 2020)) is withdrawn by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 108. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING GLOBAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE FUNDS TO FOREIGN NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM ABORTIONS OR PROMOTE ABORTION AS A FAMILY PLANNING METHOD.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill,

joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides global health assistance funds to foreign nongovernmental organizations that—

- (1) perform abortions or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning; or
- (2) provide financial support to any other foreign nongovernmental organization that conducts the activities described in paragraph (1).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 109. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENHANCING MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR VETERANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enhancing mental health treatment options for veterans with traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder, which may include alternative therapies such as hyperbaric oxygen therapy, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 110. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT LOCAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND APPROVAL IS OBTAINED PRIOR TO ANY ACQUISITION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF LAND OR WATER USING AMOUNTS FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that local stake-

holder engagement and approval is obtained prior to any acquisition by the Federal Government of land or water using amounts from the Land and Water Conservation Fund established under section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 111. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REQUIRE THE RENEGOTIATION OF THE STANDARD REINSURANCE AGREEMENT OF THE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION OR WEAKEN FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE PROVIDED BY THE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would require the renegotiation of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation or weaken Federal crop insurance provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 112. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ENHANCEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the enhancement and improvement of Federal crop insurance provided by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which may include the provision of coverage for prevented planting, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legisla-

tion would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 113. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CREATE NEW FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING, OR RESULT IN FEDERAL REGULATORY ACTION, THAT WOULD THREATEN THE RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRICAL GRID IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would create new Federal environmental permitting, or result in Federal regulatory action, that would threaten the reliability of the electrical grid in the United States.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 114. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CARBON CAPTURE UTILIZATION AND SEQUESTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to carbon capture utilization and sequestration, which may include enhancing and improving the qualifying advanced coal project credit under section 48A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 115. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary

levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CARBON CAPTURE UTILIZATION AND SEQUESTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to carbon capture utilization and sequestration, which may include enhancing and improving the carbon oxide sequestration credit under section 45Q of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 116. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING TAX INCREASES ON SMALL BUSINESSES DURING A PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases on any small businesses concern (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 117. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW NUCLEAR-CAPABLE CRUISE MISSILE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills,

joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the development of a new nuclear-capable cruise missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 118. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE RESERVES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expansion of educational benefits for members of the National Guard and the Reserves (which may include allowing members of the National Guard and the Reserves to concurrently use Department of Defense Federal Tuition Assistance and Department of Veterans Affairs Montgomery GI Bill—Selected Reserve benefits) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 119. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL GUARD PAY AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES DURING A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a continuation of National Guard pay and training activities during a lapse in appropriations (commonly referred to as a “Federal Government shutdown”) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 120. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CREATE NEW FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING, OR RESULT IN FEDERAL REGULATORY ACTION, THAT WOULD THREATEN THE RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRICAL GRID IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would create new Federal environmental permitting, or result in Federal regulatory action, that would threaten the reliability of the electrical grid in the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 121. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS THAT USE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the construction of water infrastructure projects that use public-private partnerships by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 122. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY TO COUNTER THE MISUSE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the development of technology to counter the misuse of unmanned aircraft, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 123. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the development of a new intercontinental ballistic missile by the Department of Defense and the National Nuclear Security Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 124. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to infrastructure financing, which may include expanding tax-exempt private activity bonds and creating investment tax credits, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 125. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MODERNIZING THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS COMPLEX AND STRATEGIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to modernizing the nuclear weapons complex and strategic delivery systems of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 126. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST NEW FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OR REGULATORY ACTION THAT WOULD PROHIBIT OR SUBSTANTIALLY DELAY NEW OIL AND GAS, COAL, HARD ROCK, OR CRITICAL MINERALS DEVELOPMENT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would create new Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action that would prohibit or substantially delay new oil and gas, coal, hard rock, or critical minerals development.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 127. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROMOTION OF DOMESTIC ENERGY SECURITY AND JOB GROWTH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the promotion of domestic energy security and job growth, which may include streamlining Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action for the construction of new oil and gas pipelines by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 128. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST NEW FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OR REGULATORY ACTION REMOVING STATE PRIMACY TO REGULATE HYDRAULIC FRACTURING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would create new Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action removing State primacy to regulate hydraulic fracturing.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 129. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAXING OR PLACING A PRICE ON CARBON DIOXIDE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would tax or place a price on carbon dioxide.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall

be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 130. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF CRITICAL MINERALS AND RARE EARTH ELEMENTS FROM LIGNITE COAL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to streamlining Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action for the domestic production of critical minerals and rare earth elements, including lignite coal, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 131. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST EDUCATION-RELATED COVID-19 FUNDING WITHOUT IN-PERSON INSTRUCTION.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would allow any COVID-19 Federal funding for elementary or secondary school education for local educational agencies that do not offer all students some in-person instruction. This point of order should not be interpreted to prevent the reimbursement to the Federal Government of any Federal educational relief funds appropriated during fiscal year 2020 or 2021 for any local educational agencies that continue to primarily conduct remote learning in contravention of guidance from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 132. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SASSE, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH,

Mr. LEE, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING TAKING INTO CUSTODY ALIENS CHARGED WITH A VIOLENT CRIME.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing funding for the Department of Homeland Security to establish and implement policies that prioritize the taking into custody of removable aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 133. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH NEEDS AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing COVID-19 public health needs among Native Americans, which may include enhancing access to treatments and vaccines, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 134. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENHANCING THE SAFETY OF ROADS ON INDIAN LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enhancing the safety of roads on Indian land, which may include streamlining existing Federal procedures and funding mechanisms used to repair roads and bridges in Indian country by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 135. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING PUBLIC SAFETY IN INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving public safety in Indian country, which may include improving Department of Justice data collection on Native American victims of human trafficking and establishing a Tribal set-aside from the Crime Victims Fund established under section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101) to improve services for victims of crime in Tribal communities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 136. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RESTORING THE DEFINITION OF "WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES" DESCRIBED IN THE 2015 CLEAN WATER RULE.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would reinstate the definition of "waters of the United States" under the Federal Water Pollution Control

Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) that was described in the final rule issued by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of the Army entitled "Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" (80 Fed. Reg. 37054 (June 29, 2015)).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 137. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 40 . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING FUNDING WITHIN MORE THAN 3 SUBALLOCATIONS UNDER SECTION 302(b).

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that appropriates amounts that are within more than 3 of the suballocations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(b)).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 138. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 40 . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FUNDING PROGRAMS THAT HAVE EXPIRED OR IN EXCESS OF THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that appropriates amounts for a program—

(A) for which the authorizing authority has expired; or

(B) that is more than the amount authorized to be appropriated for the program.

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 139. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 40 . EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.**—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement, by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) **EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.**—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, and sections 401 and 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010. Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2

U.S.C. 632(b)(7)) for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

(c) **DESIGNATIONS.**—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the terms "direct spending", "receipts", and "appropriations for discretionary accounts" mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.).

(e) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.**—

(A) **WAIVER.**—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(B) **APPEALS.**—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of five-eighths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

(3) **DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(5) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) **CRITERIA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to paragraph (2), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 4112 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, shall no longer apply.

SA 140. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING THE SUPPORT OR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVIL-MILITARY FUSION STRATEGY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing the support or implementation of the civil-military fusion strategy of the Communist Party of China, which may include investigation of students, professors, researchers, or programs with declared or undeclared ties to the Communist Party of China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 141. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MANDATORY DETENTION OF ALIENS CHARGED WITH OR CONVICTED OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the mandatory detention of aliens charged with, or convicted of, domestic violence, which may include funding for the Department of Homeland Security to establish and implement policies requiring the mandatory detention of aliens convicted

of, or charged with, crimes of domestic violence or sexual assault (as such terms are defined in section 1002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a))), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 142. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 59, strike lines 7 through 11.

SA 143. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING VENTURE CAPITAL OPPORTUNITIES TO RURAL BUSINESSES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing venture capital opportunities to rural businesses, including Rural Business Investment Companies and Small Business Investment Companies, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 144. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REPAIRING DAMAGE CAUSED BY NATURAL DISASTERS TO THE INSTALLATIONS, EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the repair of damage and

reconstruction that results from natural disasters to the installations, equipment, personnel and infrastructure of the Department of Defense by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 145. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONDUCTING A STUDY ON THE EXPANSION OF ACCESS TO TELEHEALTH SERVICES DURING THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to telehealth services, which may include conducting a study on the expansion of access to telehealth services during the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 146. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE CORONAVIRUS FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program, which may include the immediate continuation of payments by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 147. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government

for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FEDERAL SCIENCE GRANT FUNDING FOR AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION THAT PARTNERS WITH ANY ENTITY OWNED, CONTROLLED, OR ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides Federal science grant funds to an institution of higher education that partners with any entity owned, controlled, or organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 148. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RETAINING CERTAIN EXPORT CONTROLS IN EFFECT FOR HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO. LTD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to retaining the placement of Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. on the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 149. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to rural infrastructure, which may include requiring that surface transportation discretionary grant programs provide equal awards to rural and urban areas, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 150. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS TRANSPORTING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ADDITIONAL FLEXIBILITY IN MEETING APPLICABLE HOURS OF SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing commercial motor vehicle drivers transporting agricultural commodities (including livestock) additional flexibility in meeting applicable hours of service requirements by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 151. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE EXPEDITIOUS REMOVAL OF UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the expeditious removal of undocumented aliens who have been convicted of a criminal offense by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the pe-

riod of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 152. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MODIFYING HOURS-OF-SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to modifying hours-of-service requirements for commercial motor vehicles, which may include establishing a pilot program allowing commercial motor vehicle drivers to separate off-duty hours of service requirements into different increments, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 153. Mrs. FISCHER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the Highway Trust Fund, which may include requiring electric and alternative fuel-powered vehicles that use federally funded roads to contribute to the Highway Trust Fund proportionally, as compared to the amount contributed to the Highway Trust Fund by gasoline- or diesel-powered vehicles, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 154. Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the

appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 _____. **POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT REDUCES THE HOURS OF OPERATION OR PERMANENTLY CLOSES ANY PORT OF ENTRY ALONG THE NORTHERN BORDER.**

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that reduces the hours of operation or permanently closes any port of entry located along the border between the United States and Canada.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 155. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. **DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONDUCTING A STUDY ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF EXTENDING AND INCREASING THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT ON SMALL BUSINESSES BY \$400, SPECIFICALLY IN REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES THAT WERE CLOSE TO OR AT FULL EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO THE ONSET OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Comptroller General of the United States conducting a study on the economic impact of extending and increasing the unemployment insurance supplement on small businesses by \$400, specifically in regions of the United States that were close to or at full employment prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 156. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. **DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY FUND THAT GUARANTEES FINANCING TO SMALL BUSINESSES THAT HAVE EXPERIENCED ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AS A RESULT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ARE LOCATED AND HIRE WITHIN RURAL OR UNDEREMPLOYED COMMUNITIES OR OPPORTUNITY ZONES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the establishment of a small business investment company fund that guarantees financing to small businesses that have experienced economic hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and are located and hire within rural or underemployed communities or opportunity zones, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 157. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. **DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONDUCTING A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT MANDATED CLOSURES OF CHILDCARE FACILITIES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Comptroller General of the United States conducting a study on the impact of government mandated closures of childcare facilities, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 158. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. **DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE FEDERAL AND STATE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL BUSINESSES AND UNIVERSITIES APPLYING FOR SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER GRANTS.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Federal and State Technology Partnership program providing technical assistance to small businesses and universities applying for small business innovation research and small business technology transfer grants, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 159. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. **DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A REGIONAL ALLIANCES AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS GRANT TO BUILD PARTNERSHIPS OF EMPLOYERS, SCHOOLS, AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO ADDRESS REGIONAL CYBERSECURITY WORKFORCE SKILL SHORTAGES.**

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a regional alliances and multi-stakeholder partnerships grant to build partnerships of employers, schools, and institutions of higher education to address regional cybersecurity workforce skill shortages, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 160. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION REPORTING NOT LATER THAN 120 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF ENACTMENT OF THIS ACT ON THE E-TRAN SYSTEM OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND WHAT EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO CATCH DUPLICATE PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOANS, SPECIFICALLY RECIPIENTS OF THE SECOND DRAW LOAN PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Small Business Administration reporting not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the E-Tran system of the Administration and what efforts are being made to catch duplicate Paycheck Protection Program loans, specifically recipients of the second draw loan program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 161. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION UTILIZING PORTFOLIO-LEVEL DATA ANALYTICS TO MANAGE RISK OF FRAUDULENT ECONOMIC INJURY DISASTER LOANS AND ADVANCE FUNDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Small Business Administration utilizing portfolio-level data analytics to manage risk of fraudulent economic injury disaster loans and advance funds, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 162. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST IMPOSING A GOVERNMENT MANDATED \$15 MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill,

joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that imposes a government mandated \$15 minimum wage increase.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 163. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROHIBIT PAYMENT BY THE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION OF ANY PORTION OF THE PREMIUM FOR A POLICY OR PLAN OF INSURANCE FOR ANY LEGAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would prohibit payment by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation of any portion of the premium for a policy or plan of insurance for any legal agricultural commodity.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 164. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENDING ELECTRIC VEHICLE SUBSIDIES FOR THE WEALTHY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the electric vehicle tax credit, which may include the addition of a means-tested limitation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 165. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE THE DEFICIT OR REDUCE A SURPLUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reconciliation bill, resolution, amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 641) that would cause or increase a deficit or reduce a surplus in either of the following periods:

(1) The current fiscal year, the budget year, and the ensuing 4 fiscal years following the budget year.

(2) The current fiscal year, the budget year, and the ensuing 9 fiscal years following the budget year.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(c) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of net deficit increases shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SA 166. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS ARE MEANS TESTED.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to extending means-tested COVID-19 Economic Impact Payments by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 167. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary

levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO QUALIFIED BUSINESS INCOME.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a permanent extension of the deduction for qualified business income under section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 168. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FROM PROPOSING, FINALIZING, OR IMPLEMENTING ANY RULE OR GUIDANCE THAT BANS FRACKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or implementing any rule or guidance that bans fracking in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 169. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID TO ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDE ABORTION SERVICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the

pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting United States foreign aid to organizations that provide abortion services by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 170. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING CYBER ATTACK DISCLOSURE BETWEEN PRIVATE COMPANIES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving cyber attack disclosure by private companies to the Federal Government to protect against future cyber attacks by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 171. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CONSIDERING LEGISLATION TO CHANGE THE NUMBER OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase mandatory expenditures by increasing the number of justices on the Supreme Court of the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 172. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget

for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FUNDING FOR RED FLAG LAW GRANT PROGRAMS.

(a) RED FLAG LAW.—In this section, the term “red flag law” means a State law that permits an individual to petition a court to order, after an ex parte proceeding, the temporary removal of a firearm from another individual.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would establish, or appropriate funds for, a grant program that awards funding to States on the condition that those States implement a red flag law.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

SA 173. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST QUALIFIED IMMUNITY CHANGES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would limit or eliminate qualified immunity for law enforcement officers through existing law enforcement programs and activities.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 174. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION FUNDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill,

joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that funds economic development grants for sanctuary jurisdictions that refuse—

(1) to honor immigration detainees; or
(2) to share information with Federal immigration authorities.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 175. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION PROVIDING NONEMERGENCY FEDERAL PUBLIC BENEFITS TO ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that permits illegal immigrants to access any non-emergency related public benefits derived from Federal funds.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 176. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENDING ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to developing policies by punishing those who assault or attempt to assault law enforcement officers with up to 10 years in prison, and up to life in prison for who those kidnap or attempt to kidnap, or those who kill or attempt to kill a law enforcement officer, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 177. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ANY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND IRAN RELATING TO NUCLEAR OR MISSILE CAPABILITIES NOT MOVING FORWARD WITHOUT FORMAL CONSIDERATION BY CONGRESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to any agreement between the United States and Iran relating to nuclear or missile capabilities not moving forward without formal consideration by Congress, which may include a requirement that Congress formally approve such an agreement, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 178. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REVOKE OR VOID AN EXISTING STATE MEDICAID OR PRIVATE MARKET INNOVATION WAIVER.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would revoke or void an existing State Medicaid or private market innovation waiver.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 179. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DETENTION BEDS FOR CRIMINAL ALIENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to detention beds for criminal aliens, which may include funding for the Department of Homeland Security to secure additional beds in a detention facility for aliens who have been convicted of criminal acts under Federal or State law, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, and child fondling, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 180. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to services, including child care, education, and health-related services, for children, youth, and families experiencing homelessness by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 181. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. RISCH, and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANY NEW FEDERALLY PROTECTED AREAS IN CERTAIN STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments

between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the establishment of any new federally protected area or any area administered by the Federal Government for conservation purposes in certain States, which may include a State in which more than 30 percent of land and water in the State is Federal land and water that is managed for conservation purposes or a State in which more than 30 percent of the land in the State is Federal land, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 182. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. RISCH, Ms. LUMMIS, and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ACTIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH THAT WOULD MAKE THE UNITED STATES MORE RELIANT ON COUNTRIES WITH WEAKER ENVIRONMENTAL OR LABOR STANDARDS FOR OIL, GAS, OR HARDDRICK MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting actions by the executive branch that would make the United States more reliant on countries with weaker environmental or labor standards for oil, gas, or hardrock mineral production by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 183. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING DELIVERIES OF FOOD TO RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES UNDER THE FARMERS TO FAMILIES FOOD BOX PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to maintaining deliveries of

food to rural and remote communities under the Farmers to Families Food Box Program of the Department of Agriculture in order to reduce the need of families for benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) or other federally funded nutrition support programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 184. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS WITH RESPECT TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving services and interventions and advance primary and secondary prevention of sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 185. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. RISCH, and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2001(f), strike “increase” and insert “decrease”.

SA 186. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. RISCH, and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2001, strike subsection (f).

SA 187. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL SPENDING FOR MEDICAID OR SUBSIDIES FOR QUALIFIED HEALTH PLANS OFFERED ON AN EXCHANGE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO TITLE I OF THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT FOR ALIENS THAT ARE NOT LAWFULLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting Federal Medicaid spending for medical assistance for aliens that are not lawfully present in the United States or to prohibiting Federal spending for subsidies for qualified health plans offered on an Exchange established pursuant to title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act for such aliens by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 188. Mr. COTTON (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FULLY FUNDING THE MODERNIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES NUCLEAR TRIAD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to fully funding the modernization of the United States nuclear triad at not less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2021, which may include warhead or missile modernization and development, ballistic missile submarine acquisition and sustainment, nuclear weapon launch aircraft procurement and sustainment, or the ground-based strategic deterrent, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 189. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE PREVENTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the support and encouragement of community-based organizations that support mental health and suicide prevention, which may include the offering of services to veterans and their families such as comprehensive resources focused on military transition, future employment, stable housing, veteran benefits, peer engagement, and connection to the community, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 190. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ANY ACT OF REMOVAL OF ANY LONG-STANDING RELIGIOUS SYMBOL USED IN MEMORIAL TO OR SPIRITUAL CARE FOR VETERANS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would allow any act of removal of any longstanding religious symbol used in memorial to or spiritual care for veterans.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 191. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A COST-EFFECTIVE, OPERATIONAL CYBER-SECURITY FOR THE UNITED STATES MANUFACTURING SUPPLY CHAIN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the development and implementation of a cost-effective, operational cybersecurity for the United States manufacturing supply chain, which may include efforts to safeguard sensitive information within the United States manufacturing supply chain and to reduce risks to the propriety of such information, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 192. Mr. SASSE (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HEALTH CARE TO PROHIBIT A HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER FROM FAILING TO EXERCISE THE PROPER DEGREE OF CARE IN THE CASE OF A CHILD WHO SURVIVES AN ABORTION OR ATTEMPTED ABORTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving health care, which may include the creation of criminal and civil penalties for providers who fail to exercise the same degree of care for babies who survive an abortion or attempted abortion as would be provided to another child born at the same gestational age, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 193. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HEALTH CARE BY EXPANDING ELIGIBILITY FOR HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS BY INCREASING THE ALLOWABLE AMOUNT OF THE DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving health care by expanding access to health savings accounts, which may include increasing the annual contribution limit to match the sum of the annual deductible and out-of-pocket expenses established by the individual's plan, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 194. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HEALTH CARE BY EXPANDING ELIGIBILITY FOR HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS BY ELIMINATING THE TIE TO A HIGH-DEDUCTIBLE HEALTH PLAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving health care by expanding eligibility for health savings accounts, which may include eliminating the requirement that individuals be enrolled in a high-deductible health plan and instead allowing enrollment in any plan with benefits that are actuarially equivalent to not greater than 80 percent of the full actuarial value of the benefits provided under the plan, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 195. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT FAILS TO DIFFERENTIATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FUNDING LEVELS BASED ON WHETHER IN-PERSON ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION OPTIONS ARE BEING OFFERED AT A SCHOOL.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that fails to differentiate elementary and secondary education funding levels based on whether in-person academic instruction options are being offered at a school.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 196. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING BENEFITS TO EXPAND PORTABILITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving Federal benefits, which may include adjustments to consider enhancing the portability of benefits to reflect the changing relationship between employer and employee that is being accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 197. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE MEDICAID PROGRAM DURING THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY BY PROVIDING FLEXIBILITY TO STATES TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE THEIR MEDICAID PROGRAMS, INCLUDING BY ELIMINATING BUDGET-CONSTRAINING MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregate,

and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the Medicaid program during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing flexibility to States to effectively manage their Medicaid programs, including by eliminating budget-constraining maintenance of effort requirements, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 198. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DETERRING MIGRANT CARAVANS FROM CROSSING THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to deterring the attempted migration of “caravans” or other large movements of unauthorized persons across the southern border, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 199. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PREVENTING IN-PERSON LEARNING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that allocates funding for COVID-19 related emergency relief for elementary or secondary schools in a manner that permits teacher labor organizations to prevent teachers from returning to in-person learning, if such in-person learning is carried out in a manner that is consistent with recommendations from State and local public health officials.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling

of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 200. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DISREGARDING SCIENCE AND CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION GUIDANCE BY FAILING TO REOPEN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR IN-PERSON LEARNING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that allocates funding for COVID-19 related emergency relief for elementary or secondary schools in a manner that fails to provide for reopening elementary and secondary schools for in-person learning and, in turn, ignores science and guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that it is safe to reopen such schools.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 201. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT USES THE ABC TEST FOR WORKER CLASSIFICATION DETERMINATIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would require, in order for a worker to be considered an independent contractor, that—

(1) such worker was free from control or direction by an employer in performing the work in question;

(2) the work by such worker took place outside the usual course of business of the employer and off-site of the employer; and

(3) such worker was customarily engaged in an independent trade, occupation, profession, or business.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members

of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 202. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST COVID-19 RELATED LEGISLATION THAT FAILS TO PROTECT SENIORS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE STATE NURSING HOME POLICIES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that does not direct the Office of the Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office, or the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, as applicable, to impose appropriate enforcement penalties against States that violated Federal guidelines by requiring the discharge of patients with an active COVID-19 infection from hospitals to long-term care facilities, leading to preventable outbreaks and deaths.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 203. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE MEDICAID PROGRAM THROUGH VALUE-BASED AGREEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening the Medicaid program by creating value-based agreements for States to provide access to innovative therapies to address the needs of individuals with rare diseases, cancers, and other conditions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 204. Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended

to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST GIVING GREATER WEIGHT TO THE INTERESTS OF TEACHER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS THAN THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN ACROSS THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that allocates funding for COVID-19 related emergency relief for elementary or secondary schools in a manner that fails to provide for reopening elementary and secondary schools for in-person learning and, in turn, gives greater weight to the interests of teacher labor organizations than the educational needs of children across the United States.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 205. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FEDERAL COVID-19 RELIEF FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS THAT DO NOT RESUME IN-PERSON INSTRUCTION.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides Federal funding related to COVID-19 relief for elementary or secondary schools that does not condition the receipt of this funding on the resumption of in-person instruction at the recipient schools.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 206. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary

levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING TAX BREAKS FOR COMPANIES THAT SHIP JOBS OVERSEAS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to eliminating provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that provide incentives for corporations to close factories in the United States and move jobs overseas, which may include amending provisions in such Code related to global intangible low-taxed income, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 207. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESTORE COMPETITION IN DIGITAL MARKETS BY IMPOSING A PRESUMPTIVE PROHIBITION ON ALL MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS BY COMPANIES THAT OPERATE MARKET DOMINANT ONLINE PLATFORMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to legislation that would restore competition in digital markets by imposing a presumptive prohibition on all mergers and acquisitions by companies that operate market dominant online platforms by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 208. Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING INNOVATION IN THE COVID-19 RESPONSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to advancing biomedical innovation to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, which may include activities to accelerate research and development by partnering with private entities or academic institutions to develop medical countermeasures and to support State public health responses to the pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 209. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADVANCING BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to advancing biomedical research and development, which may include promoting public-private partnerships and reducing regulatory burden, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 210. Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST HINDERING THE COVID-19 RESPONSE AND DELAYING THE AVAILABILITY OF COVID-19 COUNTERMEASURES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would hinder the COVID-19 response by delaying the availability of vaccines, treatments, and diagnostics; slow

the ethical research and development of new tests, treatments, and vaccines to combat COVID-19 and new variants of the virus; and limit the ability of States to respond to the pandemic.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 211. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FREEZING THE ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATE FOR THE H-2A GUEST WORKER PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to freezing the Adverse Effect Wage Rate for the H-2A guest worker program for calendar years 2021 and 2022, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 212. Mr. BURR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MANAGEABLE FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT OPTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing student loan debt, which may include reducing overlapping student loan repayment programs and creating a simplified income-driven student loan repayment option by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 213. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment

intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DISCRIMINATING AGAINST, MARGINALIZING, OR SHUTTING OUT OF THE UNITED STATES BANKING SYSTEM LEGAL BUSINESSES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that discriminate against, marginalize, or shut out of the United States banking system legal businesses.

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 214. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ALL LEGAL BUSINESSES MAINTAIN ACCESS TO BANKING SERVICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring all legal businesses operating in the United States have fair and equitable access to banking services by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 215. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING AUTOMATIC STABILIZERS BEING ENACTED IN ECONOMIC RECOVERY PACKAGES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring automatic stabilizer provisions are not enacted in any economic recovery package by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 216. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING MAXIMUM PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE FEDNOW SERVICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring maximum private sector participation in the FedNow Service by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 217. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OR PERSONAL STAFF.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would, as part of any extension or reauthorization of Economic Impact Payments under section 6428 or 6428A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any establishment of any similar rebate or credit, allow for such rebate or credit to be provided to any Member of Congress or their staff.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 218. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ANY LEGISLATION PROHIBITING THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PHYSICAL BARRIERS ALONG THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that prohibits the construction of new physical barriers along the southern border of the United States.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 219. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET THAT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR A BALANCED BUDGET.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget or an amendment thereto, an amendment between the Houses thereto, or a conference report thereon that sets forth as the appropriate amount of the deficit for fiscal year 2021, or any fiscal year thereafter, an amount that is more than \$0.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 220. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FROM USING FEDERAL FUNDS TO ELIMINATE JOBS IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Secretary of the Interior from using Federal funds to eliminate jobs in the oil and gas industry by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 221. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DAINES, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE PRACTICE OF SEX-SELECTION ABORTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the practice

of sex-selection abortion by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 222. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL USING AN EBT CARD TO SHOW PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION AT THE POINT OF SALE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring an individual using an EBT card (as defined in section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012)) to show photographic identification at the point of sale by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 223. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL AGENCIES FROM AWARDING CONTRACTS TO ENTITIES THAT ARE DELINQUENT IN THE PAYMENT OF THEIR FEDERAL TAXES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting Federal agencies from awarding contracts to entities that are delinquent in the payment of their Federal taxes by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 224. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary

levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING LARGE CORPORATIONS, ASSET MANAGERS, AND WALL STREET BANKS THAT PROFIT FROM THE FORCED LABOR AND GENOCIDE OF THE UIGHUR POPULATION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO MAKE ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring large corporations, asset managers, and Wall Street banks that profit from the forced labor and genocide of the Uighur population in the People's Republic of China to make additional disclosures to the Department of State by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 225. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ASSESSING THE CYBERSECURITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE ON THE ELECTRICAL GRID IN THE UNITED STATES OF PRODUCTS AND COMPONENTS THAT ARE MANUFACTURED BY FOREIGN COMPANIES AND WOULD LEAVE THE UNITED STATES VULNERABLE TO SURVEILLANCE AND INTERFERENCE BY FOREIGN ADVERSARIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to assessing the cybersecurity and national security risks associated with the use on the electrical grid in the United States of products and components that are manufactured by foreign companies and would leave the United States vulnerable to surveillance and interference by foreign adversaries by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 226. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary

levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONDUCTING A STUDY TO REVIEW THE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH COUPLING NUCLEAR REACTORS WITH INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES THROUGH INTEGRATED ENERGY SYSTEMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to conducting a study to review the emissions reductions associated with coupling nuclear reactors with industrial processes through integrated energy systems by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 227. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF THE NUCLEAR REACTOR FLEET OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to understanding the financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the nuclear reactor fleet of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 228. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT REPOSITORY FOR ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the establishment of a repository (as defined in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101)) for spent nuclear fuel (as defined in that section) and any high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel (as those terms are defined in that section) resulting exclusively from atomic energy defense activities or research and development activities of the Secretary of Energy, including spent nuclear fuel from the development of naval reactors, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 229. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT PROVIDES FUNDING TO REVOKE CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PERMITTING DECISIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides funding to revoke any permitting decision of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Energy for which the review process under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) has been completed.

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 230. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A STUDY OF THE BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS OF COMBINING THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to conducting a study of the budgetary implications for coordinated species recovery if the functions of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service were consolidated under 1 agency by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 231. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONDUCTING A STUDY ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF DECOMMISSIONING WIND TURBINES AND SOLAR PANELS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to conducting a study on the environmental impacts of decommissioning wind turbines and solar panels by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 232. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A STUDY OF THE CARBON CYCLE OF MANAGED FORESTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to conducting a study of the carbon cycle of managed forests as compared to unmanaged forests by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 233. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH RESTORING UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR ENERGY BY ACCELERATING THE REGULATORY REVIEW AND LICENSING OF ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the environmental benefits associated with restoring United States leadership with respect to nuclear energy by accelerating the regulatory review and licensing of advanced nuclear reactors (as defined in section 3 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215 note; Public Law 115-439)) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 234. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 _____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT MAKES AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR ANY FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OR REGULATORY ACTION RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF FEDERAL LAND IF THE SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION PROGRAM AND THE PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES PROGRAM ARE NOT AUTHORIZED AND FULLY FUNDED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that makes amounts available for any Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action relating to the acquisition of Federal land if the secure rural schools and community self-determination program established by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) and the payment in lieu of taxes program established under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, are not authorized and fully funded for fiscal year 2021.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 235. Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. DAINES, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 _____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ELIMINATING, OR SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING, CONSUMER CHOICE IN HEALTH PLANS, INCREASE WAIT TIMES FOR PATIENTS, OR PUT RURAL HOSPITALS AT RISK OF CLOSURE.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would eliminate, or significantly reduce, consumer choice in health plans, increase wait times for patients, or put rural hospitals at risk of closure.

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate

shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 236. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CHINA AND UNITED STATES TREASURY DIVIDEND INCOME.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to removing the current preferential tax treatment of dividend income for the People's Republic of China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 237. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING UNDESERVED CONTRACTING PERFORMANCE BONUSES OR INCENTIVES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the awarding of Federally funded bonuses or incentives to contractors on projects that fail to meet cost, schedule, and performance require-

ments by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 238. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENDING THE 100-DAY FREEZE ON DEPORTATIONS, INCLUDING THE DEPORTATION OF CRIMINAL ALIENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ending the freeze on deportations, which may include the 100-day freeze on deportations announced by the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security, by memorandum, on January 20, 2021, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 239. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 _____. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FURTHER RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF LAW-ABIDING AMERICANS TO OWN A FIREARM.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that further restricts the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm in any year covered by the budget resolution.

(b) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “further restriction on the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm” means any further restriction on the right of law-abiding individuals in the United States to own a firearm not contained in law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget, including but not limited to any legislation that—

(1) prohibits, increases restrictions on, or regulates the manufacture or ownership of any firearm that is permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(2) prohibits the manufacture or possession of specified categories of firearms based on

the characteristics of such firearms that are permitted to be manufactured or possessed under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(3) prohibits specific firearms or categories of firearms that are permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(4) limits the size of ammunition feeding devices or prohibits categories of ammunition feeding devices that are permitted under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(5) requires background checks through a Federal firearms licensee for private transfers of firearms if the transfers do not require a background check under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget;

(6) establishes a record-keeping system for the sale of firearms not established prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(7) imposes prison sentences for sales, gifts, or raffles of firearms to veterans who are unknown to the transferor as a person prohibited from possessing a firearm that would not otherwise be imposed under Federal law prior to the consideration of the concurrent resolution on the budget.

(c) SUPER MAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 240. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 40 . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION INCREASING THE DEFICIT DUE TO INTEREST EFFECTS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report (except measures within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations) that, due to the effects of interest, would cause a net increase in the deficit in excess of \$120,000,000 in any fiscal year provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget unless it is fully offset over the period of all fiscal years provided for in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(c) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Senate Committee on the Budget.

SA 241. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING THE CHARITABLE DEDUCTION FOR NON-ITEMIZERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding the charitable deduction by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 242. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RESTRICTING TRADE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION OF CONGRESS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would allow the President to further restrict trade without authorization in an Act of Congress.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 243. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT THAT HAS NOT RECEIVED ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or con-

ference report that would implement an international agreement that has not received the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 244. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROCUREMENT OF NAVAL VESSEL COMPONENTS BY NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION OR NORDIC ALLIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN SECURE PORTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the procurement of naval vessel components by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or Nordic allies of the United States in secure ports by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 245. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADVICE AND CONSENT FOR TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to advice and consent for treaties and international agreements by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 246. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE THE DEFICIT THROUGH AN UNLAWFUL APPLICATION OF THE DEFINITION OF CONTINGENCY OPERATION.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase the deficit through an unlawful application of the definition of the term “contingency operation” in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 247. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ROBUST BURDEN SHARING IN MUTUAL DEFENSE OBLIGATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring robust burden sharing in mutual defense obligations between the United States and its allies by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 248. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELECTRONIC MODERNIZATION OF ALL RECORDS AT THE MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the electronic modernization of all records at the Military Personnel Records division of the National Personnel Records Center by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 249. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CLASSIFIED ANNEXES THAT ARE NOT MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would allow a report to Congress to include a classified annex if the legislation does not require the classified annex be made available for review by all Members of Congress.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 250. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CODIFYING THE HYDE AMENDMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to codifying the Hyde amendment by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that

such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 251. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 49, line 6, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$946,487,000,000”.

SA 252. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANSION OF HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS TO INCLUDE DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS AS A QUALIFIED MEDICAL EXPENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expansion of health savings accounts to include dietary supplements as a qualified medical expense by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 253. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding health savings accounts by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 254. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REPEALING THE DAVIS-BACON ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to repealing subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 255. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEVOLUTION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR BUILDING AND MAINTAINING THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO THE STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the devolution of the responsibility for building and maintaining the surface transportation of the United States from the Federal Government to the States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 256. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SHARE AUTHORITY WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE AUTHORITY TO REGULATE THE OPERATION OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring State and local governments share authority with the Federal government regarding the authority to regulate the operation of unmanned aircraft systems in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 257. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING ESTIMATING VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SPECTRUM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to estimate the value of electromagnetic spectrum bands allocated to Federal agencies by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 258. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STREAMLINING THE PROCESSES, ANALYSES, OR MEASURES REQUIRED UNDER THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills,

joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to streamlining the processes, analyses, or measures required to be carried out by a Federal agency under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 259. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REPEALING THE JONES ACT REQUIREMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports to repealing the domestic eligibility requirements for vessels under title 46 of the United States Code (commonly known as the "Jones Act requirements") by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 260. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING SCHOLARSHIP GRANTING ORGANIZATIONS TO ADDRESS LEARNING LOSS FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS AND STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS BY ASSISTING FAMILIES WITH THE COST OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting scholarship granting organizations to address learning loss for disadvantaged students and students with special needs by assisting families with the cost of elementary and secondary education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that

such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 261. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A FUND TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO FOOD SERVICE AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 262. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING FUNDING FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENTS IN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing funding for Federal investments in biomedical research, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 263. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT STATES WITH A FISCAL YEAR 2021 NONURBAN AREA MEDICARE WAGE INDEX OF 0.805 OR BELOW SHALL RECEIVE, AT A MINIMUM, 30 PERCENT OF ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR SMALL BUSINESS GRANTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that States with a fiscal year 2021 nonurban area Medicare wage index of 0.805 or below shall receive, at a minimum, 30 percent of all funds appropriated for small business grants by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 264. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT LANDLORDS OPERATING RENTAL HOUSING IN STATES WITH A FISCAL YEAR 2021 NONURBAN AREA MEDICARE WAGE INDEX OF 0.805 OR BELOW SHALL RECEIVE, AT A MINIMUM, 30 PERCENT OF ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR RENTAL ASSISTANCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that landlords operating rental housing in States with a fiscal year 2021 nonurban area Medicare wage index of 0.805 or below shall receive, at a minimum, 30 percent of all funds appropriated for rental assistance by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 265. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING CHILD CARE PROVIDERS IN CERTAIN STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that child care providers operating in States with a fiscal year 2021 nonurban area Medicare wage index of 0.805 or below shall receive, at a minimum, 30 percent of all funds appropriated to support child care providers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 266. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION THAT ARE LOCATED IN STATES WITH A FISCAL YEAR 2021 NONURBAN AREA MEDICARE WAGE INDEX OF 0.805 OR BELOW SHALL RECEIVE, AT A MINIMUM, 30 PERCENT OF ALL FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that institutions of higher education that are located in States with a fiscal year 2021 nonurban area Medicare wage index of 0.805 or below shall receive, at a minimum, 30 percent of all funds appropriated to the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 267. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING AGING RURAL ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that States with

a fiscal year 2021 nonurban area Medicare area wage index of 0.805 or below receive not less than 30 percent of all Federal funds made available for public transportation and allowing those States to use those funds to repair aging roads and bridges by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 268. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ALTERNATIVE ACCREDITATION SYSTEMS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to alternative accreditation systems for institutions of higher education by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 269. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING RURAL STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that States with a fiscal year 2021 nonurban area Medicare area wage index of 0.805 or below receive, at a minimum, 30 percent of all funds appropriated to support State and local governments, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 270. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE PROVISION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO AN INSTITUTION THAT OPERATES, SPONSORS, OR FACILITATES ATHLETIC PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES THAT PERMIT AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE BIOLOGICAL SEX IS MALE TO PARTICIPATE IN AN ATHLETIC PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY DESIGNATED FOR WOMEN OR GIRLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the provision of Federal funds to an institution that operates, sponsors, or facilitates athletic programs or activities that permit an individual whose biological sex is male to participate in an athletic program or activity designated for women or girls by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 271. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING SMALL BUSINESSES FROM THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting small businesses from the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 272. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT FEDERALLY FUNDED COVID-19 VACCINATIONS ARE ALLOCATED TO CITIZENS AND LEGAL RESIDENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that federally funded COVID-19 vaccinations are allocated to United States citizens and legal residents only, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 273. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RECOGNIZING THE JURISDICTION OF U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to recognizing that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement officers are authorized to enforce immigration laws throughout the United States, including within sanctuary jurisdictions and other safe haven carve outs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 274. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING AND STRENGTHENING BROADBAND ACCESS TO RURAL HEALTH CENTERS AND TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding and strengthening broadband access to rural health centers and to public schools, by the amounts

provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 275. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING FOR BORDER WALL CONSTRUCTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to authorizing the expenditure of funds previously appropriated for border wall construction by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 276. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ANY ACTION TO PERMIT HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO. LTD. OR ANY ITS NON-UNITED STATES AFFILIATES BACK INTO THE UNITED STATES SUPPLY CHAIN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting any action to permit Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. or any its non-United States affiliates back into the United States supply chain by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 277. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE FEDERAL FUNDING FOR ABORTION SERVICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting legislation that would provide Federal funding for abortion services by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 278. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS THAT RECEIVE FUNDS OR OTHER AID TO SUPPORT REOPENING FOR IN-PERSON ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION REQUIRE TEACHERS AND STAFF TO RETURN TO IN-PERSON ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION FOLLOWING THEIR VACCINATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that elementary and secondary schools that receive funds or other aid to support reopening for in-person academic instruction require teachers and staff to return to in-person academic instruction following their vaccination, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 279. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS THAT RECEIVE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT REOPENING OFFER IN-PERSON LEARNING THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH LOCAL HEALTH CONDITIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that elementary schools and secondary schools that receive Federal assistance to support reopening offer in-person learning that is consistent with local health conditions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 280. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT NEGOTIATE OR SUPPORT TREATIES OR TRADE AGREEMENTS THAT NEGATIVELY AFFECT THE PAY, PROTECTIONS, OR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF UNITED STATES WORKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States will not negotiate or support treaties or trade agreements that negatively affect the pay, protections, or employment opportunities of United States workers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 281. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LIMITING FEDERAL AID TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that only United States citizens are eligible to receive direct aid or stimulus payments from the Federal Government, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the

On page 34, line 22, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 23, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 2, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 3, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 6, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000,000.
On page 35, line 7, decrease the amount by \$5,000,000,000.

SA 284. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 20, line 12, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 13, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 16, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 17, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 20, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 21, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 24, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 20, line 25, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 3, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 4, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 7, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 8, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 11, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 12, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 15, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 16, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 19, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 20, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 23, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 21, line 24, increase the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 33, line 19, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 33, line 20, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 33, line 23, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 33, line 24, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 2, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 3, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 6, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 7, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 10, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 11, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 14, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.
On page 34, line 15, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 18, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 19, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 22, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 34, line 23, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 2, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 3, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 6, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 35, line 7, decrease the amount by \$10,000,000,000.

On page 54, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING RURAL BROADBAND ACCESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding rural broadband access by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 285. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING TESTING AND VACCINATION EFFORTS IN RURAL STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that States with a fiscal year 2021 nonurban area Medicare area wage index of 0.805 or below receive, at a minimum, 30 percent of all funds appropriated to facilitate and support COVID-19 vaccination, testing, and containment efforts, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 286. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR THE REOPENING OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to support for the reopening of schools in rural States, which may include ensuring that States with a fiscal year 2021 nonurban area Medicare wage index of 0.805 or below receive, at a minimum, 30 percent of all funds appropriated to support the reopening of elementary and secondary schools by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 287. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING TRANSPARENCY AROUND PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS AND PROHIBITING ANTI-COMPETITIVE PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGER PRACTICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing transparency around pharmacy benefit managers and prohibiting anti-competitive pharmacy benefit manager practices with respect to Medicare part D, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 288. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING TRANSPARENCY IN THE 340B PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving transparency

in the program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256b) through data reporting, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 289. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING HOSPITAL AND HEALTH INSURER PRICE TRANSPARENCY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving hospital and health insurer price transparency, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 290. Mr. BRAUN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING FOR QUALIFIED HEALTH PLANS WITH A COPPER LEVEL OF COVERAGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing for qualified health plans with a copper level of coverage, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 291. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE EXPENDITURE OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS TO FUND ABORTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the expenditure of taxpayer dollars to fund abortions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 292. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVEMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL FLEXIBILITY IN TRANSPORTATION FUNDING DECISIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing flexibility in transportation funding decisions, which may include the empowerment of State and local governments to make transportation investments without arduous Federal requirements that may constrain the decisions of localities in order to enhance local transportation planning by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 293. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE EXPANSION OF THE DEFINITION OF "WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES".

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Administrator of the Environmental Protection

Agency or the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, from issuing regulations or guidance that would expand the breadth of features that meets the definition of "waters of the United States" under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 294. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DISCOUNTING OVERTIME AND HOLIDAY INSPECTION FEES FOR SMALL MEAT, POULTRY, AND EGG PROCESSING PLANTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to discounting the rate charged for overtime and holiday inspection fees for inspections of smaller establishments and very small establishments (as those terms are defined in the final rule entitled "Pathogen Reduction; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems" (61 Fed. Reg. 38806 (July 25, 1996))) that are meat, poultry, or egg processing plants and subject to the requirements of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.), or the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.), as applicable, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 295. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL USES UNDER THE CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to permitting dryland agricultural uses on land enrolled in a conserva-

tion reserve enhancement program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 296. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING WOMEN IN THE TRUCKING INDUSTRY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to promoting women in the trucking industry, which may include the establishment of an advisory board to promote, and to prepare a report on strategies that the Federal Government may use to promote, organizations and programs that provide education, training, mentorship, or outreach to women in the trucking industry and that recruit, retain, or advance women in the trucking industry, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 297. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COMPENSATION AND MILITARY RETIRED PAY CREDIT FOR FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN CONNECTION WITH MATERNITY LEAVE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to compensation and credit for military retired pay purposes of female members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces in connection with maternity leave by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 298. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE FOREIGN MILITARY SALES OF P-8 POSEIDON AIRCRAFT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the foreign military sales of P-8 Poseidon aircraft by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 299. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE FOREIGN MILITARY SALES OF KC-46 AIRCRAFT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the foreign military sales of KC-46 aircraft by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 300. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE FOREIGN MILITARY SALES OF CH-53K HEAVY LIFT HELICOPTERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the foreign military sales

of CH-53K Heavy Lift Helicopters by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 301. Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ANY INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE DURING ANY PERIOD IN WHICH A NATIONAL EMERGENCY HAS BEEN DECLARED WITH RESPECT TO A PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Federal minimum wage, which may include provisions limiting or prohibiting any increase in the Federal minimum wage during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 302. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT AUTHORIZES THE EXTENSION OF DIPLOMATIC ACCREDITATION TO CERTAIN FOREIGN DIPLOMATS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that permits the acceptance of diplomatic accreditation of any foreign diplomat from the Russian Federation or the People's Republic of China whose A-1 or A-2 diplomatic visa has expired.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 303. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY TRADE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT WITH COUNTRIES THAT ARE TRUSTED ALLIES AND SECURITY PARTNERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO REDUCING COLLECTIVE TECHNOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE ON TECHNOLOGY MADE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the establishment of a critical technology trade partnership agreement with countries that are trusted allies and security partners of the United States and to reducing collective technological dependence on technology made in the People's Republic of China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 304. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR MISSIONS AND CAPABILITIES OF BOTH TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL OFFICES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the provision of additional resources for missions and capabilities of both technical and regional offices in the Department of State directly related to strategic competition with the People's Republic of China by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 305. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary

levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR MISSIONS AND CAPABILITIES OF BOTH TECHNICAL AND REGIONAL OFFICES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the provision of additional resources for missions and capabilities of both technical and regional offices in the Department of Defense directly related to strategic competition with the People's Republic of China by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 306. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO CHINA RELATED MISSIONS AND CAPABILITIES IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to provision of additional resources for missions and capabilities of both technical and regional offices in the intelligence community directly related to strategic competition with the People's Republic of China by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 307. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING SECTION 230 OF THE COMMUNICATIONS DECECY ACT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforming section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230) (commonly known as "section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1996"), which may include combating disinformation, preventing the spread of child sexual abuse material, and increasing transparency and accountability for content moderation practices, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 308. Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRESERVING FREE AND OPEN DEBATE ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving free and open debate on social media platforms by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 309. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, COMPONENTS, AND SERVICES ORIGINATING FROM ENTITIES CONTROLLED BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the removal of all communications equipment, components, and services produced or provided by an entity under the jurisdiction or control of the Chinese Communist Party from broadband networks in the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those pur-

poses, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 310. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ASSISTANCE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS INJURED OR KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to assistance to law enforcement officers injured or killed in the line of duty, which may include funding for assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who have been injured or killed by an alien unlawfully present in the United States in the course of performing their duties, and their families, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 311. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 6, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.

On page 4, line 15, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 4, line 19, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 4, line 20, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 4, line 21, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.

On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 4, line 23, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 5, line 7, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 5, line 8, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 5, line 16, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

On page 5, line 21, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.

On page 5, line 22, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000.

On page 5, line 23, decrease the amount by \$27,000,000.
 On page 5, line 24, decrease the amount by \$29,000,000.
 On page 5, line 25, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 1, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 2, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 4, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 5, decrease the amount by \$31,000,000.
 On page 6, line 8, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.
 On page 6, line 9, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000.
 On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by \$27,000,000.
 On page 6, line 11, decrease the amount by \$29,000,000.
 On page 6, line 12, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 13, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 14, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by \$31,000,000.
 On page 7, line 2, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 7, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.
 On page 7, line 7, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.
 On page 7, line 11, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.
 On page 7, line 15, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.
 On page 7, line 19, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 36, line 22, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 36, line 23, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

SA 312. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4, line 6, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 4, line 15, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 4, line 19, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.
 On page 4, line 20, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.
 On page 4, line 21, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.
 On page 4, line 22, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.
 On page 4, line 23, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 5, line 7, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.
 On page 5, line 8, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.
 On page 5, line 9, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.
 On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 5, line 16, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 5, line 21, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.
 On page 5, line 22, decrease the amount by \$25,000,000.
 On page 5, line 23, decrease the amount by \$27,000,000.
 On page 5, line 24, decrease the amount by \$29,000,000.
 On page 5, line 25, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 1, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 2, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 3, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 4, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 5, decrease the amount by \$31,000,000.
 On page 6, line 8, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.
 On page 6, line 9, decrease the amount by \$25,000,000.
 On page 6, line 10, decrease the amount by \$27,000,000.
 On page 6, line 11, decrease the amount by \$29,000,000.
 On page 6, line 12, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 13, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 14, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by \$31,000,000.
 On page 7, line 2, decrease the amount by \$30,000,000.
 On page 7, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,000,000.
 On page 7, line 7, decrease the amount by \$7,000,000.
 On page 7, line 11, decrease the amount by \$3,000,000.
 On page 7, line 15, decrease the amount by \$2,000,000.
 On page 7, line 19, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 36, line 22, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.
 On page 36, line 23, decrease the amount by \$1,000,000.

SA 313. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING THE POLICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding the Nation's police, which may include funding for the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership,

crime victim outreach programs, hiring military veterans to be law enforcement officers, gang and youth violence education, underserved community outreach efforts, de-escalation training, and collaboration efforts between police, social workers, and community-based leaders, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 314. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING THE RAPE KIT BACKLOG.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to eliminating the backlog of sexual assault evidence kits, which may include ensuring that the collection and processing of DNA evidence by law enforcement agencies from crimes is carried out in an appropriate and timely manner, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 315. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MANDATORY REMOVAL OF ALIENS CONVICTED OF RECEIVING, POSSESSING, OR DISTRIBUTING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the mandatory removal of aliens convicted of receiving, possessing, or distributing child pornography, including funding for the Department of Homeland Security to establish and implement policies requiring the mandatory removal of aliens convicted of receiving, possessing, or distributing any visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct under chapter 10 of title 18, United States Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years

2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 316. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE EFFICIENCY OF PERMITTING WITHIN THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to initiatives to increase the efficiency of and harmonize regulations for permitting within the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 317. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TANKER SECURITY PROGRAM TO FULFIL THE NEEDS OF NATIONAL SECURITY FOR STRATEGIC SEALIFT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to implementation of the Tanker Security Program to fulfil the needs of national security for strategic sealift, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 318. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ECONOMIC RELIEF FOR AIRCRAFT LESSORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to economic relief for aircraft lessors, which may include loans, loan guarantees, or grants, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 319. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RAISING AWARENESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ROUTINE CHILDHOOD VACCINATIONS ALIGNING WITH THE COVID-19 VACCINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to raising awareness to health care providers on the importance of encouraging administration of routine childhood vaccinations that aligns with administration of the COVID-19 vaccine, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 320. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS A PARTY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to limitations on donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, which may include prohibiting agents or officials of the Federal Government from entering into or enforcing settlement agreements that di-

rect or provide payments or loans to any person or entity other than the United States, requiring that any amounts remaining from a settlement agreement after all claims have been satisfied be repaid proportionally to each party that contributed to the original payment, or subjecting any official or agent of the Federal Government who violates requirements for settlement agreements to the same penalties that would apply in the case of a violation of section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 321. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AT THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving Federal personnel management, which may include directing the Transportation Security Administration to use existing statutory authority to improve the efficiency and performance of its personnel management system based on the recommendations from the May 2019 Human Capital Service Delivery Evaluation of the Blue Ribbon Panel for the Transportation Security Administration, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 322. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE ACQUISITION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PRODUCED BY HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO. LTD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference

reports relating to prohibiting the acquisition by the Federal Government of telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 323. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROSECUTION OF SEX OFFENDERS WHO ENTER THE UNITED STATES UNLAWFULLY.

(1) The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the prosecution of sex offenders who enter the United States unlawfully, including funding for the Department of Justice, in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security, to prosecute aliens who qualify as sex offenders under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248; 120 Stat. 587) who illegally enter the United States in violation of section 275(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1325(a)), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 324. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RESTRICTING THE AWARDED OF FEDERAL CONTRACTS TO CERTAIN COMPANIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to restricting the awarding of Federal contracts to companies that terminate any individuals who are under sanctions by a foreign government as a result of their service in the United States Government by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 325. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE THE COST OF HOUSING PRODUCTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing legislation that would increase the cost of housing production by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 326. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REMOVING LEAD FROM PUBLIC HOUSING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to removing lead from public housing, including by requiring the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to mandate a risk assessment for lead-based paint hazards be conducted by the owner of any Federally-assisted housing constructed prior to 1978 in which a family with a child of less than 6 years of age will reside or is expected to reside, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 327. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A TASK FORCE ON THE IMPACT OF THE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY CRISIS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a task force on the impact of the housing affordability crisis by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 328. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DISCOURAGING COMMUNITIES FROM THE USE OF DISCRIMINATORY LAND USE POLICIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to discouraging communities from the use of discriminatory land use policies, which may include requiring Community Development Block Grant recipients to submit a plan to track discriminatory land use policies, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 329. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DEVELOPING A COMMON DEFINITION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to developing a common definition of blockchain technology by requiring the Secretary of Commerce to establish a working group to develop a recommended definition of blockchain technology, by the amounts provided in such legislation for

those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 330. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING CHILD CARE APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting child care apprenticeship programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 331. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING THE FRAMEWORK NECESSARY FOR INNOVATIVE FINANCING OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS TO FUND POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing the framework necessary for innovative financing options for students to fund postsecondary education, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 332. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING LICENSING REQUIREMENTS AND PROMOTING LICENSE PORTABILITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to funding activities of the Department of Labor to reform occupational licensing requirements or promote the portability of State occupational licenses, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 333. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting voluntary conservation programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 334. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT DOES NOT REQUIRE INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDERS TO ABIDE BY THEIR CONTENT MODERATION POLICIES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would regulate interactive computer service providers if the bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report does not—

(1) require interactive computer service providers to implement and abide by content moderation policies that are publicly available and easily understandable; or

(2) provide enforcement against interactive computer service providers that engage in

unfair practices against certain political viewpoints contrary to their content moderation policies and public statements.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 335. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION TERMINATING BORDER WALL FUNDING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that prohibits the expenditure of funds by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Defense for the construction of a physical barrier on the border between the United States and Mexico.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 336. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A PROHIBITION AGAINST ANY PROHIBITION ON THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR SALE OR DONATION OF EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a prohibition against any prohibition on the expenditure of funds by the Department of Defense for sale or donation of excess personal property of the Department for law enforcement activities as otherwise authorized by section 2576a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as “section 1033 authority”) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years

2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 337. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST MAKING FUNDS UNAVAILABLE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR SALE OR DONATION OF EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would make funds unavailable to the Department of Defense for sale or donation of excess personal property of the Department for law enforcement activities as otherwise authorized by section 2576a of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as “section 1033 authority”).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 338. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FUNDING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS TRADE TREATY PRIOR TO THE TREATY RECEIVING THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE AND THE ADOPTION OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting funding of international organizations during the implementation of the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty prior to the treaty receiving the advice and consent of the Senate and the adoption of implementing legislation by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 339. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FROM TAKING ACTION AGAINST TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS OR TRIBALLY OWNED BUSINESSES ON TRIBAL LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the National Labor Relations Board from taking action against Tribal governments or Tribally owned businesses on Tribal land by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 340. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARMS TRADE TREATY.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would make funds available to the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat or any other international organization created to support the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Treaty and the House and Senate adopt implementing legislation for the Treaty.

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of

whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 341. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PHYSICAL BARRIER ON THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a prohibition of any prohibition on the expenditure of funds by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Defense for the construction of a physical barrier along the border between the United States and Mexico, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 342. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION ADMITTING ANY ALIEN CHARGED WITH OR CONVICTED OF A FELONY.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides, authorizes, or allows for the authorization of conditional or permanent resident status to any alien with a felony criminal conviction or pending felony criminal charges under Federal or State law.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 343. Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURR, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO REJECTING EFFORTS TO PURSUE A ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL GOVERNMENT RUN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds as follows:

(1) Medicare for All, Medicare “buy-in”, and the so-called “public option” are all one-size-fits-all government run health care systems.

(2) Approaches such as Medicare for All, Medicare “buy-in”, and the so-called “public option” would fail to protect the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) since, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the Medicare program will be officially bankrupt in 2024, at which time Medicare will no longer be able to pay full benefits to seniors and the disabled.

(3) According to one leading economist, Medicare for All would increase costs to the Federal Government by an additional \$38,000,000,000,000 and require significant tax increases on hard-working, middle-class Americans in order to fund this massive new program spending.

(4) 60 percent of women in the United States under the age of 65 are covered by health insurance obtained on the job, and would be unfairly targeted by these government-centered approaches.

(5) Under a one-size-fits-all government run health care system—

(A) more than 180,000,000 Americans covered by health insurance obtained on the job would lose their health insurance coverage;

(B) if you like your current health insurance plan, you will lose it;

(C) government bureaucrats would be put in charge of deciding which procedures and drugs would be covered;

(D) Americans would face increased wait-times or be forced to seek care outside of their communities, especially in rural and underserved areas, because of hospital closures resulting from a government-run health care system;

(E) Americans would lack access to the latest prescription drug therapies and medical device innovations, due to government price-controls similar to those imposed in the United Kingdom and Canada; and

(F) the longstanding, bipartisan tradition of protecting Federal taxpayer dollars from funding abortions could be eliminated.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Medicare for All, or any one-size-fits-all government run health care system, would—

(A) eliminate private insurance that hundreds of millions of Americans currently utilize;

(B) increase costs on middle-class families;

(C) lead to delays in accessing care;

(D) raid the Medicare program; and

(E) result in hospital closures and a loss of access to health care services in rural America amidst the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(2) efforts to enact such a proposal should be rejected.

SA 344. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING AMERICANS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A ONE-SIZE-FITS-ALL GOVERNMENT RUN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting Americans from the establishment of a one-size-fits-all government run health care system, which may include a public option and eliminating private health insurance, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 345. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RETAINING HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO. LTD. ON THE ENTITY LIST.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to retaining Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. on the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 346. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL FUNDING TO JURISDICTIONS LIMITING RELIGIOUS EXERCISE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to limitations on Federal relief funds, which may include prohibiting Federal relief funding to a State or locality that limited religious exercise more than a comparable secular activity, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 347. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 _____. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE OPEN INTERNET.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving and protecting the open internet in a manner that provides clear and certain rules and does not jeopardize public safety, universal service, privacy, accessibility, consumer protection, competition, innovation, or investment by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 348. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING AND PROTECTING THE STREAMLINED SITING PROCESSES FOR SMALL CELL DEPLOYMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting and protecting the streamlined siting processes for the deployment of small cell wireless infrastructure by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 349. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO 5G SPECTRUM PIPELINE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the United States should create a pipeline of 5G spectrum bands to ensure that the country remains internationally competitive into the future.

SA 350. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING INVESTMENT IN RURAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSIT INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COMMUNITIES THAT WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY FUNDING DIVERTED TO LARGE TRANSIT PROJECTS IN MAJOR URBAN AREAS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting investment in rural highway and transit infrastructure for communities that would otherwise have been supported by funding that was diverted to large transit projects in major urban areas by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 351. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S.

Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING THE TESTING AND DEPLOYMENT OF AUTOMATED VEHICLES IN THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting the testing and deployment of automated vehicles in the national transportation system, which may include establishing or modifying laws and regulations related to motor vehicle safety, traffic congestion, and transportation services for the disabled and the elderly by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 352. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES, FARMERS, AND RANCHERS HARMED BY INCREASED FEDERAL ESTATE TAXES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting American families, farmers, and ranchers financially harmed by any increase in federal estate taxes by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 353. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RAISING TAXES DURING PANDEMIC.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill,

joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that increases taxes on individuals or businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 354. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM LIVESTOCK.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Environmental Protection Agency should not regulate greenhouse gas emissions from livestock.

SA 355. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO THE FREEZE ON CORONAVIRUS FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PAYMENTS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the Department of Agriculture should provide relief to agricultural producers by lifting the freeze on Coronavirus Food Assistance Program payments.

SA 356. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO MANDATORY CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION EFFORTS FOR FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

It is the sense of the Senate that any climate change mitigation efforts carried out by the Department of Agriculture should not impose mandates on farmers and ranchers.

SA 357. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States

Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT OF RETURN-TO-WORK REQUIREMENTS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to enforcement of return-to-work requirements for unemployment assistance, which may include assisting State unemployment agencies in such enforcement and providing notices to claimants about State return-to-work laws in accordance with the requirement under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 358. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING INCENTIVES AND ENCOURAGING EMPLOYERS TO ASSIST EMPLOYEES IN MAKING PAYMENTS ON THE FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS OF THE EMPLOYEES THROUGH EXISTING FEDERAL PROGRAMS OR THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing incentives and encouraging employers to assist employees in making payments on the Federal student loans of the employees through existing Federal programs or the Internal Revenue Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 359. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO THE HEROISM OF OUR NATION'S FIRST RESPONDERS DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC.

It is the sense of the Senate that first responders across the United States, including emergency medical service (EMS) personnel, law enforcement personnel, and military personnel, have acted heroically during the coronavirus pandemic.

SA 360. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING CAMPUS ACCESS AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring campus access at public institutions of higher education for religious groups, which may include limiting Federal funding from any public institution of higher education that denies to a religious student organization any right, benefit, or privilege that is otherwise afforded to other student organizations at the institution because of the religious beliefs, practices, speech, leadership standards, or standards of conduct of the religious student organization by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 361. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZING FUNDING FOR REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIPS AND IRAPS TARGETING CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prioritizing funding for registered apprenticeships and Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs targeting individuals who have experienced job loss or have been unable to find work due to the coronavirus pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of

the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 362. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO ADVANCE EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN CHILD-FOCUSED INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the development and implementation of policies to advance early childhood development in child-focused international assistance programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 363. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAKING ADOPTION MORE AFFORDABLE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to making adoption more affordable, which may include making the adoption tax credit refundable, funding for training and counseling on behavioral issues of adopted children, peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for adoptive parents, treatment services specialized for adopted children, crisis and family preservation services, grants to eligible entities to develop and implement State-sponsored post-adoption mental health service programs for all adopted children, and ensuring that the fee schedule for international adoption accrediting entities does not impose undue financial burdens on families seeking to adopt internationally, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 364. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT MENTAL HEALTH SCREENINGS AND ASSESSMENTS ARE PROVIDED TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH UPON ENTRY INTO FOSTER CARE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that mental health screenings and assessments are provided to children and youth upon entry into foster care, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 365. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS AND IMPROVING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal infrastructure investments and improving the national economy, which may include accelerating infrastructure project permitting related to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), in an effort to help the national economy recover from the current COVID-19 health crisis by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 366. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INHIBIT VETERANS IN RURAL AREAS FROM ACCESSING CARE CLOSE TO HOME.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would inhibit veterans in rural areas from accessing care close to home.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 367. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INHIBIT THE MODERNIZATION OF RECORD KEEPING AND SCHEDULING CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would inhibit the modernization of record keeping and scheduling conducted by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 368. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE REOPENING OF SCHOOLS BASED ON SCIENTIFIC METRICS TO GUIDE DECISIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the reopening of elementary schools and secondary schools based on scientific metrics to guide decisions, which may include limiting provisions that ignore

science and guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that it is safe to reopen such schools by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 369. Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO OVERBUILDING BROADBAND NETWORKS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the use of Federal funds to subsidize the construction of infrastructure for, or provision of, fixed broadband service in areas that have access to fixed broadband service that qualifies as advanced telecommunications capability, as defined in the 2020 Broadband Deployment Report adopted by the Federal Communications Commission under section 706(b) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302(b)), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 370. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE PROVIDERS TO IMPLEMENT AND ABIDE BY CONTENT MODERATION POLICIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring interactive computer service providers to implement and abide by content moderation policies that are publicly available and easily understandable and providing enforcement against interactive computer service providers that engage in unfair practices against certain political viewpoints contrary to their content moderation policies and public statements by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such

legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 371. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REMOVING THE ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION REQUIREMENT FOR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to removing the essential governmental function requirement for Indian tribal governments to be treated as States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 372. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL INVESTMENTS IN BUILD DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal investments in the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development discretionary grant program, which may include at least half of available funding for rural areas, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 373. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING CERTAIN USES OF FUNDS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the use of funds by the Department of Justice to implement a ban or restriction on firearms or firearm parts taking effect on or after January 1, 2021, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 374. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD MAKE FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE DOJ FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPLEMENTING A NEW BAN OR RESTRICTION ON FIREARMS OR FIREARM PARTS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would make funds available to the Department of Justice for the purpose of implementing a ban or restriction on firearms or firearm parts taking effect on or after January 1, 2021.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 375. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING THE USE OF OFFICIAL TIME BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to eliminating the use of official time by Federal employees by the

amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 376. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THE PRIVACY OF AMERICANS' DIGITAL INFORMATION AT THE UNITED STATES BORDER.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the digital contents of electronic equipment and online accounts belonging to, or in the possession of, any United States person entering or exiting the United States are adequately protected at the international borders of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 377. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$58,142,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$59,552,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$39,872,000,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$41,786,000,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$39,064,000,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$39,580,000,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$39,672,000,000.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$39,643,000,000.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$41,614,000,000.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$41,419,000,000.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$43,420,000,000.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$43,142,000,000.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$45,346,000,000.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$44,929,000,000.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$48,515,000,000.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$48,340,000,000.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$49,727,000,000.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$49,004,000,000.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$53,604,000,000.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$52,989,000,000.

On page 37, line 7, decrease the amount by \$58,142,000,000.

On page 37, line 8, decrease the amount by \$59,552,000,000.

On page 37, line 11, decrease the amount by \$39,872,000,000.

On page 37, line 12, decrease the amount by \$41,786,000,000.

On page 37, line 15, decrease the amount by \$39,064,000,000.

On page 37, line 16, decrease the amount by \$39,580,000,000.

On page 37, line 19, decrease the amount by \$39,672,000,000.

On page 37, line 20, decrease the amount by \$39,643,000,000.

On page 37, line 23, decrease the amount by \$41,614,000,000.

On page 37, line 24, decrease the amount by \$41,419,000,000.

On page 38, line 2, decrease the amount by \$43,420,000,000.

On page 38, line 3, decrease the amount by \$43,412,000,000.

On page 38, line 6, decrease the amount by \$45,346,000,000.

On page 38, line 7, decrease the amount by \$44,929,000,000.

On page 38, line 10, decrease the amount by \$48,515,000,000.

On page 38, line 11, decrease the amount by \$48,340,000,000.

On page 38, line 14, decrease the amount by \$49,727,000,000.

On page 38, line 15, decrease the amount by \$49,004,000,000.

On page 38, line 18, decrease the amount by \$53,604,000,000.

On page 38, line 19, decrease the amount by \$52,989,000,000.

SA 378. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, line 23, strike “\$940,718,000,000” and insert “\$940,368,000,000”.

On page 49, line 10, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$1,296,137,000,000”.

On page 50, line 2, strike “\$50,687,000,000” and insert “\$50,707,000,000”.

SA 379. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, line 21, strike “\$940,718,000,000” and insert “\$940,368,000,000”.

On page 49, line 6, strike “\$1,296,487,000,000” and insert “\$1,296,137,000,000”.

SA 380. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent res-

olution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENFORCING IMMIGRATION LAWS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the enforcement of all immigration laws (as defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17))), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 381. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING SCHOOL CHOICE VOUCHERS AND REOPENING SCHOOLS FOR ALL STUDENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to promoting school choice vouchers and reopening schools for all students, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 382. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING EQUIVALENT REDUCTIONS IN DISCRETIONARY SPENDING FOR ANY INCREASE IN THE DEBT LIMIT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills,

joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing appropriate requirements for increasing the limit on the debt held by the public, which may include requiring legislation increasing the limit on the debt held by the public to include an equivalent reduction in discretionary spending, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 383. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING INCENTIVES OR CREATING LIMITATIONS RELATED TO LAWMAKERS ADHERENCE TO APPROPRIATE FISCAL DEADLINES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing incentives or creating limitations related to lawmakers adherence to appropriate fiscal deadlines, which may include changes to compensation or other benefits, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 384. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRESERVING PRE-EXISTING CONDITION PROTECTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND ENSURING THAT INDIVIDUALS CAN PURCHASE THE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN THAT THEY WANT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving pre-existing condition protections with respect to health insurance and ensuring that individuals can purchase the health insurance plan that they want, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 385. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONTROLLING DEFICIT SPENDING TO FOSTER ECONOMIC GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to controlling deficit spending to foster economic growth and opportunity by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 386. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING DEFICIT SPENDING TO CONTROL INFLATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing deficit spending in order to control inflation and thereby protect low income and fixed income individuals and families in the United States from the disproportionately negative effects of inflation increases by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 387. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LIMITING ASSISTANCE FROM THE CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates,

and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to limiting assistance from the Coronavirus Relief Fund established under section 601 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801), which may include prohibiting assistance for State and local governments with increased tax revenue, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 388. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING THE FEDERAL BUDGET TO BE BALANCED.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring the Federal budget to be balanced by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 389. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING CERTAIN FOREIGN AID UNTIL THE FEDERAL DEBT IS REDUCED TO PRE-COVID-19 LEVELS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the expenditure of Federal funds on international development assistance that is targeted specifically toward economic support programs, social policy, climate change programs, or other non-democracy or non-health programs, but not prohibiting foreign aid to Israel or those committed to peace with Israel, any foreign aid related to national defense, or any foreign aid for global health programs, support for democracy that is in the form of support for free and fair elec-

tions, political party building, or civil society organizations that focus their efforts on elections and the rule of law, until the Federal budget is not in deficit and the debt of the Federal Government's is less than such debt as of January 1, 2020, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 390. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title ____, add the following:

SEC. ____ DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LIMITATIONS ON COMPENSATION OR OTHER BENEFITS FOR LAWMAKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to limitations on compensation or other benefits for lawmakers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 391. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE GOLDEN TAX RULE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the President, Vice President, any Cabinet member, and any member of Congress pay income taxes at a rate which is equivalent to the highest assessed income tax rate for any American by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 392. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United

States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO WITHHOLDING CERTAIN FUNDS FROM STATES THAT MANDATE HEALTH PLANS PROVIDE ABORTION COVERAGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that no funds made available to States by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid services are available to any State that mandates that all health plans offered in such State provide abortion coverage without exclusion or limitation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 393. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AFFIRMING THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROCURE AMERICAN MADE PRODUCTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to affirming that the United States Government should procure American made products, to the greatest extent practicable, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 394. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL FUNDS FROM BEING USED FOR THE USE OR PROCUREMENT OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS MANUFACTURED IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that no funds made available to States by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid services are available to any State that mandates that all health plans offered in such State provide abortion coverage without exclusion or limitation, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting any Federal funds from being used for the use or procurement of unmanned aircraft systems manufactured in the People's Republic of China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 395. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING THAT NO FEDERAL FUNDING MAY BE DISTRIBUTED TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS WITH TIES TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing that no Federal funding may be distributed to government contractors with ties to the Communist Party of China by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 396. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REAFFIRMING THAT THE PRESENCE OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD IN THE ARCTIC IS CRITICAL TO COUNTERING THE NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT THAT CHINA AND RUSSIA POSE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reaffirming that the presence of the United States Coast Guard in the Arctic is critical to countering the national security threat that China and Russia pose to the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes,

provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 397. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT NO FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ARE USED TO FUND COMPANIES CONTROLLED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that no funds appropriated to the Federal Communications Commission are used to fund companies controlled by the Communist Party of China by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 398. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MANDATORY INSPECTIONS BY U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OF IMPORTED GOODS SOURCED IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to mandatory inspections by U.S. Customs and Border Protection of all goods imported into the United States and sourced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, or from factories elsewhere in the People's Republic of China implicated in the forced labor of individuals from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 399. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO DENYING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS OF THE PLA OR THE CCP UNDER THE EB-5 VISA PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to denying individuals affiliated with the People's Liberation Army or the Chinese Communist Party admission into the United States under section 203(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(5)), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 400. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENCOURAGING THE NEGOTIATION OF A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND TAIWAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging the negotiation of a trade agreement between the United States and Taiwan, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 401. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO LIABILITY PROTECTIONS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations

of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to liability protections for small businesses by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 402. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFORMING THE TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS PROGRAM TOGETHER WITH PROVIDING CERTAINTY TO CURRENT VENEZUELAN TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS RECIPIENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reforming the temporary protected status program together with providing certainty to current Venezuelan temporary protected status recipients by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 403. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN BORDER WALL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to continuing the funding for, and the construction of, the wall along the southern land border of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 404. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be

proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT NO INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SHALL BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE ANY FEDERAL FUNDS IF THAT INSTITUTION RAISES THE AMOUNT OF TUITION AND FEES CHARGED ABOVE THE TUITION AND FEES CHARGED FOR THE 2021-2022 ACADEMIC YEAR.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that no institution of higher education shall be eligible to receive any Federal funds if that institution raises the amount of tuition and fees charged above the tuition and fees charged for the 2021-2022 academic year by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 405. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION SHALL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR A PERCENTAGE OF THE STUDENT LOAN DEFAULTS THAT OCCUR AFTER THE DATE OF ADOPTION OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION THAT CAN REASONABLY BE TRACED TO SUCH INSTITUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that institutions of higher education shall be held responsible for a percentage of the student loan defaults that occur after the adoption of this Concurrent Resolution that can reasonably be traced to such institutions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 406. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the

congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THERE IS FULL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING FOR THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that there is full construction funding for the Corps of Engineers for South Florida ecosystem restoration by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 407. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH FROM JOINING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF CONGRESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the executive branch from joining international agreements related to the environment without the approval of Congress by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 408. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES SHARE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS DOES NOT EXCEED THE UNITED STATES SHARE OF GDP.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations

of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States share of contributions to the United Nations does not represent more than the United States share of global gross domestic product (GDP) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 409. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IS CONTINGENT UPON TAIWAN BEING GRANTED FULL MEMBERSHIP.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States shall not retain membership in the World Health Organization until such time as the President certifies that Taiwan has been admitted to full membership in that organization by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 410. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT UNITED STATES FUNDS CONTRIBUTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SHALL NOT IN ANY FORM BE EXPENDED ON THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES UNLESS THE AGENCY IS NOT TEACHING, PROMOTING, OR ADVOCATING ANTI-ISRAEL, ANTI-JEWISH, OR ANTI-UNITED STATES IDEAS AND SENTIMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference

reports relating to ensuring that United States funds contributed to the United Nations shall not in any form be expended on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees until such time as the President certifies that the agency is not teaching, promoting, or advocating anti-Israel, anti-Jewish, or anti-United States ideas and sentiments by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 411. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT NO UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS BENEFIT THE PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION (PAHO) UNTIL SUCH TIME AS PAHO HAS COMPENSATED CUBAN DOCTORS WHO WERE FORCED INTO HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SLAVE LABOR.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that no United States contributions in any form or through any venue, whether through the United Nations or through direct contributions to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), shall be to the benefit of PAHO until such time as PAHO has compensated the Cuban doctors who were forced into human trafficking and slave labor due to the complicity of PAHO with the Government of Cuba by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 412. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE THE PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would increase the public debt limit under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of

the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 413. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ADVOCATE FOR MODERN MONETARY THEORY.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would advocate for Modern Monetary Theory.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 414. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT HAS NOT BEEN AVAILABLE FOR A MANDATORY MINIMUM REVIEW PERIOD.

(a) REVIEW PERIOD.—In this section, the term “review period” means the period—

(1) that begins on the hour after the hour during which text of any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report is made available to Senators; and

(2) is the greater of—

(A) the total number of minutes that is equal to 2 times the number of pages of the text; and

(B) 72 hours.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, unless—

(1) the text of the bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report has been made available to Senators for the entire review period applicable to the text; and

(2) each Senator who intends to cast a vote on the bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report has read the text and self-certified such reading.

(c) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (b) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An af-

firmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 415. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST TAX INCREASES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would establish any increase in Federal taxes or fees which takes effect during fiscal year 2021.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 416. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST WEAKENING ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL OPTIONS FOR STUDENT LEARNING.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would weaken alternative options for learning, including charter schools, home-schooling, and private schools, needed to increase educational access and reduce learning loss for students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 417. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADDITIONAL TAXATION ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that allocates funding to any agency or department of the Federal Government for the purpose of enacting any additional financial transaction taxes.

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 418. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING PUBLIC DEBT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the reduction of the level of public debt, which may include a reduction of the level of public debt for the purpose of protecting the national security of the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of

the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 419. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST CHANGES IN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “CHIMP” means a provision that—

(1) would have been estimated as affecting direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 902) (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002) if the provision was included in legislation other than appropriation Acts; and

(2) results in a net decrease in budget authority in the budget year, but does not result in a net decrease in outlays over the period of the total of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) **POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year, or an amendment thereto, amendment between the Houses in relation thereto, conference report thereon, or motion thereon, that includes a CHIMP that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such CHIMPs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (2).

(2) **AMOUNT.**—The amount specified in this paragraph is \$0 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

(c) **DETERMINATION.**—For purposes of this section, budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL IN THE SENATE.**—In the Senate, subsection (b) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (b).

SA 420. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING EXPANSION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAX DEDUCTION IF MAJORITY OF BENEFIT GOES TO CERTAIN TAXPAYERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing any increase or elimination of the limitation on the State and local tax deduction for any taxpayer if taxpayers in the top 1 percent of adjusted gross income would receive more than 50 percent of the overall tax benefit of such increase or elimination through reduced Federal tax liability (as determined by the Joint Committee on Taxation based upon the most recent data available from the Department of the Treasury), by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 421. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING THE USE OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT THE JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION (JCPOA) UNLESS THE PRESIDENT CERTIFIES THAT IRAN IS IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE JCPOA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to efforts to prevent the use of funds to implement the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) unless the President can make a determination and certify that Iran is in full compliance with the JCPOA or any other comprehensive agreement on Iran's nuclear program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 422. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING RETROACTIVE TAX INCREASES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference

reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing any retroactive increase of Federal income taxes for any taxable year beginning before January 1, 2021, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 423. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING A FEDERAL AGENCY FROM USING THE SOCIAL COST OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN REGULATIONS UNLESS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA DEMONSTRATES REDUCTIONS IN EMISSIONS CONSISTENTLY OVER THE MOST RECENT 3-YEAR PERIOD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting each Federal agency from using the social cost of carbon, the social cost of methane, the social cost of nitrous oxide, or the social cost of any other greenhouse gas in any regulation of the Federal agency unless the People's Republic of China demonstrates a reduction in the emissions of that greenhouse gas consistently over the most recent 3-year period by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 424. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING FEDERAL AGENCIES FROM USING THE SOCIAL COST OF GREENHOUSE GASES UNLESS THE AGENCY COMPLIES WITH CIRCULAR A-4.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting each Federal agency from using the social cost of carbon, the social cost of methane, the social cost of nitrous oxide, or the social cost of any other greenhouse gas in any regulation unless the calculation complies with the requirements

of the document of the Office of Management and Budget entitled "Circular A-4" and dated September 17, 2003, regarding the use of discount rates and the consideration of only domestic costs and benefits of the activity in developing the regulation by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 425. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a review of administrative actions taken during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may include the establishment of a regulatory review board to review actions by agencies during the COVID-19 pandemic, decisions to pause enforcement of any regulatory action or a review of the regulatory requirement to determine if the requirement is necessary to achieve a statutory requirement, or a positive decision to reinstate before the requirement can resume being enforced, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 426. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING INCREASED TAX BURDENS ON AMERICAN BUSINESSES AND WORKERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include preventing tax increases on American businesses if a significant portion of the resulting increased tax burden would be borne by American workers, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over ei-

ther the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 427. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the People's Republic of China, which may include efforts to develop a comprehensive policy to counter United States reliance on the People's Republic of China for key commodities that are vital to national security, including prescription drugs, personal protective equipment, next-generation technologies, rare earth minerals, and critical minerals, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 428. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES THAT HAVE BEEN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC DUE TO ITS POPULATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to additional relief for assisted living facilities that have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic due to its population by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 429. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary

levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE PROVISION OF FUNDS TO TURKEY FOR INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AND EDUCATION TRAINING UNTIL TURKEY IS FULLY REMOVED FROM THE SUPPLY CHAIN OF THE F-35 AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the provision of funds to Turkey for International Military and Education Training until Turkey is fully removed from the supply chain of the F-35 aircraft program by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 430. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CRIME VICTIMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Crime Victims Fund, which may include ensuring the money deposited into the fund is spent for victims and not used as a budget gimmick to offset other spending, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 431. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AGENCY DECISION MAKING BASED ON SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments

between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to agency decision making based on scientific information in a manner consistent with the best available science that is publicly available by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 432. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ALLOWING STATES TO EXCLUDE CERTAIN PROVIDERS THAT PERFORM ABORTIONS FROM PARTICIPATION IN STATE MEDICAID PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to allowing States to exclude providers that perform abortions (other than abortions where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest or the mother suffers from a physical disorder, injury, or illness that would place her in danger of death unless an abortion is performed) from participation in State Medicaid programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for such purpose, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 433. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE PENALIZATION OF OR DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS WHO REFUSE TO BE INVOLVED IN ABORTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting recipients of Federal, State or local government financial assistance for health-related activities from penalizing or discriminating against a health care provider based on the provider's refusal to be involved in, or provide coverage for, abortions, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the def-

icit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 434. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENCOURAGING ADDITIONAL CRITICAL MINERAL MINING AND PROCESSING IN THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING ON FEDERAL LAND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to encouraging additional critical mineral mining and processing in the United States, including on Federal land, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 435. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATION OF RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT FOR WIND FACILITIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to eliminating the renewable electricity production tax credit for facilities using wind to produce electricity by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 436. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing Government shutdowns, which may include providing for automatic continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process and limitations on official travel for Members of Congress, employees of personal offices, committees and joint committees, and officers and employees of the Office of Management and Budget, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 437. Mr. SHELBY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REPEAL OF ESTATE AND GENERATION-SKIPPING TRANSFER TAXES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in Federal tax laws, which may include repeal of Federal estate and generation-skipping transfer taxes, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 438. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST EXPANSION OF THE DEFINITION OF "WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES".

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would authorize or require the Environmental Protection Agency or any other Federal agency to expand the definition of the term "waters of the United States" under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 439. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BROADENING THE SCOPE OF ALLOWABLE FIREARM TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE MEMBERS AND THEIR SPOUSES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to broadening the scope of allowable firearm transactions involving active duty service members and their spouses by allowing a licensed gun dealer, importer, or manufacturer to sell or ship a firearm or ammunition to the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty outside the United States for members of the Armed Forces on active duty who are considered a resident of the State in which—

(1) the member or spouse maintains legal residence;

(2) the permanent duty station of the member is located; or

(3) the member maintains a home from which he or she commutes to the permanent duty station, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 440. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST A PROVISION IN LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CHANGE THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would change the Federal minimum wage.

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that

provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 441. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$26,482,952,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$27,012,611,040.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$27,552,863,260.80.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$28,103,920,526.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$28,655,998,936.50.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$29,239,318,915.30.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$29,824,105,293.60.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$30,420,587,399.40.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$31,028,999,147.40.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$31,649,579,130.40.

SA 442. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION CREATING A TAX OR FEE ON AVIATION CARBON EMISSIONS.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that includes a Federal tax or fee imposed on carbon emissions from any aircraft that is a direct or indirect source of the emissions.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 443. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and

setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING SUFFICIENT FUNDS FOR BLACK LUNG CLINICS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the Secretary of Health and Human Services from limiting the funds received by an agency, organization, or individual through a contract or grant under section 427(a) of the Black Lung Benefits Act (30 U.S.C. 937(a)) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 444. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE EXPANSION OF HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND IN RURAL AREAS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring the Federal Communications Commission to focus efforts of the Federal Communications Commission on expanding high-speed broadband access to rural communities by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 445. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COVID FUNDING FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION WITHOUT ALLOCATING FUNDING IN A FAIR AND PROPORTIONAL MANNER TO ALL ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS UNDER TITLE IV OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that provides additional COVID funding for institutions of higher education without allocating funding in a fair and proportional manner to all eligible institutions under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 446. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPROVING THE CYBERSECURITY CAPABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to improving the cybersecurity capabilities of the United States by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 447. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REOPENING OF SCHOOLS USING SCIENTIFIC METRICS TO GUIDE DECISIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the reopening of elementary and secondary schools using scientific

metrics to guide decisions, which may include limiting provisions that ignore science and guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that it is safe to reopen such schools, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 448. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASED CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT AND STATE APPROVAL IN THE DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increased congressional oversight in and State approval in the designation of national monuments under chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 449. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE UNFETTERED GRANTING OF APPLICABLE STATE AND COUNTY CLAIMS OF RIGHT-OF-WAY UNDER SECTION 2477 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the unfettered granting of applicable State and county claims of right-of-way under section 2477 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 932) (repealed by section 706 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2793)) by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 450. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING THE RAISING OF ANY FEDERAL FUEL TAX.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the raising of any Federal fuel tax by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 451. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . SPENDING-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICES TO IMPLEMENT AND DISCLOSE THEIR CONTENT MODERATION POLICIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring interactive computer services to implement and disclose their content moderation policies, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not raise new revenue and would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 452. Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BURR, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DELAYING COVID-19 TESTS, TREATMENTS, AND VACCINES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH PRE-EXISTING HEALTH CONDITIONS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would impede innovation by delaying the development and availability of COVID-19 tests, treatments, and vaccines for individuals with pre-existing conditions, and result in increased cases and hospitalizations associated with COVID-19.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 453. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZATION OF DOMESTIC NEED FOR COVID-19 VACCINES BEFORE SUCH VACCINES ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to prioritize allocation of COVID-19 vaccines to meet domestic need before making such vaccines available to detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 454. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A MECHANISM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO USE TO ENSURE THAT VETERANS WITH ADVERSE HEALTH OUTCOMES RELATED TO TOXIC EXPOSURES ENCOUNTERED DURING SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AND BENEFITS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing an enduring mechanism for the Department of Veterans Affairs to use to identify, research, and employ evidence-based decision making to ensure that veterans from past, present, and future eras with adverse health outcomes related to toxic exposures encountered during service in the Armed Forces have access to health care and benefits by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing an enduring mechanism for the Department of Veterans Affairs to use to identify, research, and employ evidence-based decision making to ensure that veterans from past, present, and future eras with adverse health outcomes related to toxic exposures encountered during service in the Armed Forces have access to health care and benefits by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 455. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRIORITIZATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES FOR VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION PATIENTS BEFORE SUCH VACCINES ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to prioritize allocation of COVID-19 vaccines for patients of the Veterans Health Administration before making such vaccines available to detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 456. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO TUITION ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS WITH PHYSICAL OR LEARNING DISABILITIES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to prioritize allocation of COVID-19 vaccines for patients of the Veterans Health Administration before making such vaccines available to detainees at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to tuition assistance, which may include assistance to attend nonpublic schools to receive services and in-school support during the COVID-19 pandemic, for disadvantaged students with physical or learning disabilities and their families by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 457. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REINSTATING ADVANCE REFUNDING BONDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing additional Federal investment for American infrastructure, which may include reinstating advance refunding bonds, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 458. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AMERICAN INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing additional Federal investment for American infrastructure, which may include allowing State and local governments to issue taxable bonds for any public expenditure which would be eligible to be financed by tax-exempt bonds, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 459. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S.

Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING DISMEMBERMENT ABORTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a new criminal offense prohibiting a physician from knowingly performing a dismemberment abortion by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 460. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING DOMESTIC POLICIES RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY POLICY, AND SUPPORT OF THE MIDDLE CLASS ARE DEBATED AND ENACTED BY CONGRESS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that policies that direct Federal agencies to address climate change, to issue broad new regulations restructuring the energy industry, and to provide incentives for investment to restructure the energy industry and the economy are enacted by Congress before the Executive Branch acts to implement those policies by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 461. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING NATURAL GAS AS A VITAL FUEL SOURCE TO PROVIDE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS, AFFORDABLE ENERGY PRICES FOR CONSUMERS, AND RELIABLE ELECTRICITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding natural gas as a vital fuel source to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide reliable and affordable heat, electricity, and transportation fuel for consumers by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 462. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING VULNERABLE FAMILIES FROM ENERGY JOB-KILLING EXECUTIVE ACTIONS AND REGULATIONS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that Executive Order 13990 (86 Fed. Reg. 7037 (January 25, 2021)) and Executive Order 14008 (86 Fed. Reg. 7619 (February 1, 2021)) and any related regulatory reviews do not result in the loss of middle class jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 463. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AROUND THE WORLD.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the

pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to promoting and supporting political and religious freedom, human rights, and democratic governance around the world by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 464. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO OPPOSING THE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to opposing the lifting of sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran and affiliated persons, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 465. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REITERATING THE DESIGNATION OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS AS A FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reiterating the designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 466. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A FUTURE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that any future trade agreement entered into between the United States and the People's Republic of China is based on the principle of reciprocity and includes commitments for long-term structural changes in the Chinese economy, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 467. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FUNDING THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AT NOT LESS THAN THE MINIMUM LEVELS RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY COMMISSION FOR EXECUTION OF THE 2018 NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing the Armed Forces of the United States not less than the minimum funding recommended by the bipartisan National Defense Strategy Commission as necessary to adequately resources the Armed Forces for execution of the 2018 National Defense Strategy by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 468. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CARRYING OUT THE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE 2019 MISSILE DEFENSE REVIEW.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to fully funding and resourcing efforts to carry out the recommendations from the 2019 Missile Defense Review by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 469. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXCLUDING UNITED STATES HOMELAND AND REGIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS FROM INTERNATIONAL ARM CONTROL AGREEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to excluding United States homeland and regional missile defense systems from international arm control negotiations or agreements, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 470. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FULLY FUNDING THE ARCTIC STRATEGIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to fully funding the July 2019 Department of Defense Arctic Strategy, the Arctic Strategy of the Department of the Air Force, the Department of the Navy—A

Strategic Blueprint for the Arctic, and the upcoming Arctic Strategy of the Department of the Army by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 471. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT PROVIDES FOR A DECREASE IN SPENDING FOR DEFENSE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide for an aggregate amount of spending for defense for fiscal year 2022 that is less than the aggregate amount enacted for spending for defense for fiscal year 2021.

(2) SPENDING FOR DEFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “spending for defense”, for a fiscal year, means the aggregate of amounts available for that fiscal year for budget function 050, including amounts for overseas contingency operations and emergency funds.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 472. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD ENTER THE UNITED STATES INTO ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT THAT ALLOWS THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO ENRICH SUFFICIENT URANIUM TO DEVELOP A NUCLEAR WEAPON.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would enter the United States into any international agreement that allows the Islamic Republic of Iran to enrich sufficient uranium to develop a nuclear weapon.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall

be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 473. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO WORKERS IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRIES WHO LOSE THEIR JOBS AS A RESULT OF CLIMATE CHANGE EXECUTIVE ACTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing assistance to workers in the oil and gas industries who lose their jobs as a result of climate change Executive actions by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 474. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING THE FEDERAL TAX RATE ON INCOME FROM FOREIGN CORPORATIONS TO A RATE HIGHER THAN CONTEMPLATED UNDER AN OECD GLOBAL MINIMUM TAX.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that increases tax imposed on domestic companies' foreign earnings, including by amending or replacing section 951A or section 250 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, unless an agreement to which the United States is a party is reached on a global minimum tax by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development that is supported by a bipartisan majority of members of the Senate Committee on Finance.

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 475. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING UNBORN CHILDREN FROM ABORTION ON THE BASIS OF DOWN SYNDROME.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting unborn children from abortion on the basis that the child has or may have Down syndrome, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 476. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING FEDERAL AGENCIES DO NOT PROCURE GOODS, PRODUCTS, AND MATERIALS THAT ARE SOURCED OR PROCESSED WITH CHILD LABOR.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring each Federal agency certifies and publishes on its website that all goods, products, and materials procured by the Federal Government have not been sourced or processed with child labor, as such term is defined in Article 3 of the International Labor Organization Convention, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 477. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE FEDERAL REVIEW OF FEDERAL OIL AND GAS LEASING, PERMITTING, AND PRODUCTION DOES NOT RESULT IN AN ECONOMIC SUBSTITUTION EFFECT THAT INCREASES GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OVERSEAS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the Federal review of Federal oil and gas leasing, permitting, and production does not result in an economic substitution effect that increases greenhouse gas emissions overseas by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 478. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD RESULT IN A DECREASE IN FEDERAL FUNDING TO A STATE THAT RECEIVES FEDERAL REVENUES FOR CONSERVATION, DEFERRED MAINTENANCE ON PUBLIC LAND, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, OR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in a decrease in Federal funding to a State that receives Federal revenues for conservation, deferred maintenance on public land, historic preservation, or environmental protection.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 479. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUPPORTING FEDERAL ENERGY LEASING IN THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN GULF OF MEXICO AND IN THE STATES OF NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to supporting Federal energy leasing in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico and in the States of New Mexico and Colorado by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 480. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS WITH DYSLEXIA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing resources for

students with dyslexia by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 481. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CANCEL STUDENT DEBT FOR INDIVIDUALS WHOSE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME FOR THE 2020 TAXABLE YEAR IS MORE THAN \$150,000.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would cancel student debt for individuals whose adjusted gross income for the 2020 taxable year is more than \$150,000.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 482. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING FUNDING FOR STATE OR LOCAL PUBLIC PENSION PLANS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide funding for State or local public pension plans.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 483. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and

setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST PROVIDING ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENTS TO PRISONERS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would, as part of any extension or reauthorization of Economic Impact Payments under section 6428 or 6428A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any establishment of any similar rebate or credit, allow for such rebate or credit to be provided to any individual who is incarcerated in a Federal or State prison.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 484. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DIRECTING THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND TO SEND ECONOMIC AID TO COUNTRIES THAT ARE STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in the United States directing the International Monetary Fund to send economic aid to countries that are state sponsors of terrorism.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 485. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELIMINATING PREVENTABLE MATERNAL MORTALITY AND SEVERE MATERNAL MORBIDITY AND IMPROVING INFANT HEALTH OUTCOMES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting the sanctity of human life and supporting programs to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity and improving infant health outcomes, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 486. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST REDUCING DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS FOR AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in a reduction of direct spending (as defined in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c))) for any agriculture program funded under budget function 350, the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 487. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION THAT WOULD TRIGGER SEQUESTRATION FOR CERTAIN AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reconciliation bill, resolution, amendment, amendment between Houses, motion, or conference report pursuant to section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 641) that would result in a sequestration under the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 931 et seq.) that reduces direct spending (as defined in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit

Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c))) for programs under title I of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9011 et seq.) or programs under title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 488. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 . . . POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DIRECT SPENDING REDUCTIONS FOR CERTAIN AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would result in a reduction of direct spending (as defined in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c))) for programs under title I of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9011 et seq.) or programs under title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 489. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3 . . . DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FARM SERVICE AGENCY LENDING RESTRICTIONS WITH RESPECT TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY OPERATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting the promulgation of any regulation that would restrict the ability of a farmer to access a Farm Service Agency loan for the construction or maintenance of a livestock or poultry operation, including a concentrated animal feeding operation, by the amounts provided in

such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 490. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING EXTERNAL ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE AND FEDERAL DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUNDS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to changes in the Social Security Act, which shall include enhancements to enable greater external accessibility and transparency of the annual Social Security trustees report by making projection models used to produce trustees reports publicly accessible and consistent with President Biden's January 27, 2021, Memorandum on Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 491. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 53, strike lines 16 through 22.

SA 492. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$800,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$800,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$816,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$816,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$832,320.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$832,320.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$848,966.40.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$848,966.40.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$865,945.73.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$865,945.73.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$883,264.64.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$883,264.64.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$900,929.94.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$900,929.94.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$918,948.53.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$918,948.53.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$937,327.50.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$937,327.50.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$956,074.05.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$956,074.05.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$800,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$800,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$816,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$816,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$832,320.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$832,320.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$848,966.40.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$848,966.40.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$865,945.73.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$865,945.73.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$883,264.64.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$883,264.64.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$900,929.94.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$900,929.94.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$918,948.53.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$918,948.53.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$937,327.50.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$937,327.50.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$956,074.05.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$956,074.05.

SA 493. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$37,500,000.4

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$37,500,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$38,250,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$38,250,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$39,015,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$39,015,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$39,795,300.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$39,795,300.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$40,591,206.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$40,591,206.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$41,403,030.12.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$41,403,030.12.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$42,231,090.72.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$42,231,090.72.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$43,075,712.54.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$43,075,712.54.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$43,937,226.79.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$43,937,226.79.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$44,815,971.32.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$44,815,971.32.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$37,500,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$37,500,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$38,250,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$38,250,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$39,015,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$39,015,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$39,795,300.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$39,795,300.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$40,591,206.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$40,591,206.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$41,403,030.12.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$41,403,030.12.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$42,231,090.72.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$42,231,090.72.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$43,075,712.54.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$43,075,712.54.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$43,937,226.79.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$43,937,226.79.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$44,815,971.32.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$44,815,971.32.

SA 494. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$25,000.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$33,122.42.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$33,784.87.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$33,784.87.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$34,460.57.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$34,460.57.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$35,149.78.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$35,149.78.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$35,852.78.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$35,852.78.

SA 497. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$17,574,891.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$17,574,891.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$17,926,389.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$17,926,389.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$17,574,891.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$17,574,891.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$17,926,389.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$17,926,389.

SA 498. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$15,300,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$15,606,000.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$15,918,120.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$16,236,482.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$17,230,285.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$17,574,891.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$17,574,891.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$17,926,389.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$17,926,389.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$15,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$15,300,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$15,606,000.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$15,918,120.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$16,236,482.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$16,561,212.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$16,892,436.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$17,230,285.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$17,574,891.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$17,574,891.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$17,926,389.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$17,926,389.

SA 499. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 8, line 24, decrease the amount by \$14,000,000.

On page 8, line 25, decrease the amount by \$14,000,000.

On page 9, line 3, decrease the amount by \$14,280,000.

On page 9, line 4, decrease the amount by \$14,280,000.

On page 9, line 7, decrease the amount by \$14,565,600.

On page 9, line 8, decrease the amount by \$14,565,600.

On page 9, line 11, decrease the amount by \$14,856,912.

On page 9, line 12, decrease the amount by \$14,856,912.

On page 9, line 15, decrease the amount by \$15,154,050.24.

On page 9, line 16, decrease the amount by \$15,154,050.24.

On page 9, line 19, decrease the amount by \$15,457,131.24.

On page 9, line 20, decrease the amount by \$15,457,131.24.

On page 9, line 23, decrease the amount by \$15,766,273.87.

On page 9, line 24, decrease the amount by \$15,766,273.87.

On page 10, line 2, decrease the amount by \$16,081,599.35.

On page 10, line 3, decrease the amount by \$16,081,599.35.

On page 10, line 6, decrease the amount by \$16,403,231.33.

On page 10, line 7, decrease the amount by \$16,403,231.33.

On page 10, line 10, decrease the amount by \$16,731,295.96.

On page 10, line 11, decrease the amount by \$16,731,295.96.

On page 18, line 23, increase the amount by \$14,000,000.

On page 18, line 24, increase the amount by \$14,000,000.

On page 19, line 2, increase the amount by \$14,280,000.

On page 19, line 3, increase the amount by \$14,280,000.

On page 19, line 6, increase the amount by \$14,565,600.

On page 19, line 7, increase the amount by \$14,565,600.

On page 19, line 10, increase the amount by \$14,856,912.

On page 19, line 11, increase the amount by \$14,856,912.

On page 19, line 14, increase the amount by \$15,154,050.24.

On page 19, line 15, increase the amount by \$15,154,050.24.

On page 19, line 18, increase the amount by \$15,457,131.24.

On page 19, line 19, increase the amount by \$15,457,131.24.

On page 19, line 22, increase the amount by \$15,766,273.87.

On page 19, line 23, increase the amount by \$15,766,273.87.

On page 20, line 2, increase the amount by \$16,081,599.35.

On page 20, line 3, increase the amount by \$16,081,599.35.

On page 20, line 6, increase the amount by \$16,403,231.33.

On page 20, line 7, increase the amount by \$16,403,231.33.

On page 20, line 10, increase the amount by \$16,731,295.96.

On page 20, line 11, increase the amount by \$16,731,295.96.

SA 500. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO OPPOSING THE DESTABILIZING ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States continues to oppose the destabilizing activities of the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea, including China's unlawful maritime claims, use of bullying and other forms of coercion to control offshore resources, militarization of islands, shoals, and other features, and degradation of the environment, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 501. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING PREMATURE BABIES GET THE CARE THEY DESERVE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States and other members of international organizations challenge and end any inappropriate use by the People's Republic of China of those organizations' advantageous provisions for competitive gain, and implementing enhanced accountability measures

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring the lives of babies who are born premature or born alive after an attempted abortion are valued and that these babies are properly cared for, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 502. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO OPPOSING THE CANCELLATION OF THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to opposing the cancellation of the Keystone XL pipeline, an action that will result in the loss of American energy jobs, higher energy costs, and increased Chinese access to the cost-competitive supply of North American crude oil by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 503. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENDING INAPPROPRIATE CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ENHANCING ACCOUNTABILITY AT THOSE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States and other members of international organizations challenge and end any inappropriate use by the People's Republic of China of those organizations' advantageous provisions for competitive gain, and implementing enhanced accountability measures

for all international organizations that the United States funds or staffs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 504. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ACHIEVING THE COMPLETE, VERIFIABLE, AND IRREVERSIBLE DENUCLEARIZATION OF NORTH KOREA, INCLUDING THE ENFORCEMENT OF ALL WMD- AND ECONOMIC-RELATED SANCTIONS AGAINST ALL ENTITIES AND INDIVIDUALS THAT SUPPORT NORTH KOREA, MAINTAINING MILITARY READINESS TO DEFEND AND DETER AGAINST THE NORTH KOREAN THREAT, RESOLVING THE ATROCIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN NORTH KOREA, AND PURSUING A DUAL TRACK APPROACH OF DIPLOMACY AND MAXIMUM PRESSURE IN COORDINATION WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, JAPAN, AND OTHER ALLIES IN ORDER TO ADDRESS ALL OUTSTANDING ISSUES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NORTH KOREA, INCLUDING THE TRANSFORMATION OF U.S.-NORTH KOREA RELATIONS AND BUILDING A STABLE AND LASTING PEACE REGIME ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to achieving the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea, including the enforcement of all WMD- and economic-related sanctions against all entities and individuals that support North Korea, maintaining military readiness to defend and deter against the North Korean threat, resolving the atrocious human rights situation in North Korea, and pursuing a dual track approach of diplomacy and maximum pressure in coordination with the Republic of Korea, Japan, and other allies in order to address all outstanding issues between the United States and North Korea, including the transformation of U.S.-North Korea relations and building a stable and lasting peace regime on the Korean Peninsula, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 505. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING THAT THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES TO SUPPORT, WITH ALL INSTRUMENTS OF NATIONAL POWER AND INFLUENCE, THE VISION OF A FREE AND OPEN INDO-PACIFIC, A VISION FIRST COINED BY THEN-PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN SHINZO ABE IN 2016, A VISION IN WHICH ALL COUNTRIES PROSPER SIDE BY SIDE AS SOVEREIGN, INDEPENDENT STATES, A VISION WHICH PROMOTES FREE, FAIR, AND RECIPROCAL TRADE, OPEN INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENTS, GOOD GOVERNANCE, AND FREEDOM OF THE SEAS AS GOALS SHARED BY ALL WHO WISH TO PROSPER IN A FREE AND OPEN FUTURE, A VISION WHICH IS BASED ON VALUES THAT HAVE UNDERPINNED PEACE AND PROSPERITY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC FOR GENERATIONS, AND A VISION WHICH IS SHARED WITH BILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN MORE THAN 35 COUNTRIES AND ECONOMIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring that the United States continues to support, with all instruments of national power and influence, the vision of a Free and Open Indo-Pacific, a vision first coined by then-Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe in 2016, a vision in which all countries prosper side by side as sovereign, independent states, a vision which promotes free, fair, and reciprocal trade, open investment environments, good governance, and freedom of the seas as goals shared by all who wish to prosper in a free and open future, a vision which is based on values that have underpinned peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific for generations, and a vision which is shared with billions of people in more than 35 countries and economies, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 506. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RELIEF FOR AMERICAN WORKERS, BUSINESS, AND FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing relief to American workers, businesses, and families, which may include targeted relief and financial assistance funded through Federal programs that have already obligated a majority of previously provided COVID-19 relief-related funds to address the economic and public

health effects of the pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 507. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING THE AVAILABILITY OF ICE BREAKERS TO COUNTER THREATS POSED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE ARCTIC.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding the availability of ice breakers to counter threats posed by the Russian Federation in the Arctic by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 508. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MODERNIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to modernization of the United States Armed Forces by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 509. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANSION OF THE TELEHEALTH AND MOBILE TELEHEALTH FACILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expansion of the telehealth and mobile telehealth facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 510. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASED SUPPORT FOR IMPROVING THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION BASE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increased support for improving the United States national security innovation base by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 511. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO CONTINUING NUCLEAR FORCE MODERNIZATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to continuing nuclear force modernization by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 512. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ENSURING ADEQUATE FUNDING TO COUNTER CHINESE AGGRESSION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to ensuring adequate funding to counter Chinese aggression by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 513. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASED SUPPORT TO COUNTER MALIGN ACTIVITY IN CYBERSPACE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increased support to counter malign activity in cyberspace by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 514. Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO MAINTAINING THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates,

and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel, maintaining its current location and level of operations, which may include current funding levels and security, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 515. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO SUSPENSION OF THE FEDERAL ESTATE TAX FROM 2026 THROUGH 2030.

(1) The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to suspension of the Federal estate tax from 2026 through 2030 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 516. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST USING FEDERAL FUNDS FOR FURTHER RULEMAKING OR POLICY DEVELOPMENT BY THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES FOR CLASSIFICATION OF NEW WEAPONS, DEVICES, OR COMPONENTS UNDER THE NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT OR AS CONTRABAND.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would authorize the use of Federal funds for further rulemaking or policy development by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives for classification of new weapons, devices, or components under the National Firearms Act or as contraband.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall

be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 517. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RECOVERING PAYMENTS RESULTING FROM FRAUD IN MANDATORY SPENDING PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to recovering payments resulting from fraud in mandatory spending programs, which may include requiring full or partial repayment from State governments when a Federal agency Inspector General or the Government Accountability Office determines that a State was reckless or lacked sufficient appropriate controls relating to Medicaid, the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), the temporary assistance for needy families program (TANF), or unemployment insurance benefits, and which resulted in fraudulent payments, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 518. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROVIDING FINANCIAL INNOVATION GRANTS TO STATE AND FEDERAL FINANCIAL REGULATORS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing financial innovation grants to State and Federal financial regulators, including regulators who already have offices or working groups focused on innovation, for the purposes of studying emerging uses of technology in banking, consumer protection, capital markets, consumer finance, trade, which may include financial inclusion, market surveillance distributed ledger technology, reducing settlement times and risk in capital markets, digital assets, implementation of a central bank digital currency, anti-money laundering or Bank Secrecy Act enforcement, and faster

payments by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 519. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING CONTROL BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA OF THE GLOBAL RARE EARTH SUPPLY CHAIN.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing control by the People's Republic of China of the global rare earth supply chain, which is integral to the national security of the United States, which may include reducing imports of rare earth elements from the People's Republic of China and the development of stable domestic supply chain, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 520. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF RARE EARTH ELEMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the domestic production of rare earth elements, which are integral to the national security of the United States over the coming decade, including rare earth elements derived from fly ash and the development of stable supply chains to wean the United States off dependence on the People's Republic of China, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 521. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST DECREASING FUNDING FOR THE GROUND-BASED STRATEGIC DETERRENT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would decrease funding for the development and implementation of the ground-based strategic deterrent.

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 522. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES TO MAINTAIN APPROVAL TIMES FOR LICENSES, PERMITS, AND ALL OTHER SIMILAR AUTHORIZATIONS ISSUED BY THE BUREAU.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to maintain approval times for licenses, permits, and all other similar authorizations issued by the Bureau for the next 4 calendar years so that such times are not more than those times achieved in calendar year 2020 by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 523. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO A TRANSITION TO BALANCED BUDGETING BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to a transition to balanced budgeting by the United States Government, which may include requirements that total outlays for any fiscal year not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless three-fifths of the whole number of each House of Congress shall provide by law for a specific excess of outlays over receipts by a roll call vote, or that prior to each fiscal year, the President transmits to the Congress a proposed budget for the United States Government for that fiscal year in which total outlays do not exceed total receipts, with exceptions for periods of lower economic growth, emergencies, and mandatory spending as appropriate, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 524. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST SUBSTANTIALLY MODIFYING OR ELIMINATING ONE OR MORE COMPONENTS OF THE STRATEGIC NUCLEAR TRIAD.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would substantially modify or eliminate one or more components of the strategic nuclear triad currently protecting the safety and security of the United States.

(2) **POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.**—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) **FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.**—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) **CONFERENCE REPORTS.**—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) **SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 525. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST USING FEDERAL FUNDS TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF ALTERING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would use Federal funds to study the feasibility of altering the membership of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate

only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 526. Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REFUNDABLE CREDITS FOR TUTORING OR PRIVATE SCHOOL TUITION COSTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to refundable tax credits for parents who incur tutoring or private school tuition costs during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may include parents in school districts in which teachers have refused to return to work after the request of the local educational agency, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 527. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REQUIRING CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL VIA JOINT RESOLUTION OF ANY EXECUTIVE ORDER, RULE, INTERPRETATION OR OTHER POLICY DOCUMENT THAT IMPOSES REGULATORY BURDEN OF GREATER THAN \$100,000,000 ON THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to requiring Congressional approval via joint resolution of any executive order, rule, interpretation or other policy document that imposes regulatory burden of greater than \$100,000,000 on the economy of the United States, as determined by the Congressional Budget Office, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 528. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING URANIUM PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES FROM COUNTRIES THAT SUBSIDIZE THE COST OF URANIUM PRODUCTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the amount of uranium purchased by the United States from countries the governments of which subsidize the cost of uranium production for entities in direct competition with uranium producers in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 529. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST USING FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE EXPANSION OF FIREARMS-RELATED ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES BY THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS, AND EXPLOSIVES.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would authorize the use of Federal funds for the expansion of firearms-related enforcement activities by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

SA 530. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST FUNDING PURCHASES OF URANIUM FROM COUNTRIES THAT SUBSIDIZE URANIUM PRODUCTION.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider a provision in a bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would provide funding for the purchase of uranium products from a country that uses public funds to subsidize entities that produce uranium in that country and are in direct competition with uranium producers in the United States.

(2) POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED.—If a point of order is made by a Senator against a provision described in paragraph (1), and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, that provision shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(b) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a)(1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 644(e)).

(c) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill or joint resolution, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to subsection (a)(1), and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or House amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(d) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEAL.—In the Senate, this section may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

SA 531. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO BIENNIAL BUDGETING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing a biennial

budgeting cycle for the Federal Government, comparable to the biennial budgeting cycles effectively used by State governments in the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 532. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO COMPENSATING STATES FOR LOST REVENUE DUE TO EXECUTIVE ORDERS ON ENVIRONMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to compensating States for lost revenues due to Executive and secretarial orders issued for purposes of environmental protection, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 533. Ms. LUMMIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROHIBITING ANY FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING OR REGULATORY ACTION THAT WOULD PROHIBIT OR SUBSTANTIALLY DELAY NEW OIL AND GAS, COAL, HARD ROCK, OR CRITICAL MINERALS DEVELOPMENT.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to prohibiting any Federal environmental permitting or regulatory action that would prohibit or substantially delay new oil and gas, coal, hard rock, or critical minerals development by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 534. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RESTORING WORK SEARCH REQUIREMENTS IN GOVERNMENT BENEFIT PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to restoring work search requirements in government benefit programs, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 535. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING AVIATION JOBS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to providing regulatory relief for the aviation industry, which may include prohibiting promulgation of any emissions regulations that would, either directly or indirectly, result in any job losses in the aviation industry, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 536. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ADDRESSING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to addressing waste, fraud, and abuse in unemployment compensation programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 537. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE URGENT NEED FOR STATES TO QUICKLY ADAPT STAFFING TO HELP PROCESS UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the urgent need for States to quickly adapt staffing to help process unemployment claims by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 538. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXPANDING THE REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM TO HELP MORE UNEMPLOYED RETURN TO WORK.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to expanding the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment program to help more unemployed return to work by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 539. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S.

Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE RELOCATION OF NON-SECURITY FEDERAL AGENCIES FROM THE WASHINGTON, D.C. REGION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the relocation of non-security Federal agencies from the Washington, D.C. region by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 540. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO FEDERAL FUNDING FOR STATE, CITY, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal funding for State, city, and local governments, which may include limitations on the use of Federal relief payments to fund budget deficits, debts, or pension shortfalls that existed before or are unrelated to the COVID-19 pandemic, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 541. Mr. YOUNG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PREVENTING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE THE COST OF HOUSING PRODUCTION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preventing legislation that would increase the cost of housing production by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 542. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PROTECTING AMERICAN TAXPAYERS FROM THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CANCELLING CONTRACTS RELATING TO BORDER SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to protecting American taxpayers and the United States border, which may include prohibiting the cancellation of contracts for physical barriers and other border security measures for which funds already have been obligated, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 543. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ELIMINATING CURRENT PROGRAMS THAT AID IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that eliminates any program that aids immigration enforcement.

(b) **WAIVER AND APPEAL.**—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have force or effect on December 31, 2022.

SA 544. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO PRESERVING CURRENT ASYLUM LAW.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to preserving current law determining eligibility for immigration status based on a claim of asylum by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 545. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO AN EFFECTIVE MULTI-PRONG APPROACH TO BORDER SECURITY.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing an effective multi-prong approach to border security and enforcement, which may include physical barriers, technology, and personnel, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

SA 546. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO STRENGTHENING THE PROVIDER RELIEF FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this

resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, which may include additional support for rural hospitals in order to preserve jobs and access to specialty services, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I have 6 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 3, 2021, at 9:30 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 Wednesday, February 3, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing nominations.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 3, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 3, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 3, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 3, 2021, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

CONSTITUTING THE MINORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 27, I ask

unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 32, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 32) to constitute the minority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and 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 resolution (S. Res. 32) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions".)

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, February 4; 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 in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, the concurrent resolution on the budget; further, that the time from 2 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. be equally divided between Senators Graham and Sanders, and that following their remarks, all time on the budget resolution be considered expired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:38 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, February 4, 2021, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

GARY GENSLE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 5, 2021, VICE JAY CLAYTON.

GARY GENSLE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 5, 2026. (REAPPOINTMENT)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WILLIAM JOSEPH BURNS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, VICE GINA HASPEL.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BRIAN SICKNICK FUNERAL

HON. DAN CRENSHAW

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, another hero laid to rest here in Arlington Cemetery. I know this place well. Some of my dearest friends are here.

This is a place for America's best. It is not just that these men and women are heroes, of course they are, it is that they are our best. And in my experience, we always seem to lose the best of us.

Brian lived with purpose. He lived asking what he could do for his country, for his community, and small animals. Sandra tells me he was the type of guy that would get out of the car and run across the parking lot to move a small turtle to safety. He was a real man, because real men are comfortable owning two small Dachshunds, as Brian did. I am not saying that just because I also have two small Dachshunds, I am saying it because it's true. Real men don't need to prove anything with big dogs.

Everyone has purpose in this life, I firmly believe that. You're here for a reason. But not enough of us act as if that is true. Brian did.

He lived for his family, his mother, Gladys, his father, Charles, his brothers, Ken and Craig, and his girlfriend, Sandra. He joined the Air Force with a mission to serve our nation's defense. He lived for others. After he was injured on January 6th he spent his last remaining hours texting fellow officers and checking in on them. People needed Brian, because he was a good man, because he was one of our best.

There is another common thread that links those buried here at Arlington with Brian. These are protectors. These are the men and women that stand in the breach. That gap between the helpless and the aggressor, between right and wrong, between good and evil.

Many like to think they too could stand in that gap, but they'd be wrong. So many these days think they know better, think they could do it better, and they'll be the first to tell you so.

But this job is not for the weak and loud, it is for the strong and silent. It is for the brave, those like Brian that quietly and professionally carry out their duty. Because that gap that they stand in isn't always so clear. It's messy. It's complicated. It's not always obvious what is right and what is wrong, who the victims are, or who is good or bad.

And so, we take our best, and we say go forth and stand in the breach and figure it out. Be there to make those split-second choices so that we don't have to. Be there to keep our families safe so that we don't have to. Go overseas and make sure the enemy doesn't come here so that we don't have to.

You be there, and the rest of us will be here waiting, to judge you and second guess you.

We ask them to do the impossible, we don't even ask that nicely, and they do it with pride and with honor.

If I may be so bold as to guess what Brian might have asked of us. I think that he, and the heroes buried here with him, might simply ask us all to be better. I think they appreciate our gratitude and our deference to their memory, but I think most of all they just want us to be better.

And I don't mean trying to make others better, or even our country better. I mean I think they want us to start with ourselves. To make ourselves better. Because that is in fact the hard work.

He might ask us to ask ourselves what went so wrong—in our country and in our hearts—that fellow Americans did what they did to Brian on that day. He might ask us to reflect for a moment before we lash out at each other, before we blame, before we chastise, before we judge, before we lose patience. He might ask us to recall that the greatness of the American spirit lies in a sense of responsibility, of accountability, and perhaps a bit of appreciation for freedom.

Being better means decency. It means citizenship. Living with the duty that Brian exemplified. It means running toward danger not because there is glory in doing so but because you must. It means trying to live up to the memory of the heroes buried here, to be worthy of their sacrifice.

This past year has been a low point, no doubt, but it is men like Brian that remind us of the grit and tenacity and good character that America was built on. He may not be with us anymore, but if we are to honor him then we should do so by using his memory as a reminder of what this country can be.

A reminder that there are indeed more like him. A reminder that the bravery and love inside of Brian Sicknick is not peculiar to him, but part of the American DNA. A reminder that our duty is to make these heroes proud, prove to them that their sacrifice was for a country worth sacrificing for. That we are a people worth sacrificing for. With men like Brian standing in the gap, it is hard to imagine that we are not.

This is still the greatest country on earth. This is still the great American experiment that has done more good for mankind than any other civilization in history. We will not forget that fact just because times are hard. We will persevere and strive to be better and do justice to the memory of those buried here.

May Officer Brian Sicknick rest easy here on these hallowed grounds. He is in good company. He has undoubtedly earned his place here amongst America's best. God bless him. God bless this great country.

Never Forget.

HONORING OFFICER ADAM TACK

HON. TOM RICE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary South Carolinian, Officer Adam Tack of the Horry County Police Department.

Last night, Officer Tack was awarded the Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award. Officer Tack puts his life at risk daily while upholding his oath to protect his community. He is a true hero.

September 17, 2020, Officer Tack saved the lives of Liam and Levi Cannon trapped in a car sinking in the floodwaters of Hurricane Sally. He dove in the water and using his baton broke the window to pull the two children from the car. Tack only had minor injuries and all five Cannon family members survived.

Madam Speaker, I join the people of Horry County in recognizing Officer Adam Tack. We thank him for his service and commitment to our community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON AN OPEN SOCIETY WITH SECURITY ACT OF 2021

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the United States Commission on an Open Society with Security Act of 2021, which would create a commission to investigate how we can maintain our democratic traditions while actively responding to the real and substantial threats posed by foreign and domestic terrorism.

The impetus for this commission was born after the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995, grew in importance after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, and has reached peak urgency since the insurrectionist attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021. The succession of tragic events endured by our nation has led to a series of sweeping security increases that are deemed both necessary and temporary in the moment but create lasting security infrastructure that is difficult to dismantle and infringes on our open, democratic society.

We must acknowledge and accept that we have entered into an era of constant internal and external threats, requiring ever-higher levels of security for our people and public spaces. What we thought would be a temporary infringement on our open society has turned into a permanent restriction on how our citizens interact with each other and our democratic institutions. Because emergencies

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

typically dictate security decisions, essential discussions on the proper balance between national security, individual rights and the freedoms enjoyed in an open society have been repeatedly deferred.

My bill would ensure that this long overdue discussion takes place in a public forum with experts drawn from across the spectrum. To date, security planning has been delegated almost exclusively to security, intelligence and military experts. Although their input is indispensable, they cannot be expected to accurately consider the externalities that lie outside of their expertise. To strike a better balance that gives sufficient importance to our democratic traditions, we need to invite experts from diverse fields to the same table to work together. Therefore, the commission would be composed not only of security, intelligence and military experts, but also experts from such fields as business, architecture, technology, law, city planning, art, engineering, philosophy, history, sociology and psychology.

We have used commissions before to deeply investigate and address unprecedented challenges, such as the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9/11 Commission), the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (also known as the Silberman Robb Commission) and the Kerner Commission following riots that swept American cities in the 1960s. The commission created by this bill would seek to avert a crisis in basic freedoms before their infringement becomes entrenched. We cannot allow security protocols to proliferate without informed civilian oversight and a thorough analysis of alternatives that might better safeguard freedom and commerce.

Furthermore, we have had decades to develop strategies and technologies for smarter security that can fulfill the responsibility of safety without depriving our citizens of access to institutions and personal liberty. Thus far, we have either relied on imprecise medieval approaches like crude barriers or on over-expansive new technologies that treat privacy like a privilege instead of a right. We can, and must, do better.

As the home of our federal government, the District of Columbia's residents have suffered a disproportionate infringement on public spaces, personal rights and freedoms in the name of security. Public spaces that serve as the heart of our local communities have become restricted zones characterized by a heavy security presence, with individuals liable to be reprimanded for walking on the wrong side of the street or marveling too long at the architecture. Barriers such as walls and fences are touted as essential security features while our citizens are left peering at their democracy from a distance.

Security is not only about reducing lives lost and dollars cost. It is also about safeguarding the institutions, freedoms and values that anchor our country, not only for ourselves but for future generations. The social compact between government and the people should not be the result of a series of hostage negotiations. We must resume reasoned and deliberative decision-making, beginning with a high-level commission composed of experts from diverse disciplines charged with developing a new course that will protect both our people and our precious democratic institutions and traditions.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE DENTON RYAN FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding performance of Denton ISD's Ryan High School Football Team, the Ryan Raiders, during the 2020 football season.

In the past year, the team's prowess and exceptional diligence led them to an undefeated season, culminating in a victory at the Conference 5A Division 1 Championship on January 15, 2021. After facing an intense series of preliminary games, the Ryan Raiders finally secured the state title in their game against Cedar Park at Arlington's AT&T stadium.

Led by head coach Dave Henigan, Defensive MVP Ty Marsh, and Offensive MVP Seth Henigan, the team attained its first state championship victory since 2002. The exemplary commitment, teamwork, and effort displayed by the players, coaches, and coordinators of the Ryan Raiders earned them the state title.

The coaches and players of the Ryan High School Football Team overcame pressures and challenges amidst the COVID-19 pandemic and successfully achieved the pinnacle of their season. I am privileged to join their community, family and friends in celebrating their achievement and to recognize each and every one of them for their laudable devotion to their team and their sport. I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

HONORING THE CAREER AND SERVICE OF CHIEF MICHAEL SURPRENANT

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker I rise today to honor the career of a consummate public servant—Chief Michael Surprenant of the Plainfield Police Department. A dedicated law enforcement officer, Chief Surprenant has served the town of Plainfield and the 2nd Congressional District for over two decades. His tenure as Chief began in 2012 replacing Robert Hoffman, another role model of public service. His character, dedication to the department, and unwavering professionalism made him an ideal candidate for the role.

Over the past nine years, Michael has ushered in a new era for the department. Not only fighting for the safety and wellbeing of so many in his town, but fighting for the betterment of the department, making sure our first responders, who put their lives on the line every day, are given the encouragement and equipment they are rightfully due. Michael has always put his officers before himself and as leader of the force has never had an officer sustain a serious injury or fatality—a record for which he should be truly proud. Working as an officer through some of the most perilous moments in our nation's history—9/11, Sandy Hook, and other domestic incidents—Michael

has remained steadfast and composed in ensuring that the department was trained and prepared to tackle various threats at a moment's notice.

With Michael's years of experience as a patrol officer, deputy chief, graduate of the FBI's National Academy, and recipient of the Medal of Excellence—Michael has been a beacon of wisdom within the department. Michael has strived to be a police chief that prioritized the wellbeing and safety of his residents above all else and has gone above and beyond to ensure that the department had the resources it needed. Michael has served as a role model for his fellow officers and has truly led by example, and I am certain that his civic dedication will continue into the next chapter of his life.

While Michael's retirement is bittersweet, we know that he has groomed only the best to take his place. Madam Speaker, fellow colleagues—I ask you to join me in honoring Michael's 25 years of service to the State of Connecticut and our nation, and in wishing him, his wife Kristyn, and their twin boys Jefferey and Luke—a safe and happy future.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF THE HONORABLE JUDGE PRESTON'S RETIREMENT

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the career of the Honorable Vernon L. Preston, Ohio Third District Court of Appeals Judge, and recognize the outstanding work he has done for the State of Ohio. On February 8, 2021, Judge Preston will be retiring after twenty-seven years of distinguished judicial service. His hard work and continued dedication to uphold the law and the Constitution is an example for all.

Judge Preston was born and raised in Findlay, Ohio. After attending Findlay High School and the University of Findlay, he proudly served on active duty in the United States Navy for six years. He retired with the rank of Captain in 2003 after serving twenty-five additional years in the U.S. Navy Reserve.

In 1980, Judge Preston graduated with a law degree from the University of Toledo. Upon graduation from law school, he opened a law practice in Portsmouth, Ohio. As a private practice attorney, he specialized in administrative and insurance law representing both individuals and business clients. Later, Judge Preston returned to Findlay where he served in a series of public service positions including Magistrate for the Findlay Municipal Court, Assistant Hancock County Prosecutor, and Assistant Findlay City Prosecutor. Before his appointment to the Third Court of Appeals in 2007, Judge Preston served on the Findlay Municipal Court Bench for thirteen years. In addition to his full-time schedule as a judge, he was an Adjunct Professor of Equine Law at the University of Findlay.

Judge Preston's work has had a lasting influence on our judicial system and a significant impact on his community. The citizens of Fifth District of Ohio join me in congratulating the Honorable Vernon Preston for his service to Ohio and our nation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CONGRESSMAN-ELECT LUKE J. LETLOW

HON. STEVE SCALISE

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of our friend and colleague, Congressman-elect Luke J. Letlow. I know I speak for all of my colleagues in Congress and for my family and staff when I express how deeply saddened and heartbroken we were to learn of the passing of Luke on December 30, 2020. We lost him far too early, and our thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Julia, and children, Jeremiah and Jacqueline.

Luke's interest in public service began at a young age on a field trip to Washington, D.C. As a fifth grader visiting Arlington Cemetery, he was chosen to place the wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier, and it was that moment that stuck with him for years to come. Understanding the ultimate sacrifices made by our men and women in uniform to protect the freedoms we enjoy as Americans inspired Luke. It was this inspiration that motivated him to fight for the principles that make America great during his time as chairman of the Louisiana Tech College Republicans and the Louisiana Federation of College Republicans. His passion for service continued after college as he served on the staffs of Congressman John Cooksey and Governor Bobby Jindal. A short time later, Luke returned to work in the office of Congressman Ralph Abraham, where he served as Chief of Staff for six years. Known as a servant's servant, in 2020, Luke made the decision to launch a bid to replace his boss and represent the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana.

After a successful campaign and election, Luke was looking forward to serving the people of Louisiana in Congress, and we were excited to welcome him into our delegation. He was ready to make an even greater impact on our state and our nation. Luke's favorite phrases were "win the day" and "go, fight, win," which he was fully prepared to do when he was set to be sworn into the United States House of Representatives on January 3, 2021. We are saddened that we could not share that day with Luke and his family.

While I wish I was standing here welcoming him to Congress, I rise today to honor all that Luke accomplished in his 41 years of life. He will be remembered in this chamber, in Louisiana, and across the nation for his servant's heart and the kindness he extended to all that had the chance to meet him. As Luke is looking down at us from Heaven, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and honoring his life and accomplishments.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 447, NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 11, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 2, 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, on the Budget, and as the Member of Congress for a congressional district that has experienced the worst of COVID-19 as a public health emergency and economic catastrophe, I rise in strong support of the rule governing debate on H.R. 447, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, and H. Con. Res. 11, as well as the underlying legislation.

The National Apprenticeship Act has the potential to yield \$10.6 billion in net benefits to U.S. taxpayers in the form of increased workers productivity and decreased spending on public-assistance programs and unemployment insurance and which bring America's investments in apprenticeship more in line with countries around the world.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation could not be more timely because during a time of record unemployment, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 creates an additional 1 million new apprenticeship opportunities and invests more than \$3.5 billion over 5 years in expanding opportunities and access to Registered Apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeships.

I also strongly support H. Con. Res. 11 because it reorders budgetary priorities to provide \$1.9 trillion to allow Congress to take immediate and decisive action to crush the virus and vaccinate our people, build the economy back better, reopen schools, and provide needed support and assistance to state and local governments that have been asked to do too much with too little for far too long.

Mr. Speaker, by an overwhelming margin (79 percent), the public wants and is demanding that we act to provide more economic relief to address the damage caused by the corona virus pandemic.

Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents believe an additional relief package is necessary, while more than nine in ten (92 percent) Democrats and Democratic leaners say more coronavirus aid will be needed.

Even the most conservative Republicans favor more relief by a 56 percent–44 percent margin.

Nearly nine-in-ten of all adults (88 percent) in lower-income households say an additional package is necessary, while 81 percent of Republicans in lower-income households (81 percent) say additional aid is needed now.

Let me make clear at the outset, Mr. Speaker, that nothing in this resolution precludes the reaching of a bipartisan and bicameral agreement to pass and fund the President's America Rescue Plan, which in nearly all material respects mirrors the Heroes Act passed by the House Democratic majority on May 15, 2020,

nearly nine months ago, only to languish on the Republican Senate Majority Leader's desk while hundreds of thousands of our fellow Americans succumbed to the virus and millions of others lost their livelihoods and businesses, and everyone faced an uncertain future.

It would send a powerful signal to the American people if our colleagues across the aisle would join us in this effort because nothing would better show them that elected representatives can put partisanship aside and put America first.

And that bipartisan achievement would portend success for similar initiatives in the area of infrastructure, energy, national and homeland security, and criminal justice and immigration reform, all of which I am ready and willing to reach across the aisle to find common ground.

So if our Republican colleagues are amenable to reaching an agreement on a legislative response that is commensurate to the challenge facing Americans, nothing in the legislation before will preclude that from happening.

But have no doubt, if they refuse to be part of the solution, the unified and bicameral Democratic congressional majority, in coordination with the new Democratic Administration, will take the lead and act boldly to address and overcome the present crisis.

I would urge my Republican colleagues to heed the words of Republican Governor of West Virginia who said colorfully just a few days ago, "At this point in time in this nation, we need to go big. We need to quit counting the egg-sucking legs on the cows and count the cows and just move. And move forward and move right now."

The same sentiment was expressed more eloquently by Abraham Lincoln in 1862 when he memorably wrote:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew."

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan action we took last December was a step in the right direction but only a long-delayed down payment; we cannot afford any more delays, especially since Republican stalling already caused a painful lapse in critical unemployment assistance last year, and additional unemployment assistance is set to expire in March.

That why this resolution, which creates a failsafe alternative to debating, voting, and passing the American Rescue Act, is absolutely crucial and the right thing to do, right now.

The American Rescue Plan proposed by President Biden takes a multiprong approach to tackling the public health and economic crises stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

To beat the virus and safely reopen schools, the plan will mount a national vaccination program that includes setting up community vaccination sites nationwide and makes the investments necessary to safely reopen schools.

It will also take complementary measures to combat the virus, including scaling up testing and tracing, addressing shortages of personal protective equipment and other critical supplies, investing in high-quality treatments, and addressing health care disparities.

The American Rescue Plan delivers immediate relief to working families bearing the

brunt of the crisis by providing \$1,400 per person in direct cash assistance to households across America, bringing the total (including the \$600 down payment enacted in December) to \$2,000.

Additionally, the plan will also provide direct housing and nutrition assistance to families struggling to get by, expand access to safe and reliable child care and affordable health care, extend and expand unemployment insurance so American workers can pay their bills, and give families with children as well as childless workers a boost through enhanced tax credits.

Mr. Speaker, the American Rescue Plan provides much needed support for communities struggling with the economic fallout, including hard-hit small businesses, especially those owned by entrepreneurs from racial and ethnic backgrounds that have experienced systemic discrimination.

Last, the plan also provides crucial resources to protect the jobs of first responders, frontline public health workers, teachers, transit workers, and other essential workers that all Americans depend on.

The 2021 budget resolution is not a comprehensive fiscal blueprint for the next 10 years; it is designed solely to provide the option of using reconciliation to deliver critical relief and achieve the goals of the American Rescue Plan.

As such, the total spending and revenue levels in the resolution simply reflect current-law projections adjusted for the estimated costs of the American Rescue Plan.

Once the American Rescue Plan becomes law, Congress will begin its work on a forward-looking, comprehensive budget resolution for 2022 that will provide urgently needed economic support and address longstanding deficits in our communities and underlying inequities in our society, which have been so starkly revealed and exacerbated by COVID-19.

Mr. Speaker, the Rule provides for the adoption of H. Res. 73, which authorizes and directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to fine Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner for failure to complete security screening for entrance to the House Chamber.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized and directed to impose a \$5,000 fine against a Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner for the first offense of failing to complete security screening for entrance to the House Chamber.

The fine for this major breach of security shall be doubled to \$10,000 for any subsequent offense and is to be paid from the personal funds of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner involved; neither the Member Representational Allowance (MRA) or campaign funds may be used to satisfy any fine levied for entering the House Chamber without undergoing security screening.

This is a common-sense measure to provide for the physical safety and security of Members and staff, made all the more necessary by the horrific events of January 6, 2021, when the 45th President of the United States incited an insurrection against the United States by exhorting his mob of loyalists, many of whom were armed and wearing Kevlar vests, to storm the U.S. Capitol and lay siege to this Citadel of Democracy, and in the process cause the deaths of at least six persons, one of whom was a uniformed officer to the United States Capitol Police, who was bludgeoned to death by the incited mob.

I hope this is the first of many actions that must be taken by the Congress, including providing more resources and training to the United States Capitol Police, to increase the security and protect the sanctity of this sacred institution that has stood as a beacon of freedom and hope to people the world over for more than two centuries.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

HOUSE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF VIRAL DISEASES

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce a House Resolution calling for the establishment of a new unit of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), to be known as The National Institute of Viral Diseases, to increase federal research in the field of viral diseases. As viral diseases are unique to infectious diseases, we must strengthen our scientific understanding and the government's role in discovering viral diseases causes, prevention and treatments.

I am introducing this resolution to build upon our federal governments' investment in scientific research and to consider expanding the scope of NIH's excellent work. Through my Appropriations Committee work across various subcommittees, I have become increasingly concerned that federal funding in the field of biomedical sciences in particular, has lagged behind the clinical work of NIH and the physical sciences of the National Science Foundation. Research methodology takes a unique approach, and as our nation continues to grapple with the coronavirus pandemic, there is a need for more investment in biomedical research related to viral diseases.

The benefits of federal funding for biomedical sciences can be seen beyond just the patients whose lives are saved. In 2012, Dr. Francis Collins the Director of the NIH cited data that shows for every \$1 of NIH health research funding, it returns \$2.21 in goods and services in a single year. Additionally, according to analysis by Families USA, every NIH grant generates an average of seven high-quality jobs. Investing in science pushes the boundaries of taxpayer dollars and delivers positive outcomes for consumers.

COMMENDING THE MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA NATIONAL GUARD

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to extend my heartfelt thanks to the members of the Georgia National Guard who were deployed to the District of Columbia and the National Capitol Region for the inauguration of Joseph R. Biden, Jr. as the 46th President of the United States and

KAMALA D. HARRIS as the 49th Vice President of the United States.

Since 1636, the National Guard has consistently served the American people in much-needed roles that range from homeland defense, overseas combat, humanitarian aid, and defense support for civil authorities.

As all of us are aware, sustained military operations worldwide, coupled with declining numbers of active-duty personnel, have required the Department of Defense to rely more and more on the use of the Georgia National Guard. Following the violent and deadly attempted coup at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021, 2,284 members from the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 121st Infantry Regiment, 48th Infantry Brigade Combat Team of the Georgia National Guard, and the 116th and 165th Security Forces Squadrons of the Georgia Air National Guard selflessly arrived in Washington, D.C. in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic—risking their health and safety in multiple ways to do their duty. Their mission was to aid and support the United States Capitol Police, the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Secret Service, the United States Park Police, and other Federal law enforcement agencies as they worked to keep our nation's capital secure after its occupation by domestic terrorists.

In keeping with the National Guard's motto of "Always Ready, Always There," these citizen-soldiers from Georgia were committed and ready on a moment's (short) notice to protect the U.S. Capitol and ensure that there was a peaceful transfer of power on January 20 in response to their deployment orders. Thanks to these brave men and women from Georgia, there were no incidents of violence that threatened the inaugural ceremonies. There is no doubt in my mind that their service prevented further loss of life and threats against our democracy. At one of our darkest times, the Georgia National Guard was there to protect America—from all enemies foreign or domestic.

Madam Speaker, I am very proud of the Georgia National Guard. Because of their service, the will of the People was honored, and the institutions of our government remain intact. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me and the people of Georgia, in extending our sincerest appreciation, pride, and utmost gratitude to the Georgia National Guard, the Adjutant General of Georgia Thomas Carden, and his staff, for their outstanding work, morale, and dedication to duty during the inauguration.

HONORING MAGGIE SMITH

HON. VAN TAYLOR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Margaret Smith, on her twenty-four years of service as an employee of the United States Congress.

A native Texan, Maggie received her Bachelor of Arts in History from the University of North Texas. Following graduation, she began her career with then-United States Senator, Phil Gramm, where she dutifully served as the State Administrator assisting in the management of seven regional offices across the

state. In addition to directing administrative support, she was responsible for managing an extensive casework portfolio and overseeing Senatorial United States Service Academy nominations.

In 2003, Ms. Smith would transition to the office of United States Congressman Jeb Hensarling (TX-05), where she would assume the role of Senior Constituent Liaison. As part of her duties, Maggie maintained casework operations and fostered strategic relationships on behalf of the Congressman between federal agencies and community leaders. Maggie also managed a wide variety of programs and events while working alongside colleagues in both the Washington, D.C. and district offices.

Following Congressman Hensarling's retirement in 2018, Maggie served the people of Texas' Third Congressional District as a Senior Constituent Services Coordinator, where she would assist with casework and community outreach across Collin County. During her time working for Congress, Maggie has been recognized as a respected professional, esteemed for her past efforts across the state.

Now upon her retirement and as she begins a new season of life, I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Ms. Margaret Smith for her longtime service and to wish her well on her future endeavors.

WORLD SCIENTISTS' WARNING OF A CLIMATE EMERGENCY

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. DeFAZIO. Madam Speaker, climate change is an existential threat to all of humanity, and it is essential that we start acting—now—to stop and reverse the destructive effects of climate change.

In 2020, my constituent Oregon State University Professor Dr. William Ripple, and colleagues published "World Scientists' Warning of a Climate Emergency" which has been endorsed by more than 11,000 scientists from 153 countries. They presented six transformative steps we can take to effectively combat climate change.

I urge my colleagues to read their report and join me in acting before it is too late.

[From Bioscience, Jan. 2020]

WORLD SCIENTISTS' WARNING OF A CLIMATE EMERGENCY

(By William J. Ripple, Christopher Wolf, Thomas M. Newsome, Phoebe Barnard, William R. Moomaw, and 11,092 scientist signatories from 153 countries)

Scientists have a moral obligation to clearly warn humanity of any catastrophic threat and "tell it like it is." Based on this obligation and the data presented below, we herein proclaim, with more than 11,000 scientist signatories from around the world, a clear and unequivocal declaration that a climate emergency exists on planet Earth.

Exactly 40 years ago, scientists from 50 nations met at the First World Climate Conference (Geneva, 1979) and agreed that alarming trends for climate change made it "urgently necessary" to act. Since then, similar alarms have been made through the 1992 Rio Summit, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, the 2015 Paris Agreement, as well as scores of other global assemblies and scientists' explicit

warnings of insufficient progress. Yet greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are still rising, with increasingly damaging effects on the Earth's climate. An immense change of scale in endeavors to conserve our biosphere is needed to avoid untold suffering due to the climate crisis.

Despite 40 years of global climate negotiations, with few exceptions, we have generally conducted business as usual and have largely failed to address this predicament. The climate crisis has arrived and is accelerating faster than most scientists expected. It is more severe than anticipated, threatening natural ecosystems and the fate of humanity. Especially worrisome are potential climate tipping points and nature's reinforcing feedbacks that could lead to a catastrophic "Hothouse Earth" and cause significant disruptions to ecosystems, society, and economies, potentially making large areas of Earth uninhabitable.

To secure a sustainable future, we must change how we live. Economic and population growth are among the most important drivers of increases in CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion; thus, we need bold and drastic transformations regarding economic and population policies. We suggest six critical and interrelated steps that governments, businesses and the rest of humanity can take to lessen the worst effects of climate change. These are important steps, but are not the only actions needed or possible.

1) Energy. The world must quickly implement massive energy efficiency and conservation practices, replace fossil fuels with low carbon renewables and other cleaner sources of energy. We should leave remaining stocks of fossil fuels in the ground, and carefully pursue effective negative emissions using technology such as carbon extraction from the source and capture from the air, and by enhancing natural systems (Step 3). Wealthier countries need to support poorer nations in transitioning away from fossil fuels. We must swiftly eliminate subsidies to fossil fuel corporations and use effective and fair schemes for steadily escalating carbon prices to restrain the use of fossil fuels.

2) Short-lived pollutants. We need to promptly reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants, including methane, black carbon (soot), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Doing this could slow climate feedbacks and potentially reduce the short-term warming trend by >50% over the next few decades while saving millions of lives and increasing crop yields due to reduced air pollution. The 2016 Kigali amendment to phase down HFCs is welcomed.

3) Nature. We must protect and restore Earth's ecosystems. Phytoplankton, coral reefs, forests, savannas, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, soils, mangroves, and sea grasses contribute greatly to sequestration of atmospheric CO₂. Marine and terrestrial plants, animals, and microorganisms play significant roles in carbon and nutrient cycling and storage. We need to quickly curtail forest and biodiversity loss, protecting the remaining primary and intact forests, while accomplishing reforestation and afforestation where appropriate at enormous scales. Although available land may be limiting in places, up to a third of emissions reductions needed by 2030 for the Paris agreement (<2°C) could be obtained with these natural climate solutions.

4) Food. Eating mostly plant-based foods while reducing the global consumption of animal products, especially ruminant livestock, can improve human health and significantly lower GHG emissions (including methane in step 2). Moreover, this will free up croplands for growing much needed human plant food instead of livestock feed, while releasing some grazing land to support

natural climate solutions (step 3). Cropping practices such as minimum tillage that increase soil carbon are vitally important. We need to drastically reduce the enormous amount of food waste around the world.

5) Economy. Excessive extraction of materials and overexploitation of ecosystems, driven by economic growth, must be quickly curtailed to maintain long-term sustainability of the biosphere. We need a carbon-free economy that explicitly addresses human dependence on the biosphere and policies that guide economic decisions accordingly. Goals need to shift from GDP growth and the pursuit of affluence toward supporting ecosystem and human wellbeing by prioritizing basic needs and reducing inequality.

6) Population. Still increasing by roughly 80 million people per year or >200,000 per day, we must stabilize and ideally gradually reduce the world population within a framework that ensures social integrity. There are proven and effective policies that strengthen human rights, while lowering fertility rates and lessening the impacts of population growth on GHG emissions and biodiversity loss. These policies involve making family planning services available to all people and achieving full gender equity, including primary and secondary education as a global norm for all, especially girls and young women.

Mitigating and adapting to climate change while honoring the diversity of humans entails major transformations in the ways our global society functions and interacts with natural ecosystems. We are encouraged by a recent surge of concern. Governmental bodies are making climate emergency declarations. Schoolchildren are striking. Ecocide lawsuits are proceeding in the courts. Grassroots citizen movements are demanding change, and many countries, states and provinces, cities, and businesses are responding.

As an Alliance of World Scientists, we stand ready to assist decision makers in a just transition to a sustainable and equitable future. The good news is that such transformative change, with social and economic justice for all, promises far greater human wellbeing in the long run than does business as usual. We believe that prospects will be greatest if decision makers and all of humanity promptly respond to this warning and declaration of a climate emergency, and act to sustain life on planet Earth, our only home.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO LOWER THE LEGAL VOTING AGE TO SIXTEEN

HON. GRACE MENG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, throughout our nation's history—from the Vietnam war-era movement that sparked the 26th Amendment to the students of Stoneman Douglas High School demanding action against gun violence—the power of youth activism has undeniably and profoundly impacted cultural and political movements throughout our nation's history. The modern fight against climate change continues to be led by young adults who recognize they will face the consequences of decisions that we make today.

Madam Speaker, it is time to give them a voice in our democracy by permitting them to be heard at the ballot box.

Sixteen-year-olds are legally permitted to work and pay federal income tax on their earnings. They are legally permitted to drive motor vehicles, and if they commit crimes they are tried as adults. If 16-year-olds are impacted by our laws, it is only fair that they be allowed to choose their representatives. Granting 16- and 17-year-olds the right to vote ensures that their concerns and voices are heard by policymakers. Lowering the voting age can also strengthen civics education in our schools by making content relevant to students' lives, and incentivizing schools to prioritize civics.

Madam Speaker, research has shown that voting is a habitual behavior, which is why 16 is a better time than 18 to acquire the habit of voting. Numerous cities across our nation have already passed ordinances allowing 16-year-olds to vote in local municipal elections. Data from five cities in Maryland—which were among the first in America to lower the voting age to 16 for local elections—shows 16- and 17-year-olds have turned out to vote at equal or higher rates than voters from older age groups.

When individuals participate in democratic processes from a young age, they form lifelong habits of civic participation and voter engagement. Nineteen states already allow for 17-year-olds to vote in primary elections prior to them turning 18.

Madam Speaker, lowering the voting age to 16 will only strengthen our democratic institutions by exposing youth to our most sacred civic duty of voting. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation as we empower America's youth to help shape and guide our nation by allowing them to vote in all elections.

TRIBUTE TO MS. BARBARA
BEATRICE WALKER

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, Barbara Beatrice Walker was the true essence of love, hope and charity. She had and constantly demonstrated a warm, caring and giving spirit. Born and raised in Mississippi, Barbara always spoke fondly of her childhood and had a real sense of affection for the Piney Wood Boarding School which she attended and gave a great deal of credit for helping her to become the person that I and countless others came to know and love. She moved to Chicago, had a very successful career working for Cook County Health Services, married her husband Edgar and to their union, Michele was born. Barbara was totally devoted to Michele and to her son Herschel and ultimately Herschel Jr., her grandson and great grandson. Barbara was an active member of the 7th Congressional District Peoples Assembly where she often brought Southern style cooked food to feed the Congressman and I shall never forget it. Condolences to her family and we thank her for her service to humanity.

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, if I have not charity then I am nothing."

HONORING THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS BICENTENNIAL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor The George Washington University on the occasion of its bicentennial.

For two centuries, generations of students from around the world have come to The George Washington University (GW) to take full advantage of the unparalleled academic opportunities that accompany its unique vantage point in the heart of the nation's capital.

Indeed, the entire GW community is unique in that, regardless of what discipline one may choose to pursue there, all have chosen to attend the university because of their desire to make a difference in the world and their ability to utilize GW's vast network of partnerships, access and policy initiatives to translate that desire into action.

With its decades-long working relationships with nearly every federal agency, as well as numerous international multilateral organizations, the university's faculty have long been an indispensable source of groundbreaking research and ideas that not only create new knowledge but also transform policy that affects millions of people in their daily lives. While GW's traditional areas of strength have long been regarded as law, media and policy-making, the university is also pioneering discoveries in cybersecurity, tissue regeneration, robotics, autism, fighting extremism, HIV/AIDS, combating violence against women and girls worldwide, nanotechnology and building sustainable ecosystems, among many other areas. It should not come as a surprise that GW's doctors, researchers and public health officials have been at the forefront of COVID-19 research since the beginning and are diligently working to help address this urgent problem.

Moreover, the collective force of GW's two centuries is embodied by its distinguished alumni—now numbering more than 290,000 in 130 countries worldwide—whose ranks include some of the most consequential leaders of our time in practically every pursuit.

Furthermore, as a hub of intellect and dynamic human capital, the university continues to infuse the District of Columbia with its exciting mixture of ideas, diversity and youthful energy, which has made it an essential part of the city's civic and cultural life since its very founding.

Yet, none of this great success was either inevitable or preordained. It was only achieved by the commitment of generations of students, alumni, faculty and staff to build GW into a preeminent global research institution.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me in thanking and congratulating GW for two centuries of accomplishment and positive impact on the District, the rest of the nation and the world. I wish the university continued success into its third century and beyond.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GENE BARBARET

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, it is with great regret that I rise today to mourn and observe the passing of an eternal educator, Dr. Gene Barbaret of Mansfield, Connecticut. Having lived a full and active life, Gene passed away on his 101st birthday on January 11, 2021 due to complications related to the coronavirus.

Gene's life was intrinsically American, and he dedicated his lifeforce toward professorial teaching and sharpening the mind. To this end, Gene contributed a palpable value toward the strength and productivity of eastern Connecticut's community, the region I have the honor of representing. Dr. Barbaret, a first-generation scholar born to parents who immigrated from Alsace, France, was always eager to observe and take from his environment as the youngest of eight siblings. His story will be remembered by many as one of vigor, decency, and a passion for cultural enrichment.

As a lifelong learner, Gene was always destined to become the wisest of educators. His potential in the education industry was reflected from the start, such as when he graduated coaledictorian from Watertown High School in his hometown of Oakville, Connecticut. His deep French roots struck a clear cord with him from early on as well, motivating Mr. Barbaret to achieve a bachelors degree in French studies in 1941. Taking a break from his studies, Gene heeded the call to serve in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. Upon his return from the war, however, Gene resumed a determined effort to expand upon his roots—transitioning his education to Princeton University and going on to achieve a masters and subsequent doctoral degree in French literature by 1951.

Not one to let knowledge go to waste, Gene brought his specialization back to our home state of Connecticut before obtaining his doctoral in 1949, marking the genesis of a career in sharing his experience as a faculty of the University of Connecticut (UConn). Dr. Barbaret went on to educate French Literature within UConn's Department of Modern and Classical Languages, building a true and personal connection to the University over the course of 40 years. He achieved this not by simply mastering lectures, but also by broadening his perspective alongside the very students he taught. As a professor, he personally oversaw the University's year long study abroad program to France, journeying with certain students across the Atlantic to better understand the international community and our place in it. Dr. Barbaret's impact cannot be understated—throughout his long tenure he came to be recognized with a variety of honors and accolades, eventually even becoming knighted as a chevalier by the French government for his contributions to the nation's culture. As a fondly remembered mentor and a good scholar, multiple scholarship funds were established under the University in his name to stimulate excellence in French.

Dr. Barbaret retired from UConn in 1990 as a revered professor emeritus. Though UConn

will always be his home as his eternal resting place, it should be noted that he engaged in a gregarious retirement, frequently travelling back to his heritage in France as well as other stints within Europe. He never gave up on the affinity for education either, acting as a volunteer teacher at the Donald Bergin Correction Institution, a board member of the Center for Learning in Retirement, and even initiating a weekly French conversational circle at the Mansfield Senior Center well into his latest years. Dr. Barbaret touched the lives of many who hail from eastern Connecticut.

Madam Speaker, it is an honor to represent constituents as monumental and influential as Gene. His legacy is a lasting and tangible one, having expanded horizons for not only himself, but the lives of thousands of students, colleagues, and friends. While we all mourn his loss, we can at least find solace that his story, memory and purpose lives on in the lives of countless others. Therefore, I find it fitting that we as a institutional body set his name and character further into stone. I ask that the entire House join me in recognizing the life of Dr. Gene Barbaret and never forgetting that the best educators—and by extension leaders—never end their quest of learning.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ARGYLE
HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 3, 2021

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Argyle High School Foot-

ball Team, the Argyle Eagles, and their victory at the 4A Division 1 championship.

After an undefeated 15-game season punctuated by remarkable skill, commitment, and diligence, the Argyle Eagles qualified for their UIL conference's Division I championship in December 2020. With a strong showing at the final game in Arlington's AT&T stadium, the team secured the state title for the second time in its history.

Led by head coach Todd Rodgers, Defensive MVP Zach Stewart, and Offensive MVP Tito Byce, the team's unbroken series of successes in the 2020 season culminated in their outstanding victory last month.

The teamwork, tenacity, and effort demonstrated by the Argyle Eagles team and coaches is highly commendable. In spite of the many challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the team, through diligence both on and off the field, overcame their obstacles and achieved their ultimate goal. I am happy to see the team's estimable fortitude be rewarded with another state title.

I congratulate the coaches and players of the Argyle High School Football Team for their admirable achievement in the 2020 football season, and for their exemplary devotion to both their team and their sport. I am privileged to be able to join the Argyle community, parents, family and friends who faithfully supported the team's efforts, as they celebrate this accomplishment, and I wish them well in all their future endeavors.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all

meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 4, 2021 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 9

9:15 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Neera Tanden, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-342

FEBRUARY 10

10 a.m.

Committee on the Budget

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Neera Tanden, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-608

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S273–S410

Measures Introduced: Thirty-one bills and eight resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 187–217, S.J. Res. 6, and S. Res. 26–32. **Pages S317–19**

Measures Passed:

Senate Procedure: Senate agreed to S. Res. 27, relative to Senate procedure in the 117th Congress. **Page S303**

Majority Party's Membership: Senate agreed to S. Res. 28, to constitute the majority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen. **Page S303**

Secretary of the Senate: Senate agreed to S. Res. 29, electing Sonceria Ann Berry as Secretary of the Senate. **Page S303**

Secretary, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper Staff: Senate agreed to S. Res. 30, to amend S. Res. 458 of the Ninety-eighth Congress, as amended. **Pages S303–04**

Minority Party's Membership: Senate agreed to S. Res. 32, to constitute the minority party's membership on certain committees for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen. **Page S409**

Measures Considered:

Congressional Budget Resolution—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030. **Pages S273–S303, S304–14**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the concurrent resolution at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, February 4, 2021; and that the time from 2 p.m. until 2:30 p.m., be equally divided between Senators Graham and Sanders, and that following their remarks, all time on the concurrent resolution be considered expired. **Page S409**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 2021.

Gary Gensler, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2026.

William Joseph Burns, of Maryland, to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. **Pages S409–10**

Messages from the House: **Page S315**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S315**

Executive Communications: **Pages S315–17**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S317**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S319**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S319–23**

Additional Statements: **Pages S314–15**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S323–S409**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S409**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 7:38 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, February 4, 2021. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S409.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Gina Marie Raimondo, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Commerce.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Jennifer Mulhern Granholm, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Energy.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine data and analysis by the United States' and world's leading authorities on global climate trends from energy related sectors, focusing on where and how progress has been made in addressing climate change, after receiving testimony from Fatih Birol, International Energy Agency, Paris, France; Angel Hsu, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Mark P. Mills, Manhattan Institute, Chevy Chase, Maryland; Richard G. Newell, Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.; and Scott W. Tinker, University of Texas, Austin.

NOMINATION

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Michael Stanley Regan, of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Environmental Protection

Agency, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senators Tillis and Burr, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

NOMINATION

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Miguel A. Cardona, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of Education, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senators Blumenthal and Murphy, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

NOMINATION

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Isabella Casillas Guzman, of California, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Padilla, testified and answered questions in her own behalf.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 45 public bills, H.R. 740–784; 1 private bill, H.R. 785; and 4 resolutions, H.J. Res. 23; and H. Res. 92–94, were introduced.

Pages H322–24

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H325–26

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H. Res. 91, providing for consideration of the Resolution (H. Res. 72) removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives (H. Rept. 117–4).

Page H322

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Panetta to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H283

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030: The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 11, Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 212 nays, Roll No. 21.

Pages H284–H314

H. Res. 85, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 447) and the concurrent resolution

(H. Con. Res. 11) was agreed to yesterday, February 2nd.

Committee Elections: The House agreed to H. Res. 92, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives.

Page H314

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H284.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of today and appears on page H313.

Adjournment: The House met at 1 p.m. and adjourned at 7:09 p.m.

Committee Meetings**ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING**

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress, security procedures, and staff, without amendment.

ROAD TO RECOVERY: RAMPING UP COVID-19 VACCINES, TESTING, AND MEDICAL SUPPLY CHAIN

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Road to Recovery: Ramping Up COVID-19 Vaccines, Testing, and

Medical Supply Chain”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress. Subcommittee membership was approved.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 117th Congress

REMOVING A CERTAIN MEMBER FROM CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H. Res. 72, removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. The Committee granted, by nonrecord vote, a closed rule providing for consideration of H. Res. 72, Removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ethics. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the resolution. The rule provides that the resolution shall be considered as read. Testimony was heard from Chairman Deutch, and Representatives Walorski, Wasserman Schultz, and Babin.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2021

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to receive a closed briefing on the Army response to the findings and recommendations of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee’s assessment of the Fort Hood command climate and culture, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: business meeting to consider the nominations of Marcia Lou-

ise Fudge, of Ohio, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Cecilia Elena Rouse, of New Jersey, to be Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, 2 p.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider the nominations of Linda Thomas-Greenfield, of Louisiana, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of the Ambassador, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations, and to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, 10 a.m., SR–325.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Martin Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Labor, 10 a.m., SD–430.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 1 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, hearing entitled “Safeguarding American Consumers: Fighting Fraud and Scams During the Pandemic”, 12 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “More than a Shot in the Arm: The Need for Additional COVID–19 Stimulus”, 10 a.m., Webex.

Subcommittee on National Security, International Development, and Monetary Policy, hearing entitled “Supporting Small and Minority-Owned Businesses Through the Pandemic”, 3 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining the Domestic Terrorism Threat in the Wake of the Attack on the U.S. Capitol”, 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Accountability and Lessons Learned from the Trump Administration’s Child Separation Policy”, 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 9:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Webex.

Full Committee, hearing entitled “State of the Small Business Economy in the Era of COVID–19”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, organizational meeting and hearing entitled “Protecting Transportation Workers and Passengers from COVID: Gaps in Safety, Lessons Learned, and Next Steps”, 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, organizational meeting, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, February 4

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Thursday, February 4

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of S. Con. Res. 5, Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, and vote on or in relation to amendments.

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H. Res. 72—Removing a certain Member from certain standing committees of the House of Representatives (Subject to a Rule).

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