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Senate

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a Senator from the State of New Mexico.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Eternal God, teach us Your wisdom and discipline. Because of Your wisdom, may our lawmakers have insights that guide them on the path of truth. Give them a passion to do what is right, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with You. Because of Your gift of discipline, may our Senators grow in grace and in a knowledge of You, supplementing their faith with generous provisions of moral excellence, self-control, and patient endurance.

Lord, keep us all from deliberate sin so that the words of our lips and the reflections of our hearts will please You.

We pray in Your Holy 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, MAY 13, 2021.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BEN RAY LUJÁN, a

Senator from the State of New Mexico, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LUJÁN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

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

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, yesterday, the Senate Commerce Committee, on which you sit, came together on a bipartisan basis to advance the Endless Frontier Act by a vote of 24 to 4—24 to 4.

We are now one step closer to passing a bill that will keep our country one step ahead in science and technology for decades to come. It is my intention for the Senate to take up the Endless Frontier Act next week in a package with legislation to strengthen our alliances and partnerships; invest in the American semiconductor industry; ensure that China pays a price for its predatory actions; and boost advanced manufacturing, innovation, and critical supply chains.

For decades, American prosperity has been anchored by our unmatched capacity for innovation and invention in science and in technology. American innovation propelled American industry, and an American workforce brought those innovations to the global economy.

But, unfortunately, Federal underinvestment in sciences has seen our country slip, exposing critical weak

spots in our economy. If we don't fix them, we will no longer be the No. 1 economic leader in the world in the decade to come. So it is an imperative that we do this. This is for our future—our future for jobs, our future for economic leadership, and our future for world leadership.

It all boils down to science, something that was ignored, unfortunately, by the last administration, but, fortunately, bipartisan unity in this Senate is bringing us back on the page that we need to do science.

The Endless Frontier Act would right the ship by making one of the largest investments in American innovation in generations, allowing the United States to outcompete countries like China, create more good-paying jobs, and harden our economic and our national security as well because this bill is vital to national security as well as to economic security.

I want to really applaud Chairwoman CANTWELL, Ranking Member WICKER, and my partner in the Endless Frontier Act Senator YOUNG, all of whom worked hard, long, diligently, and effectively, in a bipartisan fashion, to move this legislation through regular order. The full Senate will consider and, I believe, should finish this important legislation before the end of the month with strong bipartisan support.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on judges and on nominees, over the past several months, the Senate has moved quickly to confirm nominees to serve in President Biden's Cabinet and throughout his administration. The Senate also has a constitutional duty to provide advice and consent on the President's judicial nominations, and the Senate will begin to fill judicial vacancies very soon.

This morning, the Judiciary Committee is holding the first markup for a slate of President Biden's judicial

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



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nominations, including two circuit nominees and three district court nominees, who will all receive a vote in the committee next week. The Senate is now going to scale up our efforts to fill more than 80 vacancies in the Federal judiciary.

It is no secret that, lacking a robust legislative agenda, the Republican majority, under President Trump, focused on judges, confirming around 200. President Obama, in his 8 years, appointed 320. So even though, on a 4-year-to-4-year basis, Trump did more, overall, Obama had a greater effect on the judiciary than Trump.

Now, President Biden has the opportunity to fill more than 80 vacancies—likely more. Under this Democratic majority, the Senate will swiftly and routinely take up President Biden's appointments to the Federal bench. It will redress the imbalance that the Trump administration caused by choosing so many judges who were so far hard right, way out of the mainstream not just of the American people but even of the Republican Party.

Under this Democratic majority, we are going to swiftly and routinely take up President Biden's appointments to the Federal bench to restore some balance. And, I must say, President Biden's judicial candidates provide a stark contrast to the quality, to the caliber of President Trump's nominations. President Biden's nominees are qualified, mainstream, and actually reflect the diversity of the country. Many have spent years as public defenders, an experience that is sorely lacking on the Federal bench. They also include the first Native American to be nominated to the Federal court, the second-ever Puerto Rican, and the second Black woman to sit on the Second Circuit in my home State of New York. I am very proud of that.

That is a far cry from what we got under President Trump and then-Majority Leader MCCONNELL. For 4 years, the Republican leader turned the Senate into a conveyor belt for inexperienced lawyers, many with deeply radical views on women's choice, voting rights, criminal justice, and civil rights. A few of them were so extreme on the issues of race and voting that Republican Senators joined with Democrats to reject those nominations.

With President Biden, we are going to bring balance back to the Federal judiciary by confirming judges who are beholden to the law, not some far-right agenda.

NOMINATION OF KRISTEN M. CLARKE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on another issue in the Judiciary Committee, this morning the Judiciary Committee will also vote on a very important nominee to the Department of Justice, Kristen Clarke, to serve as the Assistant AG for Civil Rights.

The daughter of Jamaican immigrants, Ms. Clarke is an extremely well

qualified and capable civil rights attorney who will be the first Black woman to ever fill her position at the Justice Department.

But her obvious quality did not stop a few of our Republican colleagues from trying to smear her record. The political right seems to relish in trying to score political points by connecting every Justice Department nominee, many of whom happen to be women of color, to hot-button partisan issues, whether or not they have any relevance.

In Ms. Clarke's hearing, it reached the point of absurdity when she was grilled on an obviously satirical piece she published for her college newspaper. Just like Ms. Vanita Gupta, who I am proud to say is now the Associate Attorney General, Ms. Clarke was treated by the minority on the Judiciary Committee like some hair-raising radical, despite her record, her qualifications, and her support from all sides. And just like Ms. Gupta, Ms. Clarke has been endorsed by the Nation's most powerful law enforcement organizations, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Major Cities Chiefs Association.

Ms. Clarke is an outstanding, an outstanding nominee, and I urge all of my colleagues on the Senate Judiciary to advance her nomination today.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

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

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I will begin this morning where I began on Monday, talking about National Police Week. Yesterday, I got to welcome members of Kentucky's Fraternal Order of Police here to my office. I was glad for the chance to share my gratitude for their service and hear what was on their minds.

Tragically, the past year's fallen officers, whom we will be memorializing this week, includes one of Kentucky's own. In early 2020, Detective James Kirk of the Stanton Police Department suddenly passed away from a heart attack in the wake of struggling with an armed subject. He was only 40 years old.

By all accounts, during James's nearly 20 years of service, he became a

model officer. He even served as police chief of a nearby department. His colleagues remembered his easygoing, friendly nature and his total professionalism.

As our Nation honors this brave Kentuckian, we continue to hold his wife Brandy, their family, and the entire Stanton Police Department in our prayers. Later today, Detective Kirk will join the ranks of heroes enshrined on the National Law Enforcement Memorial.

We are also honoring our colleagues here in the Capitol this week, the U.S. Capitol Police. On Peace Officers Memorial Day this Saturday, we will especially remember Officers Evans, Sicknick, and Liebengood, all taken too soon.

Their sacrifices are a sharp reminder: Standing with law enforcement isn't something we can do only 1 week every year; we need to back the blue all year round.

CHINA

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on an entirely different matter, while Senators were back in our home States last week, the Washington Post ran this headline: "Chinese greenhouse gas emissions now larger than those of developed countries combined." Let me say that again. "Chinese greenhouse gas emissions now larger than those of developed countries combined."

China is out-emitting the United States, India, and the entire European Union combined. They are now responsible for more than one-fourth of the entire world's emissions. Beijing admits they aren't even planning for their emissions to start declining for another decade.

It is a clear reality check: No matter how much self-inflicted pain the far left might want to impose on American workers and families, it would barely make any dent in the global calculus. Remember, with the United States outside the Paris Agreement, our emissions fell on our own even as our economy grew. Meanwhile, countries inside the deal, like China, have kept roaring right on by.

Strangely, this didn't stop the Biden administration from rushing to rejoin the failed deal. This is just one of the ways in which American competitiveness has recently seemed to take a back seat.

This White House canceled a pipeline project that would have increased energy security and supported thousands of American jobs. They froze exploration of domestic resources that helped our Nation become a net energy exporter for the first time since the 1950s.

After we just spent 4 years beginning to rebuild and modernize our national defense, this administration indicated they will propose to cut defense spending after inflation—fewer resources for our troops, fewer tools to keep pace with China. They want to play year-to-

year games while our adversaries and competitors plan years and decades in advance.

As former Defense Secretary Bob Gates put it in an interview this week, cutting spending on our military would be “a terrible mistake.” That is President Obama’s Defense Secretary, Bob Gates.

There could not be a more dangerous approach for the United States—short-changing the Pentagon and making America less competitive.

The first draft of the so-called jobs bill that the White House put forward would play into the same dangerous dynamic. I am talking about the multi-trillion-dollar proposal that spends less than 6 percent—less than 6 percent—on roads and bridges, the plan that Ivy League economists say would cost hundreds of billions of dollars more than the White House says; push American workers’ wages down; and somehow manage to shrink our economy despite taxing, borrowing, and spending trillions more dollars. That is not a plan to make America stronger and more competitive; it is a plan to pile up debt to leave us even weaker. It would be better news for Beijing than for our own citizens.

That is the bad news. The good news is that the Senate can do better. This body has long tackled real infrastructure on a commonsense, bipartisan basis and ended up with bills that passed by big, lopsided, bipartisan votes. That is what we Republicans are prepared to do again. That is the path I discussed with President Biden at the White House just yesterday. It was a good meeting. That is the road that the practical proposal from Senator CAPITO and a number of my fellow Republican Senators would begin to take us down.

If our Democratic friends are finally ready to reach across the aisle and work together to locate common ground, I am hopeful we can do a lot of good for the country and compete with China for real.

IRAN

Mr. MCCONNELL. On one final matter, the attacks being directed at innocent Israeli citizens are coming from Hamas and Palestinian Islamic jihad. Both these terrorist groups receive support from Iran.

The regime in Tehran is the most active state sponsor of terrorism in the entire world. The regime supports Shia terrorists, Sunni terrorists, and secular terrorists.

Many of the rockets now raining down on Israel cities are gifts from Iran, technologies of terror honed by Iran’s proxies in Yemen, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon.

Days ago, the U.S. Navy seized weapons on a vessel that appears to have been dispatched from Iran bound for Yemen to fuel the violent Houthi terrorists, in violation of the U.N. embargo. Just last night, the Houthis again fired missiles against Saudi Arabia.

Public reporting suggests Iran’s proxies, on top of assassinating Iraqi protesters, are stepping up attacks on the U.S. and coalition presence in Iraq as well. Iran is emboldened by our retreat from Afghanistan. They are eager to challenge an administration that appears desperate to return to a failed deal.

What former Defense Secretary Bob Gates said this week about weakness inviting challenge from China and Russia applies to Iran as well.

The answer is not accommodation; it is America’s strength. But reportedly, this administration is considering preemptive concessions—a huge rollback of sanctions, squandering our leverage, just to leap back into a failed nuclear deal. I sincerely hope these reports prove to be wrong.

It is difficult to believe an American President would consider removing terrorism- or missile-related sanctions at the very moment Iranian rockets are raining down on Israel, Iranian-backed militia are attacking American facilities in Iraq, and Iranian missiles are being trained on Saudi Arabia.

I cannot understand why the administration is considering any sanctions relief to induce Tehran back into the Obama deal in the first place. It would be total malpractice to squander our leverage just to jump back into a flawed deal. That kind of preemptive capitulation would make negotiating a better deal much, much more difficult.

Iran’s own Foreign Minister has lamented that the terror masterminds of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps basically run the country. So what on Earth does our administration think the successors of Soleimani would do with another influx of cash?

If the administration will stay smart, stay tough, and work toward a better deal that truly halts Iran’s nuclear and missile programs, as well as a strategy to confront Iranian terrorism, then the President will find support and partnership from the Republican side. But if the administration chooses policies that leave America weaker and the world more dangerous, Republicans will stand up for the right course.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Amber Faye McReynolds, of Colorado, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2026.

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

AFGHANISTAN

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to address what I believe is an urgent and fundamental issue of our policy in Afghanistan, and that is, what happens to the women and girls when the United States and NATO forces leave after 20 years?

Over the years, as I have talked to my constituents and people around the country, one of the things they have all been united on about our effort in Afghanistan has been the difference that our intervention has made for women and girls.

Before we went into Afghanistan in 2002, girls were not allowed to go to school, women were not allowed to work, and there was no freedom of movement for women and girls unless they had a male escort. They couldn’t listen to music. They were required to wear burqas anytime they went out of their homes.

What we have seen has been safety and security for Afghan women and girls as the result of our intervention, but now all of these gains are at risk as we withdraw our forces. The lack of emphasis on the safety and security of Afghan women and girls in the peace process is what has brought us to this point.

We are leaving by September, and there is no plan to ensure that the rights that were achieved for women and girls are actually protected, even though we have legislation that says that in conflict areas like Afghanistan, we have a responsibility to ensure that women are at the negotiating table.

Well, as we rethink the role of the United States in Afghanistan, I want to put a face on what we are talking about, what it means if we don’t prioritize women’s rights there.

In March of this year, the State Department posthumously honored seven women who were given the International Women of Courage Award. These are all women who were killed in Afghanistan in 2020. They are pictured here. They were murdered—assassinated, really—for choosing to live their lives outside of the narrow confines of what the Taliban and other extremist groups deem acceptable for women, and they reflect the thousands of other women in Afghanistan who have been the targets of violence.

We have seen over the last months of 2020 and beginning of 2021 that women were deliberately targeted for assassination, particularly women in high-profile positions. These women have been murdered for going to school, for reporting the news, for delivering healthcare or running for public office. We talk about them as courageous, and certainly they are, but they should not have to be courageous to do the kinds of things that they were murdered for.

It should not require courage to be a journalist like Malalai Maiwand, who

is right here in the lower left-hand corner. It should not require courage to stand up for basic human rights like Fatima Khalil, who is up here in the middle, or Freshta Kohistani, who is right here. Fatima was a human rights official. Freshta was an activist for women rights. Yet both of these women were killed by the Taliban for doing what they believed in, for trying to improve the lives of other women. Sadly, that kind of courage is what is required of all women in Afghanistan today.

I worry that this reality is only going to escalate after our departure. Indeed, we saw this over this past weekend when 85 people, most of them schoolgirls, were killed in a car bomb outside of a girls school in Kabul.

I saw them interviewing one young woman who, I think, was about 14, about why she thought they had been targeted. She said: "I guess it's because we want an education." This is the future we risk if we don't have a plan for how we are going to continue to support the women and girls of Afghanistan.

I also want to talk about the other four women who are pictured here.

Fatima Rajabi, who is in the middle, was a 23-year-old prison guard. She was on her way home from work and was on a civilian bus when the bus was stopped by the Taliban. She was kidnapped, tortured, and murdered, and 2 weeks later, her body was sent to her family.

Then there is Freshta, who is the daughter of Amir Mohamed. She was a 35-year-old prison guard who was killed on her way to a taxi to get to work—again, killed by a gunman.

At the bottom is General Sharmila Frogh. General Frogh was the head of the gender unit in the National Directorate of Security and was one of the longest serving female NDS officers in Afghanistan. She was assassinated when an IED explosion targeted her vehicle in Kabul.

Finally, I think the most horrific and barbarous of all of these murders was of Maryam Noorzad. Maryam was a midwife, and she was killed when the hospital in Kabul was attacked by the Taliban. She was there, helping a woman deliver a baby, and she refused to leave when they were attacked. She didn't want to leave the woman she was helping as a midwife, so the Taliban not only killed her when she refused to leave the woman, but they killed the mother, and they killed the baby. These are the Taliban whom we are being asked to join at the negotiating table.

I can tell you that I don't intend to support any political efforts that will allow the Taliban to continue to commit these horrific acts of violence. The agreement we made with the Taliban has already been breached by the Taliban. They have refused to cut ties with al-Qaida and other terrorist groups. They continue to escalate the violence.

What we are going to see over the next several months and what we do is

going to impact the lives of women for generations to come in that country, which is why we must do absolutely everything in our power to support the women and those in Afghanistan who want peace and who want to see the country move beyond the extreme religious rhetoric of the Taliban.

These seven women didn't deserve to die, and those schoolgirls in Kabul didn't deserve to die. We owe it to them and to the generations who will come after them to do everything we can to prevent any more Afghan women from meeting the same fate.

This is not a partisan issue, and it is not a woman's issue. It is a human rights issue, and it is a security issue for the future of Afghanistan because, if women are empowered in that country, the potential for stability is so much greater. So I urge the Senate to do everything in our power to ensure that women are represented at the table in the future of negotiations and that their rights are preserved in Afghanistan.

We must remember these seven women and the thousands of women like them and the schoolgirls in Kabul—the girls who should have the opportunity to grow up in a world with the freedoms that their mothers fought to secure. The women and girls of Afghanistan are watching what we do, and we can't afford to let them down.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SHAHEEN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

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

FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2021

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, on Tuesday, the Senate Rules Committee conducted its markup of S. 1, which is the Senate's version of the Democrats' election bill that is designed to increase the Democrats' chances of maintaining their currently tenuous hold on power.

We are told that passing this bill is urgent. We were told that in the last Congress, too, when the Democrats first proposed this legislation. They said the same thing—that there were serious election problems and that we needed to pass this legislation to address them.

Then, of course, we had the 2020 elections, which the Democrats won and which featured record voter turnout. In fact, it was the largest voter turnout since 1900. So it became just a little difficult for the Democrats to argue that there were grave problems with our electoral system. Yet they still really, really want to pass this bill—a

bill that contains what one respected legal scholar has called "some of the most blatantly partisan, most obviously unconstitutional, and most unwise provisions ever passed by a chamber of Congress." So they have had to come up with a new rationale for trying to jam through this legislation.

Now we are being warned about a new crisis: States, which under the Constitution, historically, have had primary responsibility when it comes to elections, are debating election administration measures that will return our Nation to the Jim Crow era, and so we have to pass S. 1 to prevent the damage these States are going to do. The only thing, of course, is that this crisis is as manufactured as the last one.

Take Georgia, the Democrats have made Georgia a poster child for the need to pass election legislation.

"Georgia's new voting law," the Senate Democratic whip asserted, "is a deliberate effort to suppress voters, particularly voters of color."

The President feverishly described the Georgia law as "Jim Crow on steroids."

The only problem with that argument is "the law does not put up roadblocks to Black Americans registering to vote."

Those aren't my words. Those are the words of The Washington Post Fact Checker, but the Democrats haven't allowed facts or reason to intrude when it comes to their characterizations of Georgia's election law.

The Democratic whip has come down to the floor and claimed that the Georgia law makes it a crime to give water to voters in line. In fact, while the law does place restrictions on activists' and candidates' handing out water and other items—an obvious conflict—it explicitly permits neutral election officials to offer voters water.

The President has repeatedly claimed that the law is designed to keep working Americans from voting, except it is not. The Washington Post, as I mentioned, gave the President four Pinocchios, a rating that the Washington Post reserves for "whoppers" for that claim by the President of the United States.

In fact, as the Washington Post Fact Checker's piece makes clear, there is reason to think that the law might actually—wait for it—expand access to early voting. A fairminded piece in the New York Times—hardly a newspaper that carries water for Republicans—concluded that the voting provisions of the Georgia law are "unlikely to significantly affect turnout or Democratic chances."

Georgia's voting laws are actually, in some ways, more permissive than voting laws in some Democratic-led States. Georgia allows more early voting than both the President and the Democratic leaders' home States, Delaware and New York. Unlike Georgia, neither Delaware nor New York offers any no-excuse absentee voting. I look forward to seeing the President and the

Democratic leader talk about how their home States are promoting voter suppression.

The fact of the matter is, Georgia's new election law is squarely in the mainstream when it comes to State election laws. The Georgia bill would likely have been barely a blip in the news cycle if the Democrats had not seen an opportunity to distort this bill to advance their electoral agenda. Yet I want to talk about the actual substance of the Democrats' bill and why every Member of Congress should be opposing it.

We are supposed to believe that this is an election integrity bill. In fact, it is the complete opposite. This bill would undermine election integrity in this country. It would do everything from making our election system more susceptible to fraud to undermining voter faith in our electoral system by politicizing election law.

Let me just highlight a handful of the bill's worst provisions. Note that multiple amendments to address these concerns were voted down by the Democrats at Tuesday's markup, which says a lot about the partisan nature of the Democrats' aims with this bill.

First, this bill would make the Federal Election Commission into a partisan body. Let me just repeat that. This bill would make the Federal Election Commission—the primary enforcer of election law in this country—into a partisan body. Instead of an independent Commission, evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans, which is what it is today, the FEC would become just a partisan arm of whichever President is in power.

Tell me how that is supposed to enhance voter confidence in our system. Every single FEC ruling would be suspect. No Democrat voter would trust a Republican FEC, and no Republican voter would trust a Democrat one.

Speaking of trust, let's talk about election fraud.

The bill takes aim at State voter ID laws, which are commonsense measures—strongly supported by the American people—to ensure that voters are who they say they are before they vote. The Pew Research Center reports that 76 percent of Americans, including 61 percent of Democrats, support voter ID requirements.

Now, I have always been at a loss to understand the congressional Democrats' passionate opposition to requiring people to provide identification before voting. I haven't heard the Democrats spend a lot of time complaining about requiring people to have a photo ID to drive or to fly or to go on a tour at the White House, but, somehow, asking people to provide an ID to vote is beyond the pale.

Great Britain is actually planning to implement a voter ID requirement to prevent—you guessed it—electoral fraud. In fact, many European countries, including France, the Netherlands, and Sweden, require a form of identification to vote. Canada requires

a form of identification to vote. It is difficult to understand the Democrats' fierce opposition to this commonsense fraud prevention measure.

While we are on the subject of electoral fraud, let's talk about ballot harvesting.

In addition to effectively eliminating States' voter ID requirements, S. 1 would also require that States allow ballot harvesting, the controversial practice of allowing political operatives to collect and submit ballots. Needless to say, ballot harvesting opens up a lot of questions about voter fraud and election integrity, and that is to put it mildly. Yet the Democrats' bill would not just permit States to allow it; it would require them—require them—to allow it. I could go on and on and on.

S. 1 would allow the unprecedented regulation of political speech and issue advocacy. It would impose disclosure requirements for organizations, which would open up donors to retaliation and intimidation. It would spend taxpayer dollars—possibly tens of millions of taxpayer dollars per candidate—on the public financing of political campaigns.

That is right. With a soaring national debt and priorities like infrastructure to fund, the Federal Government would end up steering hundreds of millions of dollars to political campaigns. Perhaps the best illustration of that is Senator CRUZ, here in the U.S. Senate, who pointed out that in the first quarter of this year under this law, the Federal Government would have had to cut him a check for \$30 million for his campaign.

This legislation is not about voter integrity. It is not about preventing voter suppression. It is about permanently changing the electoral playing field to give Democrats a permanent electoral advantage.

It is the same reason Democrats want to pack the Supreme Court or admit DC as a State. Democrats want to use whatever political power they have to secure a permanent advantage for Democrat candidates and Democrat policies.

If Democrats were serious about protecting the integrity of our election system, they would be working with Republicans to develop bipartisan legislation, not pushing a bill that is unlikely to get a single Republican vote.

Passing a huge Federal election reform measure on a partisan basis would completely undermine one of the main purposes of election reform legislation, which is enhancing confidence in the integrity of our system.

I can assure Democrats that S. 1 would do nothing to enhance Republican voters' confidence in the integrity of elections. I suspect there are a number of Democrat voters and Independent voters who will also see this bill for what it is—a partisan takeover of our electoral system.

We are fortunate that our electoral system by and large seems to be oper-

ating well. As I mentioned, see the record turnout of voters in the 2020 election. It was the highest turnout since 1900.

But there are certainly measures we can take up to further enhance election integrity—not S. 1, which would do nothing to further election integrity, but there are other measures we could take up. But in order to have any degree of legitimacy, any election reform measures we consider should be taken up on a bipartisan basis, and if Democrats really wanted to enhance voter confidence and protect the integrity of our system, that is what they would be doing—taking up bipartisan legislation on a bipartisan basis.

It is unfortunate that their aims are more partisan than public-spirited. S. 1 is a solution in search of a problem that would result in the unprecedented politicization of our electoral system. For the good of the country, every Member of Congress should oppose it.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON MCREYNOLDS NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the McReynolds nomination?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 190 Ex.]

YEAS—59

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Blunt	Kaine	Rounds
Booker	Kelly	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Capito	Leahy	Shaheen
Cardin	Lujan	Sinema
Carper	Markey	Smith
Casey	Menendez	Stabenow
Collins	Merkley	Sullivan
Coons	Moran	Tester
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warner
Ernst	Murray	Warnock
Feinstein	Ossoff	Warren
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Graham	Peters	Wyden
Grassley	Portman	

NAYS—38

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Rubio
Boozman	Hoeben	Sasse
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shelby
Cornyn	Kennedy	Thune
Cotton	Lankford	Tillis
Cramer	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Wicker
Daines	McConnell	Young
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—3

Duckworth Heinrich Manchin

The nomination was confirmed.

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

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 1:45 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:47 p.m., recessed until 1:46 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. VAN HOLLEN).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Donet Dominic Graves, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. BLUNT. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) would have voted "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 191 Ex.]

YEAS—89

Baldwin	Fischer	Murkowski
Bennet	Gillibrand	Murphy
Blackburn	Graham	Murray
Blumenthal	Grassley	Ossoff
Blunt	Hagerty	Padilla
Booker	Hassan	Paul
Boozman	Hickenlooper	Peters
Braun	Hirono	Portman
Brown	Hoeven	Reed
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cantwell	Inhofe	Romney
Capito	Johnson	Rosen
Cardin	Kaine	Rounds
Carper	Kelly	Rubio
Casey	Kennedy	Sanders
Cassidy	King	Sasse
Collins	Klobuchar	Schatz
Coons	Lankford	Schumer
Cornyn	Leahy	Scott (SC)
Cortez Masto	Lee	Shaheen
Cramer	Lujan	Sinema
Crapo	Markey	Smith
Daines	Marshall	Stabenow
Duckworth	McConnell	Sullivan
Durbin	Menendez	Tester
Ernst	Merkley	Tillis
Feinstein	Moran	Toomey

Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock

Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker

Wyden
Young

NAYS—7

Barrasso
Cotton
Cruz

Hawley
Scott (FL)
Shelby

Tuberville

NOT VOTING—4

Heinrich
Lummis

Manchin
Thune

The nomination was confirmed.

(Ms. CORTEZ MASTO assumed the Chair.)

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

The Senator from Nevada.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

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

The motion was agreed to.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT

AGREEMENT—S. 1260

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to file cloture on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260, a bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strat-

egy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Maria Cantwell, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tina Smith, Jeanne Shaheen, John W. Hickenlooper, Michael F. Bennet, Patty Murray, Tammy Baldwin, Raphael G. Warnock, Christopher Murphy, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Jacky Rosen, Ben Ray Lujan, Richard J. Durbin, Tim Kaine, Jeff Merkley, Gary C. Peters, Catherine Cortez Masto

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

ECONOMY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am here on the floor to talk about the economy, what is going on, on the jobs front, and where we go from here.

Last week, the Department of Labor issued its most recent jobs report. It showed that we added 266,000 jobs in April. That was about one quarter of what was predicted. It was disappointing. It shows that the job growth coming out of the pandemic has now slowed. There is a question as to why, since there are so many jobs out there. How is it that there can be so many jobs available, and yet we have such a disappointing April jobs report? The demand for workers is certainly high.

The other thing going on out there is that we have creeping inflation. We learned this past week that the Consumer Price Index rose 4.2 percent between April 2020 and April 2021. So the year, April to April, is the highest 12-month increase going back to the summer of 2008.

There is this whole debate going on about whether there is inflation or not. Well, I would ask you to talk to your constituents because they will tell you there is inflation. There is inflation at the gas pump; there is inflation at the grocery store; there is inflation if you are trying to build something. There is inflation throughout the economy right now, and that should concern every American. It is because of policy choices, but it doesn't have to be this way.

What this argument boils down to with regard to jobs and with regard to inflation are really two very different approaches and philosophies of government and how to create jobs, how to increase wages, and how to help working families.

The Biden administration believes the government needs to spend more to prime the pump. This is despite our being told by every economic analysis, including our own nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, that without any new stimulus at the beginning of this year, we were going to see the economy come back strongly. In fact, all of the studies showed that the rate of growth this year was going to be 4 percent or more without any stimulus, without any new spending, and that, by

midyear, according to the Congressional Budget Office, we would be back to the prepandemic economy and economic growth. Yet the Biden administration is insisting on priming the pump, putting more money out there. The \$1.9 trillion spending package was all about that.

Some of us raised concerns about it and warned people about this. By the way, one of us who did this was Larry Summers, who was the Secretary of the Treasury under a Democratic administration and who is a prominent economist on the other side of the aisle. He said this—and he was right—that this risked overheating an economy that was already growing and would result in inflation. Unfortunately, the massive stimulus seems to have exactly done that.

Unfortunately, now there is another wave of spending that is being projected. Over \$4 trillion is being proposed in new spending in addition to the \$1.9 trillion, two new packages the President talked about in his address to Congress last month. It is interesting because, even though inflation is going up and even though the jobs market is disappointing, it seems like the administration isn't changing course.

One thing the administration is not changing course on is that it wants to continue to pay people a substantial amount not to work. Now, in my view, during the COVID-19 crisis—at the heat of it—we needed to do something to help people who had lost their jobs through no fault of their own, and the States' unemployment systems were the places to do that. So we added a Federal supplement on top of the State unemployment benefit.

In Ohio, the State pays about \$360 a week, on average, which is about half of whatever your salary was or your income was, and we added \$300 on top of that. Think about that. Instead of \$360, it is \$660 per week, on average. That means that, for 42 percent of the people who are on unemployment insurance—this is a national figure—they are making more on unemployment than they were at work. So a lot of people have made the logical decision and say: Why should I be going back to work?

Unfortunately, when the President has been asked about this, he has said:

I know there's been a lot of discussion . . . that people are being paid to stay home rather than going to work. Well, we don't see much evidence of that.

With all due respect, I hope the President will talk to some of the business owners who I am talking to, particularly small businesses. The numbers tell a different story.

According to the most recent Labor Department data released just this week, at the end of March, we had 8.1 million job openings in America. That was 8.1 million jobs open. We all know that because we are back in our States, as we will be later today or tomorrow, and we will see the "help wanted" signs. By the way, that is the highest number in history. We have never had 8 million jobs open in America.

Based on this Labor Department study, the job increases were broadly distributed, 185,000 new job openings in restaurants and hospitality—as they are getting going, many of these restaurants are saying: This is great. We have the people coming back, but we can't find workers. There are 155,000 in State and local education and 81,000 in entertainment.

With that demand for workers and the coronavirus pandemic substantially improving, the employment numbers should be skyrocketing. We should be seeing so many people going back to work. This is an opportunity for people to go back, to get into their careers, and get back to the dignity and self-respect that comes from work and the fulfillment that comes from work, but it is not happening. If you ask business owners in my home State of Ohio and across the country, they will all tell you the same story: Business is booming, but we can't find workers.

One Ohio restaurant manager said in an interview, "It's crazy. Honestly, we are busier than we were before COVID," but they can't find staff to keep up with the demand. The Dayton, OH, area chamber of commerce did a study very recently, and 78 percent of its members said they can't find the workers they need to fill the job openings they have—78 percent.

So why is this happening? I think there are a few reasons.

One is that it is true that we still have a skills gap in our country, and that is something I have been working on, along with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. It is the reason I authored what is called the JOBS Act. It was to make sure that we have this connection—not have a skills gap but, instead, have the right skills being taught to match the work needs that we have.

Honestly, with regard to those numbers that I just talked about with regard to entertainment jobs and restaurant jobs and State and local education jobs, most of those jobs do not require a specialized skill. So the skills gap needs to be addressed, particularly in manufacturing, where I was told today, by the National Association of Manufacturers, that there are 700,000 manufacturing jobs open right now. Again, many of the jobs that are open do not require advanced skills. They just require you to show up and to be willing to do the work.

It is also understandable to me that some people may be hesitant to go back to work because of COVID, but we now have these three effective vaccines that are doing the hard work to try to get us back to a more normal lifestyle, where we can get back to school and back to church and back to synagogue and back to work. Our Nation's researchers and scientists have helped us to get to this point, and as we saw from the CDC recommendation today regarding masks, we are turning the corner.

I also realize, for some people, childcare is an issue—there is no question about that—the cost of childcare. If you look at the numbers in terms of people going back to work, it is true that it is disproportionately women. I agree that this is an issue, but I will tell you that one of the issues we hear about, as you dig deeper into this, is that it is because, in many places, the kids are not back to school. So that is a solvable problem. It is time for our children to go back to school again. Follow the CDC. Follow the science. There were 54 percent of K-8 public schools that were offering full-time classroom teaching in March. The rest were not.

I have to tell you that none of these are the main causes of the current problem from everything I am hearing. There are jobs, and there are folks qualified to do them. They just aren't looking for work, and it is because of the way the government has chosen to pay people not to work.

Wages are up, by the way. So, for those who say, "Well, employers need to raise wages," they are up. By the way, that is one reason we have inflation. It is because wages are going up. Wages going up, I think, is not a bad thing even though it will count for some of this inflation that we have, but the wages going up is not going to make the difference here. Even though wages have gone up on an average of 4, 5 percent, people are still not coming to work the way you would expect.

Jimmy John's is offering hiring bonuses. The McDonald's locally, where I live in Cincinnati, is offering a \$500 signing bonus. Chipotle is offering free college tuition after 4 months on the job. One wholesale distributor in Ohio is offering a \$9,000 sign-on bonus for certified truck drivers.

By the way, with regard to truck drivers, you know about the Colonial Pipeline and cutting off the gas supply to the east coast of the United States and people who are concerned about going to the gas station and getting gas in many gas stations and not having any fuel available, including in States all over the East and the Southeast.

The answer that some people came up with—and it makes sense—is to have trucks actually deliver that fuel to those gas stations. The trucks could go to the places where the fuel is and where the pipeline would normally take it and move that fuel to the gas stations. The problem? No truck drivers. They literally cannot find truck drivers to move this fuel from the depots to the gas stations. This is a real problem.

I have a constituent back home who contacted me yesterday. She is offering a \$1,000 signing bonus, and she can get nobody to step forward. She has 60 jobs in Ohio, and she has 30 jobs in New York—a small business with only about 250 jobs total. She can't find anybody. When she talks to her people, they tell her: Well, as soon as the UI

ends, I will be back. As soon as the unemployment insurance ends—the Federal supplement, the \$300 supplement—I will be back. Businesses simply can't compete in an environment where more than 40 percent of the workers are making more on the unemployment supplement than they would be at their jobs.

It is a problem, by the way, that States themselves are now starting to deal with because they realize this is a huge problem for their economies, for their small businesses, and for their workforces. As of this afternoon, just in the last week, 15 States have said: Do you know what? I am not going to accept the \$300 supplement because I want to get people back to work.

It is already making a difference. Someone just told me from the State of Montana—one of our colleagues from there—and Montana was the first State to do this—that, about a week ago, a hotel owner told him that he was in desperate need of people, and when he would put the “help wanted” sign out and ask people to come, he could get one person to show up per week. This week, 60 people showed up. Why? Because the unemployment insurance is running out, and people are now looking for work. So these States I think are going to continue to do this. I think it will be more than 15 by the time we are finished speaking here this afternoon. It is because the States realize, well, this is a competitive advantage. If New York doesn't do it and Ohio does—and by the way, Ohio is one of the States that just made the decision to do it this afternoon. If New York doesn't do it, that businessperson I talked about is going to do more manufacturing in Ohio because that is where she has the workforce. That will help Ohio relative to States that wouldn't choose to move on beyond the \$300 supplement.

Unemployment insurance is important, and it is still going to be there, but it will be the State benefit that it has always been.

The other thing is the work requirement. In unemployment insurance, again, in Ohio, it is about 50 percent of whatever your wages are. And then there is a requirement that you look for work, and if you get an offer, you can't stay on unemployment insurance. That has always been the tradition.

Under COVID, States accepted waivers not to have to require people to look for work. About 30 States now just in the last few weeks have decided to get rid of that waiver, including Ohio. Why? Because again, it is not helping anybody. It is not helping the workers; it is not helping the small businesses, certainly; and it is really not helping the taxpayers who are paying tens of billions of dollars for these supplements.

I will say, when I debated this on the Senate floor, when we had an amendment that actually passed during the COVID-19 legislation—later, that amendment was amended, but we tried

to end the unemployment insurance sooner given the economic numbers that were out there.

One of the Democratic colleagues on the other side said that—do I think the Ohio workers somehow don't have a work ethic, that they are lazy? That is not what I think at all. I don't think they are lazy at all. I think they are logical. Common sense dictates that when you are offering to pay somebody more not to work than to work, you are likely to get a bad result. Again, it was needed when people were losing their jobs through no fault of their own. COVID-19 devastated—ravaged—so many sectors of our economy.

A lot of those sectors are coming back and are coming back strong, but they need workers, and they need them desperately. The stakes couldn't be higher.

Let me illustrate why. If workers don't go back to work, some businesses will actually close, and these jobs will go away permanently. That, to me, is a reality.

Take Geordie's Restaurant in Columbus, OH. Geordie's shut down a couple of weeks ago because they couldn't find enough job applicants to keep the lights on, period. They shut down. This is a restaurant that made it through the worst of the pandemic, when our restaurant and hospitality industry was in really tough shape. But as owner Geordie Hull-Jones said himself, “We fought hard to get through COVID, but COVID didn't kill us, the stimulus did.”

“[B]ut COVID didn't kill us, the stimulus did.” That is a quote from a business owner.

That is the difference, again, between the philosophy that the Biden administration seems to be taking and, frankly, the reality and the philosophy that we are encouraging, which is let's get people back to work; let's get this economy moving again.

The President is committed to spending an unprecedented amount of tax dollars to try and get what it takes to get the economy back on track. But spending more tax dollars isn't a prescription for what ails our economy today. Getting people back to work certainly is. If we don't, again, businesses will close; careers cannot be continued. People won't get the fulfillment that they get from going to work, and many of these jobs will not return.

Instead of following this path, let's change course. Let's follow common sense and get our country back to work so we can all enjoy the goods and services we work to provide for each other. Let's help our Nation's small businesses, which are the lifeblood of so many in our economy. Let's help people currently on unemployment get started building lasting careers that they enjoy, make a living, find long-term stability, so they can realize their American dream. That is what this country is all about.

So, today, I am urging the Biden administration to take two simple steps

to encourage people to move past the pandemic and to get back to work. First, we need to reimplement the Federal requirement that people must be actively searching for work if they are going to receive unemployment. Again, Ohio has made that decision, as have about 30 other States, but let's make this the national standard that it was prior to the pandemic. Long-term unemployment doesn't benefit anyone, and it will ensure that people are able to get off unemployment insurance more quickly. Second, we need to draw down the Federal unemployment supplement funded by COVID-19 that passed in March. It is time to look at ending this not on September 6, as it is currently slated to end, but now, while the economy is strong and growing and we are trying to get people back to work. As I said, it is a rational economic decision for many people right now who collect an unemployment check that effectively pays upward of \$15 an hour to stay at home and not work, but it makes no sense to keep the supplement in place as we are re-opening, and the focus is on shifting toward getting the economy back up and running.

My own preference is that some of this might be used to pay people a bonus to go back to work. I know that is controversial on my side of the aisle, but, I tell you, I think it works. Montana is doing it, and it is working for them. How about 100 bucks a week? Instead of the \$300 supplement, 100 bucks a week for 6 weeks as a return-to-work bonus? To me, that makes a lot of sense. That would be something I think we could get some bipartisan support for around here, and that would help the workers, the small businesses, and our economy.

Through these two steps, we can create the disincentive to work that was a byproduct of our response to an unprecedented pandemic—we can stop that disincentive to work. Now that we are beating COVID-19, we should focus on getting back to normal. I urge the Biden administration to focus on getting the economy back up and running and getting folks off the sidelines and back to work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I want to be able to comment on my colleague, Senator PORTMAN, and some of the comments he has made about unemployment.

My State is not one of those States yet that has made the decision to be able to end the additional unemployment benefits that are coming from the Federal Government, and it is harming workers and it is harming jobs and it is harming businesses in my State. And I hope in the days ahead, my State will be one of those States to be able to step up and will say—and I believe my Governor will—to be able to step up and say: Let's actually make sure we are benefiting families long-term.

There is a whole group of folks who believe that if you only give people enough money, that is going to help them rise out of poverty. People need a job. People need a purpose. People need a plan to be able to do that. Folks don't need long-term Government benefits to be able to help sustain that. They need a way to be able to help earn a living to be able to pass it on to their family to set a job record for them and to set a path for their kids and grandkids after them. That helps people rise—every study we have seen on how to help people rise out of poverty, graduate high school, wait till after marriage to have kids, and have a job of any type. Let's help people rise. Let's help people be employed and engaged. That is a helpful thing.

I think about some of the things that are happening even today. Secretary Mayorkas was in front of our committee today, and it was shocking to me to hear the Secretary of Homeland Security talk about how much more efficient they have become at processing people at the border and getting them into the country.

It used to be our evaluation for how we were managing Border Patrol and Customs and Border Protection was how many people we were stopping at the border and returning to their home country. He, literally, over and over again, articulated how much faster they are now at processing people at the border and releasing them into the country. Even at one point when I challenged him and said: I understand people are being released into the country without even a notice to appear; that they are just being released into the country and told to go to a place somewhere in the country, self-report themselves to an ICE office and say: I would like to get a court order to be able to have a notice to appear.

At that point, I said: How many people have been treated that way?

He said: I am not sure.

Well, I have already looked up the record on it. It is 19,000 just in the past couple of months who have been brought across the border, released into the country, and told just self-report yourself to whatever ICE agent you see somewhere in the country.

I asked the simple question: How many people have already done that?

Not only could he not answer the number 19,000, which we have confirmed, but he didn't know how many people had actually turned themselves in and actually done it. But we continue to do this. It was all about speed of moving people who are crossing the border into the country rather than actually managing our border. And even something as simple as just the gaps in the fence, they are still, as he said to me, "studying" whether they are going to close the gaps in the fence.

We have a gas pipeline that has gone down due to a ransomware attack. It reminded me, again, of how important gas pipelines are all over our Nation, and it is interesting to me that on day

one, one of the first things that President Biden did was he stepped in and ended the Keystone Pipeline moving through here and is now actively working to be able to shut down all pipeline construction around the country.

Can I remind Americans, especially Americans on the East Coast, what it means to lose a pipeline?

When the President says we are not going to do more pipelines, that means we have no redundancy; that if a pipeline goes down, there is not an additional backup one in construction to be able to get there. It is better to have multiple pipelines in the area so that if one goes down, you still have other fuel supplies.

What if this pipeline had actually been a larger scale issue even than a ransomware attack, as bad as that is? This whole fight that we are having about pipelines suddenly makes sense to a whole lot of folks on the East Coast who can't get gasoline. Pipelines are not evil. Pipelines are moving energy across the country, and it is the least expensive, safest way to be able to move that energy across the country.

This week, of all weeks, has been interesting to have a dialogue about S. 1. It was a long markup in the Rules Committee to be able to talk about voting in America.

Now, I was at the White House several years ago when the FIRST STEP Act was signed. It was a remarkable bill dealing with criminal justice reform. As I was at the White House signing ceremony and the gathering of all these different folks that had been engaged, it was interesting to me to stand in that room with President Trump and to have folks from the Heritage Foundation and folks from the ACLU in the same room shaking hands and smiling and saying that this is a good piece of legislation. In fact, it is the only time that I can remember sitting at a signing ceremony watching people from two different perspectives saying they both support something so strongly. That was the FIRST STEP Act.

I have now seen my second time that that has occurred, when both the Heritage Foundation and the ACLU both oppose S. 1 and H.R. 1. They have both come out in opposition to it.

Well, that is an interesting gathering of folks to be able to gather together from both political extremes to be able to look at a piece of legislation—all 880 pages of it—and to say: That is a bad idea. Why would they say that?

Well, let me count the ways of why they would say that.

In my State in Oklahoma, we have great voting engagement. Good. We want to make it easy to vote. We want to make it hard to cheat. We want as many people as possible to be able to vote and as many people as possible to be able to engage in the process. It is the nature of a Republic like ours. You need people to be able to be engaged. But we also want to be able to follow

up on that process as well, to be able to make sure that if somebody is actually breaking the rules on that, we follow up. And in our State, we do.

Recently, I followed up with our State leadership for voting to be able to find out what happened in our last election and what are we doing. We found 57 people as a State that voted twice in my State. All 57 of those names were turned over to local district attorneys, and they will start following up with those individuals because that is a violation of the law to be able to vote twice in our State. Fifty-seven names is not very many, but it is because we continue to enforce the law in our State to be able to make sure that we have as many people voting as possible but also accountability for people who want to be able to cheat in the system.

The interesting thing about S. 1 and H.R. 1 is that they make it much easier to cheat in the process. They set up a different system where you can actually have no voter ID. And it is not just no voter ID; it is no voter ID and same-day registration combined. So you can literally walk into a polling place that you are not registered for, not show an ID, and say "I am not registered. I would like to vote" and not show an ID and also vote that same day in that spot. There is no way to be able to verify, then, one way or the other if this person is voting twice because no one knows.

In my State that has great voter ID laws, it would gut them, and it would take it away from our State, though no one is complaining about voter ID in my State. You can show an ID. You can show a library card. You can show a utility bill. You can show anything in my State just to be able to verify that is actually you because we want people to be able to vote, but we want to make sure it is that person who is actually voting. That used to be a common, accepted practice.

Why would we want to create an environment where we would make it easy to be able to cheat?

This bill, S. 1, also creates ballot harvesting—forces it around the entire country. Folks may say: I have no idea what that is. Well, let me set up what it is. Ballots are mailed to your house, and if you haven't mailed it back in yet, you may have a knock at your door. They come to your door.

And if they come to the door—it would be a political activist from one of the campaigns, and they would say: Hey, have you filled out your ballot yet? I know they got mailed out yesterday. Have you turned it back in yet?

Oh, you haven't? Grab your ballot inside and bring it out on the front porch, and I will help you fill it out right here on your front porch. And, I tell you what I will do. I will also turn it in for you. You won't even have to mail it. I will deliver it for you.

That is ballot harvesting. In most States, that is illegal. They want to make that legal in every single State. That is an invitation to fraud.

Now, there is a difference between “I want to help facilitate everyone to be able to vote and to be able to protect their right to vote” and actually creating opportunities for fraud where everyone doubts every election. That is not the right way to go. I want to make sure that we all look at an election at the end of it and say we can trust that.

One of the ways we can trust it is through a Federal Election Commission that actually is bipartisan. We have a Federal Election Commission with an even number of Republicans and Democrats. They want to change that to where it is five members, not six, and the last member, who is the tie breaker, is someone selected by the President who would be “independent.” I am sure that is going to work out just fine, but that is not going to end up being a partisan individual.

In my State, all the ballots are done ahead of time—all of them. If you do a mail-in ballot, those ballots are opened up early on. There are Republicans and Democrats. There are poll watchers who are watching it. All of the evaluations for the quality of the ballots are all tested before election night. So that is all finished. So when election night is done, by 10:30 in the evening, all the ballots have been counted and election results are out.

Oh, no, that won't work. My Senate Democratic colleagues want to give an additional 10 days for ballots to continue to trickle in. So, literally, what we had in this last election where it was for days that no one even knew how many ballots were coming in, and the uncertainty that that creates in the process, they want to make sure that exists in every State, not just in a few States.

Listen, I would rather have every State be like mine, to say that everyone has to turn their ballot in early. It is not like election day is a shocking day that no one knew about. In fact, the majority of States around the country are like my State.

This is not just a partisan issue. Vermont has the same rule that we have in Oklahoma. This is a straightforward way to protect the integrity of the ballot, that you can turn in the ballots early, and that you can evaluate all of them so the ballots aren't trickling in for days.

If you love all those rules, let me give you one more quick one. Remember that campaign speech or that campaign commercial that you really, really hate, that you are sick of it by the time the election comes? Well, get ready for a whole lot more of them because the S. 1 bill gives Federal dollars, 6 to 1, to be able to fund more campaigns and to make sure campaigns have even more money.

So if someone raises \$100,000, they are going to give—Federal tax dollars—\$600,000 to that candidate, even a candidate you didn't vote for and don't like. They are going to get \$600,000 for every \$100,000. If they raise \$1 million

for their campaign, they will get \$6 million of our Federal tax dollars.

I don't want to pay for campaigns I don't agree with. I don't think that is the right way to go. And I don't bump into many people in my State that get real excited about paying for someone else's campaign whom they disagree with.

I think this bill was the result of the 2020 election. They pulled it out and said: That election was such a sham-bles. We need to be able to put a bill out there to do that.

But you would be incorrect. Actually, this bill is exactly what they pulled out in 2017, saying that Russia took over the election in 2016 and so we need a big bill to be able to fix it. And for 4 years they have been pushing it and, now, after this election, they pulled it out again and said: We have to be able to do this.

It is the same bill. It used to be the bill to fight Russia. Now it is the bill to be able to fight whatever now.

Listen, let each State make those decisions, and when there is a challenge for that, take it to Federal court. That is why we have the court system. Allow those Federal courts to process through those challenges.

We want every person to be able to be protected, to be able to vote, and if some State is suppressing the vote, take that to Federal court, and let's solve that and make sure that does not occur. But don't tell everyone in my State that Washington, DC knows better.

We have Republicans and Democrats that have worked very hard on election law in my State. In fact, there was just an expansion of additional days for early voting in my State. It has been a nonpartisan issue in my State. Let's not make it a partisan issue now and tell everyone across the entire country that DC knows best. Let's put this bill aside and not pass the S. 1 bill.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

BACK TO WORK BONUS ACT

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, you know, if there is one thing I have been hearing from my constituents lately it is this: We have to get people back to work so our economy can thrive and our people can make a living.

This isn't a new sentiment. I have heard this for months as I have traveled around the State. But what is new is the fact that we can't find people to work, and that is what I am here to talk about today.

Before the pandemic hit, we had the best economy in decades. The unemployment rate in January 2020 was 3.6 percent. Wages were up. Blue-collar wages were rising faster than white-collar wages for the first time on record. Unemployment for African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans was at the lowest rate recorded, all thanks to President Trump's pro-growth policies and Republicans' tax reform law.

There is no debating that the coronavirus pandemic hit our economy very, very hard. Many companies and businesses in Alabama, including family-owned small businesses, have spent the past year hanging on by a thread as the pandemic held its tight grip around the country.

Some States opened with a skeleton crew, making the decision to lay off workers in order just to keep operating, and some were forced to shut down entirely. Either way, American workers lost out. A few industries were spared, and unemployment numbers shot sky high.

But a year later, as vaccines became widely available and we better understood what we needed to do to keep Americans safe, many job creators thought: OK, this is when the tight grip loosens, and there is the light at the end of the tunnel.

As more and more people are feeling safe—safe to go places they used to go and do things—businesses are eager to open and respond but, today, even as vaccinations go up and cases go down, the Biden administration is incentivizing people to sit on the sidelines, instead of encouraging them to join the workforce.

It is the opposite of what the Federal Government should be doing: Do the right thing now. And it is the opposite of what job creators want to do for millions of American workers. There are roughly 8.1 million job openings around our country, as we speak, but the Democrats would rather discourage folks from seizing the opportunity to go out and earn a living. That is exactly what the current unemployment payments do.

As part of their partisan stimulus bill, Democrats extended the \$300 a week Federal unemployment benefit, a weekly payment, in addition to the State benefit that folks already get.

In Alabama, people could choose to receive, with no strings attached, up to \$678 per week. That comes out to \$16.95 an hour, which is even more than our Democrat colleagues' job-killing \$15 minimum wage proposal just a few weeks ago. The result has been disastrous for small businesses across my State and throughout the country that are already ready to hire to meet the boom and demand for products and services.

On the national level, here is what the National Federation of Independent Business reported: “Unfilled job openings continue to mount, as April is the third consecutive month setting a record high reading of unfilled job openings.”

On record job openings, April job numbers released last week weren't much better. The unemployment rate went up by 0.1 percent. Economists thought we would add 1 million jobs, but we only added a quarter of that amount.

Small business owners all across Alabama have been able to reopen, and customers are coming back. Now they

need people to fill the jobs to keep the doors open.

Across America, businesses are no longer competing against other businesses. Now they have to compete against the government—government versus the private sector—and the government is stacking the deck against our small businesses and manufacturers. Businesses in Alabama are no exception to anybody else across the country.

Case in point, Al Cason is the President of Bud's Best Cookies in Hoover, AL. His father Bud owns the company and has been in the industry for 65 years. Normally, they have four production lines with two shifts, but because so many—so many—of their would-be workers are staying home, they can only run two lines, and they are cutting their production in half. We can't get enough to come to work, Al wrote me. The government is taking away workers from our business, and it has been in business for 65 years.

Wesley Averett from Enterprise Health & Rehabilitation Center in Enterprise, AL, wrote that his long-term care facility is "unable to find the help [they] need" due to the "severe negative impacts stimulus and unemployment payments are [having] on the Alabama workforce."

And then there is Sandra Walker from Lake Haven Assisted Living in Luverne, AL, who said:

Our salaries are competitive, but we can't compete with stay-at-home . . . no strings attached hand outs. . . . Business is back open but we can't survive without our workers returning to work.

These are both health companies, mind you, and they are the ones helping some of our most vulnerable citizens.

And here is what Anita Hilliard in Courtland, AL, told me. The company she works for employs people in convenience stores throughout northwest Alabama. She wrote: "We have had to shut down some of our shifts" just because we can't get enough people to work, and sometimes we have to shut down completely.

But here is what really stuck with me in her letter. She said: "I am working and paying taxes to pay others more than I make myself." That is sad. This must end or we will lose the America that we have grown to know and love.

I couldn't agree with Anita more. America was built by hard workers, people like Al, people like Anita, people like Wes, Sandra, and millions more across the United States. But we will never jumpstart our economy if we keep going with this bad policy of incentivizing people to stay at home and sit and not work, rather than take employment opportunities when they are offered to them.

Our businesses need workers to meet customers' demands. This is truly a great thing after such a hard year. Our job creators have started to hope and see opportunity again. They have hung

the "now hiring" signs on the door. They have posted the job openings. But we need to encourage folks to rejoin the workforce and to get back to work. Job creators are creating the opportunity. We just need folks to reach out and take it.

It should be easy for us to offer encouragement to folks to fill open positions. All we have to do is kick the ball through the uprights this time around. But Democrats in DC wanted to go it alone. They wanted to go it alone a few weeks ago. And with the recent stimulus bill that we passed we ended up with a workforce shortage due to the inflated unemployment benefits in an economy on the cusp of recovery that needs available workers.

Getting these folks back to work isn't just about the now. It is about helping them to see the future again. It has been more than a year for many who have been out of work. Taking the leap to get back in sometimes is scary, but we have to help the people take that leap. If we wait, these businesses and jobs they are now offering right now may not be there in September. Companies and small businesses are going out of work and going out of business.

That is why I joined my colleagues, Senator CRAPO and Senator RISCH, to sponsor the Back to Work Bonus Act. This bill would give back-to-work bonuses to workers who are able to safely return to work. This would be a one-time payment of \$1,200 for those returning to full-time jobs and \$600 to those returning to part-time jobs. Employers would verify the earnings and hours of those receiving the back-to-work bonuses. That sounds much more like an actual stimulus to me.

The Back to Work Bonus Act is a win-win-win—good for workers, good for employers, and great for our society. I am sure each of my colleagues has received similar pleas from small business owners across their State.

The Biden-backed unemployment benefits are crushing their hopes of getting back to a prepandemic high. We are even seeing some States take matters into their own hands. Earlier this week, I was glad to see Alabama be one of the first States to announce plans to stop accepting enhanced Federal unemployment benefits. As of today, at least 16 States have announced they won't accept the benefit to help employers and encourage folks to get back to work. This is a common-sense move to encourage folks to take the many job opportunities available.

Well, I, for one, think we should listen to the folks on Main Street. We can help them, and we can help millions of the unemployed. One way to do it is by passing the Back to Work Bonus Act.

I urge my colleagues to support this practical bill and get our country back to work. We need to remember: Opportunity through work is the foundation of our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

HONORING DEPUTY WYATT CHRISTOPHER MASER

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, every year, the Senate unanimously passes a resolution honoring each law enforcement officer who died in the line of duty during the previous year. Their names are also added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC. Currently, this memorial contains more than 21,000 names. This year, one more Idahoan will be added to this memorial.

Wyatt Christopher Maser was born April 19, 1997, in Thermopolis, WY, to Christopher Michael Maser and Sandra Lorene Reid Arnold. After growing up in Casper, WY, Wyatt joined the U.S. Air Force, serving as a senior airman from 2015 to 2018.

After returning to his home and marrying the love of his life, Paige, Wyatt began his career in law enforcement, moving to Idaho Falls, ID, and joining the Bonneville County Sheriff's Office and graduating from the Idaho Law Enforcement Academy in 2019. Shortly before graduating, he and Paige welcomed a beautiful baby daughter, Morgan Emily.

He served as a sheriff's deputy with Bonneville County Sheriff's Office for 13 months. At the graveside service honoring his life, his career was characterized in two words: "friendship" and "service."

It takes a special person to serve in our Nation's Armed Forces and an even better one to continue to serve one's community after leaving the Air Force. By all accounts, Wyatt was that person, befriending everyone he met.

On May 18, 2020, while attempting to help a woman in mental crisis in the middle of Bone Road, he was struck by another deputy's vehicle and was pronounced dead at Eastern Idaho Medical Center.

Wyatt left behind his wife, Paige; his young daughter, Morgan; his mother and stepfather, Sandy and Bill Arnold; his father and stepmother, Chris and Cheryl Maser; his siblings, Cole, Taylor, Jesse, and Alexys; and grandparents, uncles, and pets galore.

The Law Enforcement Officers Memorial preserves Wyatt's name in stone. Yet Deputy Maser was so much more than an Air Force veteran and a law enforcement officer. An avid waterfowl hunter, Wyatt and his fellow members of the Delta Waterfowl Snake River Chapter were building a hunting blind for disabled hunters to help those with limitations enjoy the pastime he loved so much. That blind is still being completed and will be named the "Maser Blind" in his memory.

Deputy Maser, your memory will not be forgotten.

To Paige and Morgan, I am so sorry for your loss, and thank you for the opportunity to join in honoring Wyatt.

The Book of Isaiah, chapter 6, verse 8, states:

And I heard the voice of the Lord saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" Then I said, "Here am I! Send me."

Sheriff's Deputy Wyatt Christopher Maser answered that call with the ultimate sacrifice, and for that, we say thank you.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WALDWIN). The senior Senator from Alaska.

ALASKA TOURISM RECOVERY ACT

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of S. 593 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 593) to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Murkowski amendment at the desk be agreed to and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The amendment (No. 1492) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

[Purpose: In the nature of a substitute]

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Alaska Tourism Restoration Act".

SEC. 2. VOYAGE DEEMED TO BE FOREIGN.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED CRUISE SHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term "covered cruise ship" means a vessel included on the list under paragraph (2) that—

(A) has been issued, operates in accordance with, and retains a COVID-19 Conditional Sailing Certificate of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(B) operates in accordance with any restrictions or guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention associated with such Certificate, including any such restrictions or guidance issued after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIST.—The vessels listed under this paragraph are the following:

(A) Carnival Freedom (IMO number 9333149).

(B) Carnival Miracle (IMO number 9237357).

(C) Crystal Serenity (IMO number 9243667).

(D) Discovery Princess (IMO number 9837468).

(E) Emerald Princess (IMO number 9333151).

(F) Eurodam (IMO number 9378448).

(G) Golden Horizon (IMO number 9793545).

(H) Grand Princess (IMO number 9104005).

(I) Hanseatic Inspiration (IMO number 9817145).

(J) Koningsdam (IMO number 9692557).

(K) NG Quest (IMO number 9798985).

(L) NG Sea Bird (IMO number 8966444).

(M) NG Sea Lion (IMO number 8966456).

(N) NG Venture (IMO number 9799044).

(O) Nieuw Amsterdam (IMO number 9378450).

(P) Noordam (IMO number 9230115).

(Q) Zuiderdam (IMO number 9221279).

(R) Majestic Princess (IMO number 9614141).

(S) Ovation of the Seas (IMO number 9697753).

(T) Radiance of the Seas (IMO number 9195195).

(U) Serenade of the Seas (IMO number 9228344).

(V) Eclipse (IMO number 9404314).

(W) Millennium (IMO number 9189419).

(X) Solstice (IMO number 9362530).

(Y) Norwegian Bliss (IMO number 9751509).

(Z) Norwegian Encore (IMO number 9751511).

(AA) Norwegian Jewel (IMO number 9304045).

(BB) Norwegian Spirit (IMO number 9141065).

(CC) Norwegian Sun (IMO number 9218131).

(DD) Ocean Victory (IMO number 9868869).

(EE) Pacific Princess (IMO number 9187887).

(FF) Pacific World (IMO number 9000259).

(GG) Quantum of the Seas (IMO number 9549463).

(HH) Queen Elizabeth (IMO number 9477438).

(II) Disney Wonder (IMO number 9126819).

(JJ) Regatta (IMO number 9156474).

(KK) Roald Amundsen (IMO number 9813072).

(LL) Ruby Princess (IMO number 9378462).

(MM) Sapphire Princess (IMO number 9228186).

(NN) Scenic Eclipse (IMO number 9797371).

(OO) Seabourn Odyssey (IMO number 9417086).

(PP) Seabourn Venture 2 (IMO 9862023).

(QQ) Seven Seas Mariner (IMO number 9210139).

(RR) Silver Shadow (IMO number 9192167).

(SS) Silver Wind (IMO number 8903935).

(TT) Star Breeze (IMO number 8807997).

(UU) Sylvia Earle (IMO number 9872327).

(VV) Westerdam (IMO number 9226891).

(WW) L'Austral (IMO number 9502518).

(XX) Silver Muse (IMO number 9784350).

(YY) Viking Orion (IMO number 9796250).

(b) CRITERIA.—A roundtrip voyage of a covered cruise ship transporting passengers between a port or place in the State of Alaska and a port or place in the State of Washington shall be deemed to have made a stop in a port or place of Canada, and deemed a foreign voyage, for purposes of the law of the United States, if—

(1) during the voyage, the covered cruise ship sends an email containing the information described in subsection (c) to—

(A) the Canada Border Services Agency;

(B) the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection; and

(C) each alien crewman on such voyage who is in possession of a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)); and

(2) the voyage begins not later than February 28, 2022.

(c) EMAIL.—An email described in subsection (b)(1) shall contain the names of each alien crewman described in subparagraph (C) of such subsection.

(d) EMPLOYMENT OF ALIEN CREWMEN.—On the date on which a covered cruise ship sends an email to the Canada Border Services Agency in accordance with subsection (b)(1), each alien crewman described in subparagraph (C) of such subsection shall be deemed to have departed the United States, entered Canada, and been readmitted to the United States for purposes of complying with, during the applicable voyage described in subsection (b), the 29-day authorized stay pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

(e) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), a voyage described in such subsection shall not be deemed a foreign voyage for purposes of section 446 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1446) or any other provision of law relating to levying duties or taxes on goods, including consumables, purchased for use onboard the covered cruise ship.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall not apply to a roundtrip voyage during any period for which the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has issued an order under section 361 or 365 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264 and 268) that requires covered cruise ships to suspend vessel operations.

(g) DURATION.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which covered cruise ships are no longer prohibited by the Government of Canada, any political subdivision of Canada, or any port or province of Canada, from entering, berthing, or docking in Canadian waters of the Pacific Coast due to the COVID-19 pandemic; or

(2) March 31, 2022.

SEC. 3. MEDICAL AND SAFETY STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 35 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 3510. Additional medical and safety standards

"(a) AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall promulgate regulations to—

"(1) require that the owner of a vessel to which section 3507 applies install, and maintain in working order, automated external defibrillators on such vessel;

"(2) require that such defibrillators be placed throughout such vessel in clearly designated locations;

"(3) require that such defibrillators are available for passenger and crew access in the event of an emergency; and

"(4) require that automated external defibrillators, or adjacent equipment, allow passengers and crew to easily contact medical staff of the vessel.

"(b) DEFINITION OF OWNER.—In this section, the term 'owner' has the meaning given such term in section 3507."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 35 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 3510. Additional medical and safety standards."

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

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

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

The bill (S. 593), as amended, was passed.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, we are at a much better place at this moment in time for the people of the State of Alaska, who have been anxious. We have all been anxious throughout this time of COVID, but we have been particularly anxious as we have watched our tourist sector just be decimated. And when I say “decimated,” I mean in the sense that when you have such a significant portion of one economic sector, the tourist sector, come to your State by one means, by one mode—and for us, in the State of Alaska, that is cruise ship.

We have had an extraordinarily robust tourist economy, growing over the years. People want to come and see the beauty and the splendor, and for many, they want to be on the comfort of a ship and watch the views go by, see the glaciers, see the whales come on up. It is a great place to visit. But for the past year, ships have not been sailing to Alaska. This is due to not only the CDC and the no-sail orders the CDC has imposed but also because of the limitations that have been put in place by Canada in terms of no sailing through the Canadian waters.

So there has been an effort to, as we try to regain our footing, rebuild a tourist sector, but you can't just flip a switch here. You just can't get an industry back on its feet this quickly without everybody pulling together, and this has been a struggle to get everyone pulling together. But I think we are at a place where there is a glimmer of hope for Alaska's tourism industry.

We were here on this floor just a couple weeks ago, Senator SULLIVAN and myself, talking about how significant cruising is as an element to Alaska's economy. At the time, I shared a chart with colleagues that showed that in 2019 we had 1.3 million visitors come to Alaska on a cruise ship, and in 2020 we had 48 come to Alaska on a cruise ship. I said at the time: That is 48 passengers, not 48,000.

You can just guess what that did to our economy—the statewide unemployment rate rising from 6.2 to 11 percent; municipal and State revenues dropping significantly; and every day that passes, more lost revenues, more lost salaries, more economic distress. So the effort that we have made to, again, try to get ships back in the water, try to get them heading north, has been considerable.

We have heard from so many in not only our coastal communities but, really, communities around the State about the economic impact and the hit they have taken.

In the Indian Affairs Committee, we had a hearing just yesterday about the impact on Native tourism due to COVID, and we had the CEO of Huna Totem Corporation, Russell Dick, describe to the committee the profound “disruption of our local economy, as 80 percent of our local tax base comes from tourism,” he said. Consequently, “leadership from the city of Hoonah, the community, and Icy Strait Point are all eager for cruise ships to return.” Consider that. Eighty percent of your local tax base comes from tourism, and if you don't have passengers coming in, if you don't have visitors coming in, you basically have nothing. So we needed to address this. We needed to fix this.

We have been working aggressively, not only the Alaska delegation here working with Congressmen but working with all members of the administration. We have the Secretary of Homeland Security, who is literally on speed dial, the Director of the CDC, who really doesn't want to hear from us anymore because I think we have been so constant. We have been engaging with the Secretary of Commerce. We have taken this to the head of the Canadian Government as well, with letters to Prime Minister Trudeau and to his Cabinet, to his Parliament. So the effort that has been underway has been considerable.

We had an opportunity on the floor a couple weeks ago to discuss this very issue. We heard concerns raised by Senator BLUMENTHAL about some consumer protection provisions. We heard concerns from Senator LEE about the Passenger Vessel Services Act, the PVSA. We weren't able to come to a resolution at the time, but I think what was good at that time was a commitment to keep working on this. We kept working on this, and we are now to the point where we have successfully passed this temporary PVSA fix through the Senate.

I want to state, though, that this is not a fix for the cruise companies, if you will. This is help, this is a fix, if you will, for the communities in Southeastern Alaska, the communities around Alaska for whom opening up some semblance of a cruise season this summer is literally going to determine their future—not just whether they are able to open this year but whether they are able to open at all going forward.

To tell people that they have to hold on through 2022, hold on for yet another 14 months—that is just not possible because it has already been 19 months that these communities have been so severely and so significantly impacted.

So the timing of this is key. It is critical. It is literally every day counting, every day that matters, so that our communities can get the folks back in the little store, get your teams hired up to take the tourists out on the attractions, get us back to a place where again we can be more stable from an economic perspective and with

regards to the benefit to Alaskans and the employment.

We are ready to go back to work. We have been working hard on the vaccine. We have advertised ourselves as a State to be coming to if you are looking for your travel adventure and do so in a safe place. But we have been tied—our hands have been tied—in our ability to get the season back up and running and in a way that is going to provide for a level of safety for all.

We are continuing to make progress with CDC. I think that is an important part to add to because that has been an impediment to us. The CDC has been slow—torturously slow—in laying down their guidance, but I am optimistic that we are very close. Hopefully—hopefully—we are going to have the necessary certainty for cruise companies to ramp up their operations to again prepare to cruise to Alaska.

With the CDC paving the way over there and the PVSA issue, we are very hopeful—very, very hopeful—that we will be able to advance over in the House, working with our colleagues over there, to be able to provide this certainty for a very short season that will allow Alaskans to have some glimmer of hope here.

But I want to end with a comment and a statement that came from Mr. Russell Dick, again, the CEO of Huna Totem Corporation. Mr. Dick is indignant from the Hoonah region. Hoonah was his community, his village that he grew up in. And he reminded us of the situation that Canada has really placed us in.

The reality is, he has a community where they may have literally no economy this summer if you can't get cruise ships in. Eighty percent of the employees that work at Icy Strait there are local and native hire. But his comment was that we are dealing with this because Congress, in his words, hasn't dealt with the PVSA. And he says: This is not Canada's fault; this is the Federal Government's fault. And he says: Let me be clear. The PVSA right now is preventing us from hiring Americans in an American community that desperately needs those jobs. The U.S. Congress is responsible for this problem.

I think Russell made it very, very clear to us that we have to address this. We have to address this. What we have done just now is we have shown that when Canada is going to make some tough decisions, we are not going to stand by. We are not just going to say “pretty please,” withering on the vine here until another country—until Canada—catches up with our level of readiness. It should be up to us to be able to restore our economy, and we will take the first steps to do just that.

So I want to thank Senator SULLIVAN, absolutely, for his leadership throughout all of this, but I also want to recognize Senator LEE, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator CANTWELL, and Senator WICKER and their teams for helping us get to this place today

where we can be in a spot where we can tell Alaskans the light is coming on.

With that, I will yield to my friend and colleague Senator SULLIVAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I want to thank Senator MURKOWSKI for her hard work.

For the Alaskans who are watching, what just happened here is kind of quick but important. The U.S. Senate just passed our bill, the PVSA suspension act, that is going to give our tourism season and the thousands of Alaskans in that industry and the hundreds, if not thousands, of small businesses that are hanging by a thread a fighting chance for this summer—a fighting chance for the summer. That just passed the U.S. Senate and is going over to the House.

So, again, I want to thank Senator MURKOWSKI for her leadership on this and, of course, the Senators that she mentioned who were very engaged: Senator LEE, Senator MARKEY, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator CANTWELL, Senator WICKER.

You know, this, to me, is an example of the U.S. Senate working at its best—at its best. What was going on here and what we did for the last several weeks is we went to all of our colleagues and said: Look, we have a unique problem right now. In the Great State of Alaska, we are so proud of how we have done in terms of getting through the health aspects of this pandemic, but our economy is getting crushed for a whole host of reasons I have talked about on the floor here many, many times. One of the huge areas is the tourism sector and the unique challenges we have with the borders being closed by the Canadians, which is not helpful; the cruise ship industry not being able to move; and the millions of passengers who were expected to come to Alaska on cruise ships.

So we were going to each Senator and saying: Look, we know you have big, philosophical differences on some things that relate tangentially to this issue, but right now this issue is very narrow. Help us help our constituents. That is it. It is not going to impact any other State.

And to our colleagues' credit, all of them said: OK, Senator MURKOWSKI, Senator SULLIVAN, we will help.

And that is a good spirit of cooperation. We essentially went to them and said: Hey, if your State had a problem uniquely focused on just your citizens, we would help you.

So that is what you just saw here. It took a little while. That is OK. Nothing moves fast in the U.S. Senate, but that is a step forward—an important step forward.

But we still have work to do, as Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned. This bill right now is going to be heading over to the House, right now, and we certainly hope, with the great leadership of the dean of the House, Congressman YOUNG, and all his relationships in the

House, that the House is going to show the same cooperative spirit that we just witnessed here on the U.S. Senate floor. So we are hoping for that. That is the next step.

But as Senator MURKOWSKI mentioned, we are working all kinds of different angles—plan B, plan C, plan D. We need the CDC to continue its progress, finally—frustrating but finally. They need to continue to provide detailed guidance to operationalize their lifting of the no-sail order.

And as Senator MURKOWSKI also mentioned, we are going to continue to work with our friends in Canada—"O Canada."

Now, you know, in Alaska, we have one neighbor. We don't have any of our wonderful lower 48 States as neighbors. We have Canada. We don't really include Russia. Canada. So I would say that the Alaska delegation is probably the most pro-Canadian, certainly the most knowledgeable about Canada issues of any delegation in the U.S. Congress. We work to help them out on issues—big issues, small issues, trade issues, NORAD, military issues, mining. We have a great relationship—the Alaska-Canada relationship. But, to be frank, we are not getting a lot of help right now. The border is closed—fully closed. We think that is pretty draconian, to be honest.

Alaskans are having a hard time even driving home to get through Canada. We put forward a number of very reasonable suggestions to try to accommodate what we are hoping will be a fighting chance for our tourism season, for our small businesses that have been so decimated by this pandemic.

To our colleagues in Canada, reasonable compromises in the event that we don't make progress here—we are making progress here in the U.S. Congress. That is good, again, so that we can have a fighting chance for somewhat of a tourism season this summer. But up until now, all of these suggestions—they are really not even neighbors to the north; they are neighbors for us to the east—haven't gotten a lot of cooperation. So this is not the cooperative spirit that has defined the Alaska-Canadian relationship for decades, and quite frankly, we have been disappointed by it.

So to our House colleagues—Democrats and Republicans—you have just kind of witnessed two examples of cooperation. What happened here on the Senate floor just a couple of minutes ago was really good cooperation. All 100 Senators essentially had to agree to move this bill forward, and they just did. That is what just happened. That is good cooperation.

We haven't had such good cooperation from our Canadian neighbors—disappointing. But look, my own view is that we need to start making sure that the Alaska economy is not held hostage to another country. We are going to start working on that.

But until then, to our House Members, please, if you can look at what

just happened in the Senate, listen to Congressman YOUNG, whom you all know is a great advocate. If we can get this done in the next 24, 48 hours, our State—your fellow Americans, who are working hard like everybody else here to get out of this pandemic—will have a fighting chance.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Texas.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, this week America celebrates National Police Week. It is a time for us to stop and pay tribute to those who died in the line of duty defending our communities and to thank those who continue to serve our communities.

Law enforcement is a calling answered by a select few. These men and women have chosen a difficult and often dangerous life dedicated to keeping our communities safe, defending our civil liberties, and protecting our neighborhoods. These jobs, obviously, require tremendous courage and sacrifice, not just from the officers themselves but their families too, and I am grateful to those who selflessly serve our communities every day.

Under normal circumstances, the events of this week bring tens of thousands of uniformed officers to Washington, DC, from across the country. Through laying wreaths, candlelight vigils, and church services, they ordinarily gather in remembrance of their fallen brothers and sisters in person. In previous years, I have had the pleasure of welcoming a number of Texas officers and their families who have traveled to Washington, DC, for this National Police Week observation, but as in so many other ways, this year is not like previous ones.

Over the last year, our country has faced unprecedented heartbreak and turmoil, which have made a career in law enforcement even more challenging. First came the pandemic. While millions of Americans hunkered down in their homes to slow the spread of the virus, law enforcement personnel continued to lace up their boots and go to work every day.

With the spread of COVID-19 and the lack of proper personal protective equipment in the early stages of the pandemic, even simple interactions with members of the community carried risks.

At the same time, the stresses of the pandemic led to a surge of drug overdose deaths and an increase in family violence. And across the country, we saw a dramatic increase in the number of homicides.

When a deadly winter storm hit Texas in February, police officers took on even more responsibility. They worked around the clock to help folks without power or water, often while worrying about the safety of their own families.

For all the ways the last year has taught us to appreciate the unique role that law enforcement officers play in

our communities, it has also put these men and women at the center of a tough, but necessary, national conversation about racial justice.

The killing of George Floyd shone a spotlight on issues in our justice system that absolutely must be rooted out and led to a national conversation about the need to do so.

There is no question we need to take action to improve transparency and accountability within our police forces.

We need to strengthen the relationship between police and the communities they serve. I believe everybody can agree on those points.

But as a country, we need to remember that the actions of a few do not define the masses, the rest of us. The vast majority of police officers are honorable, dedicated public servants who go above and beyond the call of duty to keep us safe and are committed to improving accountability and trust in police. There is a saying that nobody hates a bad cop worse than a good cop. Last summer, police officers in Dallas hosted a rally to show their support for the efforts to stop police brutality and racial injustice. We need to remember that, except for these occasional outliers, we are all on the same team, fighting for a justice system that keeps our communities safe and treats every person with dignity and respect.

For some, this movement has led to radical calls to defund or even abolish the police—two very dangerous ideas. Over the last year, we have seen an increase in violent crime in our country. Last year, major cities experienced a 33-percent increase in homicides—33 percent. The early data shows that things aren't getting any better this year. In fact, in too many places, things are getting worse.

This simply isn't the time, if there ever were a time, to strip local police departments of funding; rather, it is time to provide them with the resources and the policies they need to safely and justly protect our communities. I know we are having a lot of discussions across the aisle on the most effective way to do that, and I hope that this year, unlike last year, we will be able to make progress.

A job in law enforcement, as I suggested, is never easy. These men and women put on the uniform and leave their families, never knowing what the day ahead may entail. In the back of their minds, they have a question—whether this is the last time they will ever see their loved ones. Stopping a violent crime, helping a neighbor in crisis—you never know what a police encounter could bring.

Four months ago, Capitol Police officers certainly didn't anticipate what their jobs would require on January 6. This building was stormed by a violent mob who tried to threaten the very foundations of our democracy.

That day, as we know, this building was filled with Members of Congress, our staff, journalists, and countless men and women whom we count on to

keep Congress running every day. Fortunately, that also includes the brave men and women of the Capitol Police Force. While protecting the people inside this building, Capitol Police officers were assaulted, threatened, and subjected to the violence of the mob for hours on end.

In the wake of this tragedy, the Capitol Police lost two of their colleagues, Officer Brian Sicknick and Officer Howard Liebengood. Last month, Capitol Police Officer Billy Evans was killed while protecting this institution.

I am grateful for the sacrifices law enforcement officers make every single day. This week, we honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice. One of the most emblematic remembrances of that sacrifice is the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, which sits along the National Mall here in Washington, DC. It is a beautiful tribute to the Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty and features marble walls filled with more than 21,000 names. Each of these names represents a hero, and, sadly, this year we added the names of 55 Texans who were killed in the line of duty last year.

These officers gave their all in service to our communities and to our country. Of course, there is nothing we can do to adequately thank these heroes and their families for their sacrifice, but we can take action to protect their brothers and sisters in blue.

In recent years, we have seen brutal, inexcusable attacks on police officers around the country, including one in Dallas that completely rocked our entire State. In 2016, a man killed five officers and injured nine others. It was a sobering reminder of the dangers these officers face every day and a call for us to take action to do more to support them.

Yesterday, I reintroduced the Back the Blue Act to make clear our support for the public servants who dedicated their lives to protecting our communities. This legislation sends a strong message to more than 800,000 law enforcement officers in our country that they are supported and that violence against them will not be tolerated.

The Back the Blue Act adds stiff, mandatory penalties, and it makes it a Federal crime to kill or attempt to kill a law enforcement officer, a Federal judge, or a federally funded public safety officer. It also makes it a Federal crime to assault a law enforcement officer. These men and women put themselves in harm's way every day, and we must make it clear that violence against them will never be tolerated.

Right now, there is a serious need to improve the relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve, and this legislation will help there too. It will allow grant funds to be used for efforts to help foster more trust between police and the communities they protect.

In light of the national conversation over the past year regarding the need

to improve these relationships, this could not be more important. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation and show law enforcement across the country that we stand shoulder-to-shoulder with them.

I was also pleased this morning when a bill that I am leading with my colleague Senator COONS called the Jaime Zapata and Victor Avila Federal Officer and Employee Protection Act passed out of the Judiciary Committee. That bill came in response to an appellate court decision that reversed the convictions of cartel members who murdered a Federal agent and attempted to murder another one while those agents were fighting the cartels in Mexico. An appeals court held that the United States did not have jurisdiction to try the cartel members for the murder and attempted murder. This bill closes that loophole and states unequivocally that we can and will try and convict those who murder our law enforcement officers, even those serving outside the United States.

I am grateful for the law enforcement officers who courageously and honorably serve our communities every day. This week, we honor them and the generations of officers who came before them. In particular, we pay tribute to those who made the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN DOLL

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, it is Thursday, and it is that time of the week I come down on the Senate floor and get to do one of my favorite things of the whole week. I get to recognize the special Alaskan, someone whom we call the Alaskan of the Week.

But before I talk about our Alaskan of the Week—and my good friend from Texas, Senator CORNYN, just talked about the importance of supporting our police and leaders in the police forces, and it is National Police Week. It is very appropriate that the Alaskan of the Week this week is outgoing Anchorage Police Chief Justin Doll.

I am going to tell you a lot about Chief Doll's great career in Alaska. I want to first begin by just giving a quick little update. I know people who watch the Alaskan of the Week want to know: Hey, what is going on in Alaska right now? It is such a great place, a special place.

Right now, it is approaching mid-night Sun time in most places across the State. I will give you one example. In Anchorage, the Sun officially rose at 5:16 a.m. and will set at 10:37 p.m. That is a lot of daylight. Twilight actually starts around 4 a.m. and ends around midnight.

We are getting to that midnight Sun time, summer solstice time. A frenzied energy hits the State at this time of year. It is all the more so because the State is opening up, like so many States across America now, after a

long year of hunkering down—late night walks, softball, yard work, gatherings.

If you are watching and you have never been to Alaska, it is a great time to be in Alaska. I urge everyone in the Gallery and at home to come on up to Alaska.

You may have seen some of the action on the Senate floor a couple of minutes ago. It is looking more and more like we are going to have, hopefully, at least part of a cruise season. But we are welcoming everybody to come to Alaska this summer. You will love it. Heck, you can even get vaccinated if your State is not doing that for you, so come on up.

We all know that what makes the State truly great is not the hours of Sun it gets or its salmon-choked streams and rivers or the magnificent wildlife—moose, bear, caribou—or the soaring mountains, all of which, of course, in Alaska we have in spades. Nothing makes our communities, our State, our country strong like the people who live in our communities, and none are perhaps more important to community strength and cohesion than our brave first responders, our police officers who wake up every day determined to protect others.

I know there is a movement across the country, and Senator CORNYN just talked about it—in my view, a dangerous movement—and that is the call to defund the police. It makes zero sense, by the way. You want your communities safe, and you are going to get rid of your police? It makes no sense.

Here is the thing about police officers like Chief Doll and first responders. These jobs are not only important, in my view, they are sacred. Now, every job in America is an important job, but there is something special, there is something even sacred about the job of our first responders—police, firemen, our military—whose job it is literally to go lay down their lives for their fellow citizens if called to do that. That is sacred.

I think it is important for all of us here in the Senate to be very clear how much we support our police and our first responders all across the Nation, especially during this week. That is why I am so honored and thrilled in many ways to be able to recognize our Alaskan of the Week this week, who is outgoing Anchorage Police Department Chief Justin Doll, who has served with APD for 25 years and has been the chief of the department since 2017. Justin has worked with, supported, and overseen more than 600 members of the APD, brave men and women who keep about 300,000 residents in the Anchorage area, my hometown, safe—roughly 200 square miles.

Let me tell you a bit about Justin, who also happens to be a Marine Corps brother of mine—a man of service, a man of honor, courage, and commitment. Born and raised in Oregon, he moved with his family to Anchorage in 1985 when he was just 12 years old. The

country was coming out of a recession. Alaska was doing well. His parents saw opportunity, so they packed their U-Haul and drove up to Alcan.

His mother ended up working in an orthodontist office, and his father worked for 22 years at the famous Hotel Captain Cook, one of the great locally owned hotels in all of Alaska.

Justin graduated from West Anchorage High School, and after a few years in college, he joined the Marine Corps Forces Reserves. Now, he didn't join just any Marine Corps reserve unit; he joined Echo Company, 4th Recon Battalion—the premier cold weather recon unit in the U.S. Marine Corps, reserve or active. How do I know? Because I was serving in that unit with Chief Doll for 5 years. As a matter of fact, I was Justin's platoon commander. Now, he laughingly describes himself as my Marine Corps disciplinary challenge. I don't remember him as a disciplinary challenge; I remember him as a fine marine and a great NCO who did a really good job with Echo Company.

In 1996, he was in the Reserves at that time, and he got a job with the APD. A lot of the marines in Alaska join our law enforcement, which is another great path into service. He didn't grow up wanting to be a police officer, but when presented with an opportunity to serve his community as he was serving in the Marines, he jumped at it, and he excelled. Throughout the years, he served as a patrol officer, an academy instructor, a motorcycle officer, a SWAT team member, a patrol shift commander. He was on the bomb squad and was a commander of the Homicide and Robbery/Assaults Detective Units. He did it all, and he did it all well.

Here are some of the ways in which his colleagues and his bosses have described him throughout his years in his fitness reports: "Outstanding performance"; "proactive leadership"; "Gives credit where credit is due"; "genuine concern for his fellow officers"; "earned the respect of everybody"; leadership philosophy is to help guide and train up leaders to rise"; "committed to excellence." Those are his reviewing officers' remarks.

His executive assistant, Gia Currier, talks about how, when people would meet Chief Doll, community members—young kids; it didn't matter—he never introduced himself as "chief." He would just say: "Hey, I'm Justin." She said:

He makes me proud to work at APD, and I am grateful to have had the opportunity to work and learn from him.

It should be noted here that, in the meantime, in 2000, he married fellow police officer Monique, and in so doing, like many of us—certainly, like me—he married up. Like Justin, Monique also rose through the ranks to become one of the APD's top detectives. In fact, she was the lead in catching one of the most sickening serial killers in Alaska's history, Israel Keyes. We are so grateful for her dedication and service to our State and our community.

We have a very unique community in Alaska, in Anchorage. We have earthquakes. Not too far away, we have volcanoes. We have 100-mile-an-hour windstorms. Our moose charge, and our bears attack sometimes. Once, when he was at a national training event with big-city police officers from across the country, he was talking to his fellow police chiefs, over beers, about bears and what was going on in their respective cities. He told the group how just the day before, a brown bear had charged, mauled, and tragically killed an Alaskan resident.

Terry Monahan—at the time, the police chief for New York City—said:

What? In the city? How do you deal with that?

By the way, I am pretty sure Justin, when he was telling that story to us, cleaned up the language from the New York City police chief when he recounted that story. But these are the many things that a police chief in Alaska has to deal with, has to be ready for, and has to be able to lead on.

Like all cities, we have had serious problems with crime. As a matter of fact, in 2017, right when Justin took over as the chief for the Anchorage Police Department, my hometown of Anchorage was going through a very serious, major crime spree. Violent crime was way up. Homicides were breaking records. Property crime and vehicle crime were way, way up. Justin got to work. He focused on making sure his officers had the training they needed to do their jobs. His goal was "to set them up for success and let them be successful." His motto: "One Team, One Mission." It sounds a lot like a marine: "One Team, One Fight." He put a focus on engaging with the community. He organized the beats so that the officers got to know the people in their areas and patrolled those same areas during the course of their time. He brought back walking beats in the downtown area. He and his officers attended community council meetings and joined the communities throughout the entire city in smaller gatherings.

Now, as I mentioned, Anchorage is a big city in terms of area, but in a lot of ways, it is really a small town. Word gets around. When you get to know your police officer, you trust your police officer, and you begin to work with that person to make your community safer. That was Justin's philosophy, and that is what started to happen. At its heart, community policing is not more complicated than that, according to Justin, Chief Doll. Getting to know one another, respecting one another, trusting one another—that is how communities become safe.

He also worked on forming partnerships with the Department of Justice, the Attorney General's Office, and the FBI, which doesn't always happen in other localities across the country. Again, Anchorage is a big city and a small town. Federal agents were also having their cars stolen. They had

friends whose houses were getting broken into. This crime spree became personal for everybody, and everybody started to work together—with Chief Doll in the lead to solve it. Again, word got around. All of it—training, empowering police officers, working with the Feds, community engagement—started to work.

We still have challenges, no doubt, in Anchorage, but since the time Justin Doll started, homicides have gone down almost 50 percent. The rates of property crimes and other violent crimes have also come down. That is a win. Mostly, it is a win for the people of Alaska, for the people of Anchorage. So Justin is leaving the department a winner, and he is also leaving the department with good memories. That was important to him.

There are challenges, and he recognizes those. Burnout, he said, is a problem, particularly these days. He didn't want to get that, and he hopes his fellow officers don't get that. According to Justin—he said: "The world's a little insane right now when it comes to law enforcement," and he sees for himself what that does to the morale of his officers. He has experienced how disheartening it is to have the whole force, not just in Alaska but across the country—these are hundreds of thousands of good police officers across our Nation who have very, very stressful jobs—being disparaged because of the horrific actions of a few.

Across the Nation, he said:

We have completely lost sight of the fact that there are so many people doing a good job keeping communities safe every day. These are people who really want to do a good job and take care of the people and citizens around them.

We should remember that, especially during this week, National Police Week, when we remember the sacrifices of so many of our frontline heroes.

Justin and Monique, his wife, will be leaving the force permanently in June. The current acting chief is Kenneth McCoy—also a very impressive officer. We are all rooting for Chief McCoy. Of course, we are rooting for Justin and his future endeavors. As we are for all of our police officers across the country, we are thankful for Chief Doll's service—fulfilling his sacred duty—for keeping us safe, and for keeping our communities whole.

So, Justin, one more time, congratulations on a great job. Congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week.

Semper Fi.

ENERGY

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I would like you to hear a quote: "You know, if you drive an electric car, this would not be affecting you, clearly." That was from our Secretary of Energy, Jennifer Granholm, yesterday, as she told reporters all about the cyber attacks on the Colonial Pipeline and the ensuing gas shortages and price spikes.

Think about that, America.

Of course, the media just let her go. They didn't ask her if she knew that, just as meat doesn't come from a grocery store, energy just doesn't come from a wall. It doesn't just appear like magic when you plug into it. It comes from many sources, including from natural gas, including from oil.

The media didn't ask about natural gas—yes, and oil—needing pipelines.

The media didn't ask her if she knew that all energy, including alternative energy, requires transmission lines—lines that are also subject to being attacked like the Colonial Pipeline.

They didn't ask her if she knew that the cost of an electric car, the average price, is more than \$55,000. Maybe that is a bargain for her, but for the people the Biden administration is putting out of work in the energy sector, that is a huge pricetag.

The media certainly didn't ask the Secretary of Energy how this cavalier, condescending attitude, once again, about our energy sector—one of our country's huge strengths that employs hundreds of thousands of hard-working Americans—is received by the average American who is being hurt right now.

There are so many questions that were not asked, so many questions that aren't being asked about the Colonial Pipeline issue, and so many that continue to not be answered by the administration when it comes to this specific situation and how this administration's energy policies threaten to make this short-term disruption of our energy supplies into a long-term reality across the country.

The cyber attack on the Colonial Pipeline is a warning for America not just from a cyber security standpoint but from a broader energy perspective standpoint.

I participated yesterday in the briefing of U.S. Senators by the Secretaries of Energy, Transportation, and Homeland Security on this cyber attack that is creating disruptions in energy supplies across the country, particularly on the east coast. Here is the advice I gave these members of the Biden administration: Respectfully, I said that I fear that this is going to be commonplace, this kind of disruption—and not just from a cyber standpoint—if we don't change the Biden administration's energy policies for America.

What was I talking about? They are restricting the production of American energy. That is one of the great comparative advantages of our country—that of producing more in oil, more natural gas, and more renewables than any other country in the world. They are restricting the production of oil and gas.

You have senior administration officials going to Wall Street saying: Don't invest in energy companies. You have Federal Agencies that are either killing pipelines or slow-rolling pipelines. None of this is good for the country.

So here is the advice I gave them. Pipelines are good. We need them, as this Colonial Pipeline shutdown cer-

tainly demonstrates. Importing more oil from our adversaries like Russia is bad, but, by the way, that is what is happening with the Biden policies. So we need a change.

We have plenty of oil and gas for Americans. We should produce it, as we do, with the highest environmental standards for the benefit of our own citizens and not restrict it or, this issue, this kind of disruption is going to be much more commonplace in our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 116, Jewel Hairston Bronaugh, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jewel Hairston Bronaugh, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Ms. BALDWIN. I know of no further debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Bronaugh nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Ms. BALDWIN. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the Record; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. BALDWIN. 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.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER
S. RES. 27

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

To the Secretary of the Senate:

PN79-2, the nomination of Kristen M. Clarke, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, having been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the nomination as follows—

(1) on the question of reporting the nomination favorably with the recommendation that the nomination be confirmed, 11 ayes to 11 noes.

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the nomination because of a tie vote, and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

NOMINATION OF CHIQUITA
BROOKS-LASURE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, it is generally my policy to defer to a President and to allow them to choose their Cabinet, provided the nominees are qualified and will follow the law. Even though I may have disagreed with President Biden's nominees ideologically, I have voted for many of his nominees. This includes Ms. Andrea Palm for Deputy Secretary at the Department of Health and Human Services. Unlike many Senators who voted against virtually all of President Trump's nominees, it is my philosophy that a President should be able to select those whom he wants to serve in his administration, provided that they are qualified and meet the most basic of tests.

President Biden has nominated Ms. Chiquita Brooks-LaSure to be Administrator for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS. I have met with the nominee and appreciate her commitment to our shared priorities, including lowering prescription drug costs in a bipartisan manner and maintaining essential medical services for rural Americans. I also remain committed to oversight of the executive branch, including CMS, to uphold our system of checks and balances. If Ms. Brooks-LaSure is confirmed, I look forward to working with her on these shared priorities and others as a senior member of the Committee on Finance. Ms. Brooks-LaSure has decades of health care experience, including at the Office of Management and Budget, on the House of Representative's Ways and Means Committee, at the Department of Health and Human Services, and in the private sector. Ms. Brooks-LaSure is qualified to serve as Administrator of CMS, and I personally do not have concerns about her nomination despite ideological differences.

However, I opposed Ms. Brooks-LaSure's confirmation out of the Committee on Finance at the request of Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas. On April 22, 2021, the Finance Committee voted 14 to 14 on Ms. Brooks-LaSure's nomination, with all Republican committee members opposing moving the nomination forward. This effort was to give Senator CORNYN time to work with the Biden administration to address concerns about the CMS recent revoking of their section 1115 Medicaid waiver. I have opposed advancing other nominees of both parties in the past as part of my oversight responsibilities since it is one of the few tools we have in the Senate to extract answers from the executive branch. The Biden administration took an unprecedented action to revoke without consultation the State's Medicaid waiver. By supporting Senator CORNYN's effort, I was hopeful the Biden administration could adequately address Texas's concerns. To date, there has not been progress made; therefore, I again opposed advancing this nomination, not with an intent to permanently block her confirmation, but as an exercise of Congress's check on the executive branch in hopes that it will engage with Senator CORNYN in good faith to resolve this matter that is so important to his home State.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, it is a solemn honor to recognize National Police Week. Each year, we dedicate this week to express our admiration and gratitude to all of the law enforcement officers working to keep us safe. We also take this time to remember those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty over the past year.

Law enforcement officers face many challenges in their mission to protect and serve. I greatly admire members of the law enforcement community who remain steadfast amidst the dangers of their noble profession.

To all the law enforcement officers across the State of Mississippi, I want to say to you that I am in Washington, DC, as your Senator to support you and to work to ensure you have what you need to do your job. You are truly our hometown heroes. You are the thin blue line keeping our families and our communities safe.

The loss of any officer deeply affects entire communities beyond their own department, and the ramifications for their family and friends are heart-breaking.

This Police Week, we honor and mourn three heroes from Mississippi, officers who died in the line of duty last year.

Monroe County Deputy Sheriff Dylan Scott Pickle, 24, died on July 26, 2020, while on duty after a vehicle struck

him during a safety checkpoint operation. Dylan, a decorated veteran awarded three medals for his heroism in Syria, knew at an early age that he wanted to serve his community and his country. An Amory native and an Itawamba Community College graduate, Deputy Pickle's life of service was cut short soon after earning a promotion within the sheriff's department. He leaves behind his mother, a sister, a brother, and stepister.

Simpson County Sheriff Deputy James Harold Blair lost his life on July 12, 2020, after a subject he was transporting fatally wounded him. This 77-year-old grandfather served in law enforcement honorably for more than 50 years in Simpson County, Lincoln County, Pike County, and Louisiana. He even worked as a crossing guard for his grandchildren's school. Deputy Sheriff Blair leaves behind a large grieving family, including his wife, 3 sons, 4 daughters, 17 grandchildren, and 48 great-grandchildren.

Correctional Officer Marshall Lee "Bem" London, Jr., 66, of the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office, passed away May 18, 2020. A 16-year veteran of the sheriff's office, Bem is among the tragic number of law enforcement officers who succumbed to COVID-19 last year while serving the public. A dedicated family man, Deputy London is survived by his children and grandchildren.

As a lasting tribute, the names of these three brave officers will be added this year to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington, DC.

In addition to these recent losses, the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will now also bear the names of three DeSoto County sheriff's deputies who died in the line of duty 123 years ago. Deputy Sheriffs Henry R. Campbell, William C. Cooper, and Carter I. Jones lost their lives on May 18, 1898, while attempting to arrest a father and son wanted for four murders. Even after more than a century, we still remember loss and honor their service.

Then and now, our law enforcement offices face tremendous dangers as they work to ensure the public safety and enforce the law. Today, all officers must deal with unprecedented challenges, pressures, and scrutiny. Supporting our law enforcement ought to be uncontroversial. Unfortunately, that is not always the case.

As we mark National Police Week, let us embrace the memories of these fallen officers as a cause to redouble our commitment to supporting law enforcement. I assure you that I will continue to be an advocate for law enforcement professionals and do my very best to honor the legacy of all those lost in the line of duty.

To the families of Deputy Pickle, Deputy Blair, and Officer London, I know you have faced enormous loss. I want you to know that you are continually in our prayers.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE NEW DOCTORS
OF THE ARKANSAS COLLEGE OF
OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise to honor the inaugural graduates of the Arkansas College of Osteopathic Medicine, ARCOM, as they prepare to receive their hoods and diplomas on Saturday, May 15, 2021.

After 4 years, this class of 145 doctors will move on to residencies throughout the region and the Nation, but first, they will celebrate their unique role as leaders and standard-setters within what has already become a vitally important and game-changing institution in western Arkansas.

ARCOM welcomed its first class of medical students in 2017. Four years later, the school celebrated its first Match Day with 95 percent of students placed into residency programs. Of those moving onto residencies, 7 percent will work in primary care and almost two-thirds received placements in Arkansas and surrounding States. Studies show us that a majority of doctors stay and practice in the region they are educated, so I was also pleased to see that more than 50 percent of ARCOM's first class of graduates matched in States that are considered in the bottom 10 percent for access to medical care. This is where they are needed and speaks to the mission and importance of ARCOM, not only to Arkansas but our entire region.

As part of the Arkansas Colleges of Health Education, ACHE, ARCOM is transforming healthcare education and helping prepare future doctors to practice in medically underserved regions. It is inspiring to think about the efforts it took to make this day possible. The need for more medical professionals in Arkansas is great, and the work put in by the students community leaders, generous donors, and true visionaries who saw the need should be applauded today.

In addition to this inaugural class of osteopathic physicians, ACHE is celebrating its second commencement for graduates receiving a master of science in biomedicine. The campus is now also home to the School of Physical Therapy, with its first class starting instruction in June 2021, and the School of Occupational Therapy, which expects to welcome students in January 2022.

I am grateful for the incredible work being done by administration, faculty, staff, and students. The campus is a cornerstone for new medical facilities, housing, and opportunities in western Arkansas and continues to draw new resources to the area. Its impact has been significant and stands to grow well into the future.

I am also proud of these graduates. They have prepared for their medical careers during a challenging time, with full understanding of the importance of their charge and the task ahead. As

they embark on their careers, I know they have seen and experienced more than they expected. They have chosen this path for a reason, and our State and Nation are stronger because of their commitment to serving others.

Congratulations to the 2021 class of ARCOM and to everyone who made this dream possible for them and for Arkansas.●

REMEMBERING JOHN MICHAEL
ELLIOTT

• Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the life and career of John Michael Elliott, who passed away suddenly on March 12, 2021. It is my honor to reflect on the legacy John built for his family and his community. For me and for my family, John M. Elliott was a faithful friend.

Community, heritage, and history were all important to John. Born in Girardville, Schuylkill County, PA, on July 8, 1941. John later graduated magna cum laude from St. Vincent College, where he played varsity baseball. He received the American Jurisprudence Award from the Georgetown University Law Center and launched a successful 55-year legal career. John Elliott never forgot his Schuylkill County roots or Irish-American heritage.

John was a skilled lawyer who became chairman and CEO of Elliott Greenleaf, the law firm he founded in 1990. To John, law was a profession as well as a means by which he could advance his greater purpose in life: to be of service to others. He was talented and tenacious. In 1979, he worked to right a past wrong and won a posthumous pardon for Irish immigrant and Schuylkill resident, Jack Kehoe. In 2002, he won an age-discrimination case that resulted in the largest single-plaintiff jury verdict in the history of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. John was generous with his legal talents and imparted his knowledge onto the next generation of lawyers as a lecturer for the American Law Institute, the American, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bar Associations, the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, and the Pennsylvania Bar Institute.

Outside of his law practice and lectures, John remained committed to service. He served as chairman of the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as a commissioner of the Delaware River Port Authority and as a member of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission and the Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board. He was appointed by the U.S. Secretary of State to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe's Conferences on the Human Dimension in Paris and on Democratic Institutions in Oslo and was a Presidential appointee to the White House Coal Advisory Commission. He was a steadfast supporter of St. Patrick's College in Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland, for more than two decades. He

was recognized twice for his efforts in 1995 when Cardinal Cahal B. Daly of Ireland dedicated the Salamanca Archives at the college in his honor and in 2001 when Cardinal Desmond Connell conferred upon him the Gold Medal of St. Patrick.

John received many accolades during his lifetime. He was awarded an LL.D. by his alma mater, St. Vincent College, and The Legal Intelligencer's 2015 Lifetime Achievement Award. His greatest achievement and source of pride was his family. Those fortunate enough to receive John's oversized holiday card every year were treated to references to his children and their families and candid images of each one of his grandchildren. The passing of John M. Elliott is a terrible loss for his wife, Eileen; his brother Thomas and sister Margaret Mary; his children, Jack, Heather, Kirwan, Kyle, and Thomas; his 14 grandchildren; and the rest of his family and many friends as they mourn his loss. His death is also a loss for our Commonwealth. May he rest in peace.●

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:06 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 49. An act to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida, 32806, and for other purposes.

H.R. 297. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study on the establishment of, and the potential land that could be included in, a unit of the National Forest System in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

H.R. 433. An act to establish a grant program for family community organizations that provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families.

H.R. 478. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, and for other purposes.

H.R. 586. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational

agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

H.R. 721. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs.

H.R. 768. An act 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.

H.R. 810. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

H.R. 958. An act to codify maternity care coordination programs at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1205. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Center for Mental Health Services of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to award grants to implement innovative approaches to securing prompt access to appropriate follow-on care for individuals who experience an acute mental health episode and present for care in an emergency department, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1260. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program supporting trauma center violence intervention and violence prevention programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1324. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program to improve the identification, assessment, and treatment of patients in hospital emergency departments who are at risk of suicide, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1448. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on dog training therapy, and to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide service dogs to veterans with mental illnesses who do not have mobility impairments.

H.R. 1475. An act to address mental health issues for youth, particularly youth of color, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1480. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to improve the detection, prevention, and treatment of mental health issues among public safety officers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1688. An act to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act.

H.R. 2208. An act to restore an opportunity for tribal economic development on terms that are equal and fair, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2862. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a national suicide prevention media campaign, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2955. An act to authorize pilot program to expand and intensify surveillance of self-harm in partnership with State and local public health departments, to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in hospital emergency departments, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2981. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the provision of high-quality service through the Suicide Prevention Lifeline, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 49. An act to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida, 32806, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 297. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study on the establishment of, and the potential land that could be included in, a unit of the National Forest System in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 433. An act to establish a grant program for family community organizations that provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 586. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 721. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 768. An act 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 the Judiciary.

H.R. 810. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the feasibility of designating the Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 958. An act to codify maternity care coordination programs at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1205. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Center for Mental Health Services of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to award grants to implement innovative approaches to securing prompt access to appropriate follow-on care for individuals who experience an acute mental health episode and present for care in an emergency department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1260. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program supporting trauma center violence intervention and violence prevention programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1324. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program to improve the identification, assessment, and treatment of patients in hospital emergency departments who are at risk of suicide, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1448. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on dog training therapy, and to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the

Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide service dogs to veterans with mental illnesses who do not have mobility impairments; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 1475. An act to address mental health issues for youth, particularly youth of color, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1480. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to improve the detection, prevention, and treatment of mental health issues among public safety officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 1688. An act to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H.R. 2208. An act to restore an opportunity for tribal economic development on terms that are equal and fair, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H.R. 2862. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a national suicide prevention media campaign, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 2955. An act to authorize a pilot program to expand and intensify surveillance of self-harm in partnership with State and local public health departments, to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in hospital emergency departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 2981. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the provision of high-quality service through the Suicide Prevention Lifeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 478. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, and for other purposes.

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-1043. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Rule for Petition #IN-11359, Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), a, a'-{[4-[(3-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]imino}di-2,1-ethanediyl}bis[w-hydroxy-, monosodium salt (CAS Reg. No. N/A) for an Exemption Amendment Under 40 CFR 180.920" (FRL No. 10022-79-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2021; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1044. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Housing and Partnerships), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Umatilla Chemical Depot (UMCD) Ammunition Disposal Area (ADA) Cleanup Schedule"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1045. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division,

Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Large Municipal Waste Combustors Negative Declaration Withdrawal for Designated Facilities and Pollutants" (FRL No. 10023-60-Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1046. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; South Dakota; Revisions to Air Rules of South Dakota" (FRL No. 10023-50-Region 8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 11, 2021; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1047. A communication from the Chief, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Oil and Gas and Sulfur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf-Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment" (RIN1014-AA48) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1048. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1049. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1050. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the third annual report of the Department of Justice's Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties; to the Committees on Finance; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; and the Judiciary.

EC-1051. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to four (4) vacancies in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1052. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-52, "District Government Family Bereavement Leave Temporary Amendment Act of 2021"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1053. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-62, "Coronavirus Support Temporary Amendment Act of 2021"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1054. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-78, "New Convention Center Hotel Omnibus Financing and Development Temporary Amendment Act of 2021"; to the

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1055. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the ninth annual report relative to the Department of Justice's activities regarding pre-1980 racially motivated homicides, as required by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Act of 2007 and third annual report to Congress pursuant to the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1056. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) Quarterly Report to Congress; First Quarter of fiscal year 2021"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-1057. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, four (4) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Transportation, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1058. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Application Limit for NCE FM New Stations in Upcoming 2021 Filing Window" ((FCC 21-43) (MB Docket No. 20-343)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1059. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Service Contracts" (RIN3072-AC84) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1060. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Part 95 IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 557" (RIN2120-AA63) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1061. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Rule; Withdrawal; Revocation, Amendment, and Establishment of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes Due to the Decommissioning of the Greene County, Mississippi" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0815)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1062. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of V-67, V-190, and V-429; Establishment of T-312; and Revocation of V-125 and V-335 in the Vicinity of Marion, Illinois" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0944)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1063. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of

Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Part 95; IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 558" (RIN2120-AA63) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1064. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Kearney, Nebraska" (MB Docket No. 21-55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1065. A communication from the Senior Attorney, Office of Aviation Consumer Protection, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Implementing Certain Provisions of the TICKETS Act and Revisions to Denied Boarding Compensation and Domestic Baggage Liability Limits" (RIN2105-AE81) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1066. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment and Cancellation of VOR Federal Airways V-49 and V-541 in the Vicinity of Decatur, Alabama" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0941)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1067. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment, Amendment, and Revocation of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; Northeast United States" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-1146)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1068. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment to the Separate Terminal Airspace Areas from Norton Sound Low, Woody Island Low, Control 1234L, and Control 1487L Offshore Airspace Areas; Alaska" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0823)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1069. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment, Establishment, and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Henderson, West Virginia" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0923)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1070. A communication from the Program Analyst, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Elimination of Termination Dates in Sections 76.64(I) and 76.65(f) of the Commission's Rules" (DA 21-496) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1071. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Savannah, Georgia" (MB Docket No. 21-57) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1072. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Cape Girardeau, Missouri" (MB Docket No. 21-50) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1073. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Augusta, Georgia" (MB Docket No. 21-49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1074. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Television Broadcasting Services; Lubbock, Texas" (MB Docket No. 21-61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2021; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-13. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico requesting the United States Congress to forward fund the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 1

Whereas, the Bureau of Indian Affairs operates the Higher Education Grant Program as authorized by the Snyder Act and provides higher education scholarships; and

Whereas, numerous Indian Tribes administer the Higher Education Grant Program through Public Law 93-638 Self-Determination contracts or through Public Law 100-472 Self-Governance compacts; and

Whereas, the Federal Government routinely operates under continuing resolutions, which results in delayed funding to the Bureau of Indian Affairs; consequently, payment of college scholarships and institutional disbursements are delayed; and

Whereas, this is problematic for Indian college students who depend on these scholarship payments to pay for tuition, books and room and board; all too often, Indian students arrive on campus with little or no money; and

Whereas, there is precedent for Forward Funding of Federal Indian Education Programs in that Bureau of Indian Education Kindergarten through Twelfth Grade schools and tribally controlled colleges and universities have been Forward Funded; and

Whereas, Forward Funding is a budget authority that is made available for obligation in the last quarter of the Fiscal Year for the financing of ongoing activities during the next Fiscal Year; and

Whereas, Forward Funding achieves two outcomes: it provides funding for two years in advance and makes funds available on July 1 of each year, and it shields the Grant Program from government shutdowns, which allows Tribes to disburse grant funds ahead of the Academic Year; Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, That the New Mexico Legislature request the United States Congress to take affirmative steps to Forward Fund the Higher Education Grant Program of the Bureau of Indian Education; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the New Mexico Congressional Delegation, the Tribal Leadership of all twenty-three Indian Nations, Tribes and Pueblos in New Mexico and the Secretary of Indian Affairs.

POM-14. A memorial adopted by the Senate of the State of New Mexico urging the United States Congress, the President of the United States, and members of the New Mexico Congressional Delegation to address reducing the "Cliff Effect" and ending generational poverty; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE MEMORIAL 19

Whereas, everyone should have the opportunity to work hard and achieve family economic security, and economic independence should be rewarded; and

Whereas, however, some policies are insufficient and inadvertently keep hard-working parents from climbing the economic ladder, according to a New Mexico voices for children report; and

Whereas, hard-working families with fewer resources may need work supports to help them cover basic necessities, such as food, child care or health care, until these families can be financially self-sufficient; and

Whereas, most government safety-net programs, such as child support, income assistance, health coverage and food assistance, have a "cliff effect"; and

Whereas, the cliff effect occurs when a household loses eligibility for public assistance once a family's income surpasses the threshold set by the federal poverty guidelines; and

Whereas, in many cases, the value of a lost or reduced benefit can exceed an increase in wages; and

Whereas, families often find themselves working harder and earning more but unable to get ahead; and

Whereas, the cliff effect is particularly devastating when it applies to child care assistance, because child care is one of the most significant costs in a household budget; and

Whereas, the cliff effect occurs when an increase in income is enough to disqualify a family from receiving the work support benefit but is not enough to cover the cost of the lost benefit; and

Whereas, there are some concerns that increasing income would have the unintended consequence of a family losing child care assistance and other benefits when the family's income surpasses the income eligibility ceiling; and

Whereas, the cliff effect is creating a permanent class of workers caught in the dilemma of how to pay for competing needs, such as food, child care, housing, medication and other essential goods and services while trying to get ahead; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of New Mexico, that the president of the United States, the New Mexico congressional delegation and all other members of congress be urged to address reducing the cliff effect and ending generational poverty; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government be urged to create policies that would reduce the cliff effect, in support of working families trying to improve their lives and the lives of their children; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government be urged to consider higher income without consequences that undermine families through loss of benefits; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government be urged to address cliff effect policies in all areas of benefits to ensure that a situation is not created that keeps low-income families who are striving to work hard and achieve family economic security from achieving success; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the president of the United States, the New Mexico congressional delegation and all other members of congress.

POM-15. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota urging the President of the United States and the Department of Homeland Security not to transfer illegal aliens to North Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3048

Whereas, the United States is a nation that values law and order; and

Whereas, a crisis exists at the southern border of the United States, involving an unknown number of illegal aliens entering the United States without authorization; and

Whereas, media reports have asserted North Dakota is being considered by United States Department of Homeland Security officials as a potential site for the relocation of illegal aliens detained at the south Texas border; and

Whereas, accepting illegal aliens or assisting in propagation of illegal immigration, amidst the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic, may harm the health, safety, and welfare of North Dakota citizens and may impose an unnecessary fiscal burden on those citizens; and

Whereas, in a letter to the United States Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas dated March 23, 2021, Governor Doug Burgum stressed his administration's opposition to the transfer of detained illegal aliens from the southern border to North Dakota, stating "While our state willingly participates in the resettlement of legal, thoroughly vetted refugees, we strongly oppose any efforts to alleviate the southern border crisis of the overwhelming influx of migrants by transporting them to northern border states such as North Dakota"; and

Whereas, Governor Burgum's letter further stated, "We urge the administration to address this crisis at the source, fully enforce federal immigration laws, and reassure northern border states that relocation is not on the table"; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring Therein:

That the Sixty-seventh Legislative Assembly joins Governor Burgum and his administration in opposing any efforts to transfer illegal aliens who entered the United States without authorization to North Dakota; and be it further

Resolved, That the Sixty-seventh Legislative Assembly urges the President of the United States and the Department of Homeland Security not to transfer illegal aliens to North Dakota; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the United States Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, the United States House of Representatives Majority and Minority Leaders, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the secretary of the United States Senate, the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the United States Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas, and to each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation.

POM-16. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota urging the United States Congress to temporarily amend cargo carrying truck length and weight restrictions on state highways and interstates that are a part of the National Network to allow North Dakota and surrounding states to conduct a road train pilot program and to permanently amend the restrictions to allow road trains and the national network highways and interstates if the pilot program is successful; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3001

Whereas, the National Network is an approved network of state highways and interstates in the United States for use by large trucks and commercial truck drivers; and

Whereas, the National Network supports interstate commerce by regulating the size of trucks operating on the National Network through a federal cargo carrying length limitation of approximately 100 feet depending on truck configuration and a federal cargo carrying weight limitation of approximately 80,000 pounds gross vehicle weight; and

Whereas, grandfathered provisions in operation in the state at the time federal regulations were enacted provide trucks in North Dakota may be up to 110 feet in overall length and 105,500 pounds gross vehicle weight on permissible routes; and

Whereas, trucks operating on the 129,000 pound Limited Transportation Network may be up to 129,000 pounds gross vehicle weight on certain routes; and

Whereas, the United States is experiencing a shortage of approximately 900,000 truck drivers with commercial driver's licenses; and

Whereas, railroad infrastructure has diminished by approximately 40 percent between 1920 and 2017, from 5,400 miles of track to 3,330 miles of track; and

Whereas, it is becoming more difficult to meet increasing demands for freight and commodities in a timely and efficient manner due, in part, to the shortage of commercial truck drivers and the reduced railroad infrastructure; and

Whereas, a road train is a trucking vehicle consisting of two or more connected trailers or semitrailers linked and hauled by a single operating prime mover or tractor unit which may exceed overall length and total gross vehicle weight limitations, but not exceed current statutory axle load limitations; and

Whereas, Australia uses road trains to move freight in an efficient manner to meet demand; and

WHEREAS, allowing road trains to exceed federal truck length and total gross vehicle weight limitations may be a viable solution to the efficiency and capacity issues resulting from the shortage of commercial truck drivers and reduced railroad infrastructure by allowing commercial truck drivers to haul more freight in longer and heavier cargo loads: Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the house of representatives of North Dakota, the Senate concurring therein:

That the Sixty-seventh Legislative Assembly urges the Congress of the United States to temporarily amend cargo carrying truck length and weight restrictions on state highways and interstates that are a part of the National Network to allow North Dakota and surrounding states to conduct a road train pilot program and to permanently amend the restrictions to allow road trains on the National Network highways and interstates if the pilot program is successful; and be it further *Resolved*,

That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the United States

Senate, and each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1260. A bill to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MANCHIN for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Tommy P. Beaudreau, of Alaska, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Todd Sunhwa Kim, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

*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.

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1603. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration Partnership program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 1604. A bill to codify the successes of rapid development of safe vaccines through Operation Warp Speed, for the next administration to use as a guide in the event of another pandemic; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 1605. A bill to designate the National Pulse Memorial located at 1912 South Orange Avenue in Orlando, Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROMNEY:

S. 1606. A bill to designate as wilderness certain National Forest System land in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. COONS):

S. 1607. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to improve how the Department of Veterans Affairs discloses to individuals entitled to educational assistance from

the Department risks associated with using such assistance at particular educational institutions and to restore entitlement of students to such assistance who are pursuing programs of education at educational institutions that are subject to Federal or State civil enforcement action, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1608. A bill to support the sustainable aviation fuel market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 1609. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that electrochromic glass qualifies as energy property for purposes of the energy credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 1610. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 and provisions relating to the carrying of concealed weapons by law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LUJAN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1611. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the responses of the Department of Defense to sex-related offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KING, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1612. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to assist States to rehabilitate or replace certain bridges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 1613. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a grant program for certain fitness facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 1614. A bill to require certain grantees under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to submit a plan to track discriminatory land use policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1615. A bill to limit the scope of regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to control communicable diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BARRASSO:

S. 1616. A bill to provide exceptions from permitting and fee requirements for content creation, regardless of distribution platform, including digital or analog video and digital or analog audio recording activities, conducted on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1617. A bill to modify the requirements for the Administrator of the Small Business Administration relating to declaring a disaster in a rural area, and for other purposes;

to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1618. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow first responders to continue to exclude service-connected disability pension payments after reaching the age of retirement; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 1619. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a 2-year prohibition on employment in a career civil service position for any former political appointee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1620. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. KING, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 1621. A bill to reauthorize and limit the pre-disaster mitigation program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 1622. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option to provide coordinated care through a pregnancy medical home for high-risk pregnant women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1623. A bill to amend title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for additional grants for States to conduct activities related to establishing American Health Benefit Exchanges; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LUJÁN:

S. 1624. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a National Laboratory Biotechnology Programs to address biotechnology threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1625. A bill to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1626. A bill to award career pathways innovation grants to local educational agencies and consortia of local educational agencies, to provide technical assistance within the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education to administer the grants and support the local educational agencies with the preparation of grant applications and management of grant funds, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to support community college and industry partnerships, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 1627. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the rate of tax on estates, gifts, and generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 1628. A bill to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to strengthen protections relating to the online collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of children and minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1629. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a pilot program to develop and provide to States and transportation planning organizations accessibility data sets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 1630. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a study regarding social media use by teenagers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1631. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System land in the State of Arizona to the Arizona Board of Regents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 1632. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to establish a program to provide loans to implement cost-effective energy efficiency measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 1633. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a program for the procurement of domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables to provide healthier school meals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1634. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to determine whether to permit the use of enriched enrollment randomized withdrawal methodology with respect to clinical trials; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 1635. A bill to establish a new non-immigrant category for alien relatives of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents seeking to enter the United States temporarily for family purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BURR, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 1636. A bill to clarify the treatment of 2 or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1637. A bill to impose certain measures with respect to Hizballah-dominated areas in Lebanon and to impose sanctions with respect to senior foreign political figures in

Lebanon supporting Hizballah; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 1638. A bill to protect immigrant families, combat fraud, promote citizenship, and build community trust, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 1639. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to reauthorize the energy efficiency and conservation block grant program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1640. A bill to establish a process for waiver of coastwise endorsement requirements; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1641. A bill to prohibit rescinding the recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1642. A bill to require the Secretary of State to submit a report on the status of women and girls in Afghanistan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1643. A bill to establish the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 1644. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a time-limited provisional approval pathway, subject to specific obligations, for certain drugs and biological products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. 1645. A bill to provide for an accelerated approval pathway for certain drugs that are authorized to be lawfully marketed in other countries; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1646. A bill to repeal the Jones Act restrictions on coastwise trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1647. A bill to authorize an exception to the restriction on construction of Coast Guard vessels in foreign shipyards for certain construction in shipyards in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1648. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the construction of naval vessels in shipyards in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 1649. A bill to amend section 3606 of title 18, United States Code, to grant probation officers authority to arrest hostile third parties who obstruct or impede a probation officer in the performance of official duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 1650. A bill to protect Federal, State, and local public safety officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1651. A bill to impose certain measures with respect to Hizballah-affected areas in Latin America and the Caribbean and to impose sanctions with respect to senior foreign political figures in Latin America who support Hizballah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COONS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, and Mr. PETERS):

S. Res. 212. A resolution establishing a McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program in the Senate; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. Res. 213. A resolution recognizing the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea relationship to safeguarding peace security and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula, in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, and welcoming the visit of President Moon Jae-in to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. Res. 214. A resolution supporting the designation of May 13, 2021, as "National Senior Fraud Awareness Day" to raise awareness about the increasing number of fraudulent scams targeted at seniors in the United States, to encourage the implementation of policies to prevent those scams from happening, and to improve protections from those scams for seniors; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COONS, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KING, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. THUNE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BURR, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SASSE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. CRUZ):

S. Res. 215. A resolution designating the week of May 9 through May 15, 2021, as "Na-

tional Police Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. Res. 216. A resolution recognizing the 150th anniversary of Alcorn State University, the oldest public historically Black land-grant university in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 41

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 41, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to require coverage of hearing devices and systems in certain private health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 107

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 107, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to allow the interstate sale of State-inspected meat and poultry, and for other purposes.

S. 127

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

S. 134

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 134, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a retraining assistance program for unemployed veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 144

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 144, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, and for other purposes.

S. 150

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of S. 150, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the inclusion of certain audio-only diagnoses in the determination of risk adjustment for Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes.

S. 282

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor

of S. 282, a bill to designate a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

S. 437

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 437, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to concede exposure to airborne hazards and toxins from burn pits under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 450

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 450, a bill to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

S. 461

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 461, a bill to create a point of order against legislation modifying the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

S. 464

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 464, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan to provide an exceptions process for any medication step therapy protocol, and for other purposes.

S. 535

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 535, a bill to authorize the location of a memorial on the National Mall to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces that served on active duty in support of the Global War on Terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 605

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 605, a bill to reduce the number of preventable deaths and injuries caused by override crashes, to improve motor carrier and passenger motor vehicle safety, and for other purposes.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 692, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the "Hello Girls".

S. 747

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 747, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the adjustment of status of essential workers, and for other purposes.

S. 754

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Colorado

(Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 754, a bill to provide health insurance benefits for outpatient and inpatient items and services related to the diagnosis and treatment of a congenital anomaly or birth defect.

S. 774

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 774, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish criminal offenses targeting law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S. 775

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 775, a bill to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing-related misconduct, and for other purposes.

S. 781

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 781, a bill to provide for the continuation of paid parental leave for members of the Armed Services in the event of the death of the child.

S. 810

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 810, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the list of diseases associated with exposure to certain herbicide agents for which there is a presumption of service connection for veterans who served in the Republic of Vietnam to include hypertension, and for other purposes.

S. 892

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 892, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that kombucha is exempt from any excise taxes and regulations imposed on alcoholic beverages.

S. 921

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 921, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to further protect officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 998

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 998, a bill to provide grants to States that do not suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a driver's license of a person or refuse to renew a registration of a motor vehicle for failure to pay a civil or criminal fine or fee, and for other purposes.

S. 1087

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1087, a bill to provide a duplication of benefits fix for Sandy CDBG-DR recipients, and for other purposes.

S. 1186

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1186, a bill to provide standards for facilities at which aliens in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security are detained, and for other purposes.

S. 1191

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1191, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include biomass heating appliances in the energy credit and to extend the credit for residential energy efficient property.

S. 1273

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1273, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to small employers for covering military spouses under retirement plans.

S. 1404

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1404, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company in recognition of their unique and distinguished service as a "Ghost Army" that conducted deception operations in Europe during World War II.

S. 1446

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1446, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan for obligating and expending Coronavirus pandemic funding made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1479

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1479, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for taxpayers who remove lead-based hazards.

S. 1502

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSOFF) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1502, a bill to make Federal law enforcement officer peer support communications confidential, and for other purposes.

S. 1511

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1511, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 with respect to payments to certain public safety officers who have become permanently and totally disabled as a result of personal injuries sustain in the line of duty, and for other purposes.

S. 1520

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1520, a bill to reform the disposition of charges and convening of courts-martial for certain offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and increase the prevention of sexual assaults and other crimes in the military.

S. 1535

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1535, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 1555

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1555, a bill to shorten the extension, and the amount, of Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation in order to get Americans back to work.

S. 1566

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1566, a bill to provide grants to enable nonprofit disability organizations to develop training programs that support safe interactions between law enforcement officers and individuals with disabilities and older individuals.

S. 1570

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1570, a bill to facilitate nationwide accessibility and coordination of 211 services and 988 services in order to provide information and referral to all residents and visitors in the United States for mental health emergencies, homelessness needs, other social and human services needs, and for other purposes.

S. 1575

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1575, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security

Act to encourage appropriate prescribing under Medicaid for victims of opioid overdose.

S. 1593

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1593, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the designation of general surgery shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 1595

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1595, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

S. 1599

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1599, a bill to protect law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 9

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 9, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices.

S. RES. 97

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 97, a resolution calling on the Government of Ethiopia, the Tigray People's Liberation Front, and other belligerents to cease all hostilities, protect human rights, allow unfettered humanitarian access, and cooperate with independent investigations of credible atrocity allegations pertaining to the conflict in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia.

S. RES. 207

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 207, a resolution designating the week beginning November 8, 2021, as "National Pregnancy Center Week" to recognize the vital role that community-supported pregnancy centers play in saving lives and serving women and men faced with difficult pregnancy decisions.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1611. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the responses of the Department of Defense to sex-related offenses, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce the 'I Am Vanessa Guillén Act' that addresses long-standing systemic problems in the way that the military responds to sexual harassment and sexual assault. I thank Representative SPEIER and Representative MULLIN for reintroducing this important legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Army Specialist Vanessa Guillén disappeared from her Fort Hood, Texas, Army base in April 2020. Tragically, last June, Fort Hood officials confirmed that remains found near the Leon River in Bell County, Texas, were Vanessa's. Vanessa had told other soldiers at Fort Hood that she was being sexually harassed and confided to her family that the perpetrator was a fellow Army Soldier. A separate fellow Soldier was suspected of beating Vanessa to death with a hammer, and then, with his girlfriend, dismembering, burning, and burying Vanessa's body about 30 miles from Fort Hood. This other Soldier—the suspect in question—fatally shot himself when confronted by authorities for questioning off post. His girlfriend has been charged in federal court with conspiracy to tamper with evidence.

The Army finally acknowledged that Vanessa did report being sexually harassed by a superior in her chain of command in the months leading up to her murder. Vanessa's family has called for changes to how the military handles reports of sexual harassment and assault and has asked for a law to allow a third-party investigative team to look into reports of sexual harassment within the military. They are right to demand better from the military—as should we all.

Despite on-going efforts to root out the toxic culture of sexual harassment and sexual assault in the military, it is still very much alive. And that's not just my opinion—the Army itself has confirmed that sad fact in recent months following their release in December 2020 of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee Report, which shockingly included as one of its findings that the Command Climate at Fort Hood has been permissive of sexual harassment and sexual assault.

How long will victims of sexual harassment and assault continue to be afraid to report their abusers? It seems that the military justice system is rather the military system without justice where survivors of these crimes cannot have confidence to know that their reports will be confidential, taken seriously, and adjudicated properly.

We need to address this injustice now. An effective and strong military unit is one that relies on the trust between all members of that unit. Sexual harassment and sexual assault have no place in our military—they break that

critical trust. It is a betrayal of every Soldier, Sailor, Airman and Marine if leaders do not do everything possible to eradicate the toxic culture which allows sexual harassment and sexual assault to fester and erode good order and discipline within the ranks.

To ensure our military readiness, we need to do everything possible to help ensure victims and survivors of these heinous crimes are supported, treated with respect, and not traumatized again, and that their perpetrators are held accountable in a military justice system they can trust. These are fathers and mothers, daughters and sons, sisters and brothers, who have volunteered to give the ultimate sacrifice when called upon. They should not have to fear their fellow servicemembers at home nor feel that when they raise concerns, they are not taken seriously.

Therefore, I am reintroducing the "I Am Vanessa Guillén Act". The provisions in this legislation will move prosecution decisions on sexual assault and sexual harassment cases outside of the chain of command to an Office of the Chief Prosecutor within each military service; create a standalone military offense for sexual harassment; establish trained sexual harassment investigators who are outside of the chain of command of the complainant and the accused to investigate all claims of sexual harassment; implement the recommendations of the Fort Hood Independent Review Committee Report to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program; require both DoD and the Comptroller General to conduct separate evaluations of the military services' sexual assault prevention and response programs; and establish a process by which servicemembers can make claims for negligence against DoD in the case of sexual assault or sexual harassment. I was quite pleased to hear that DoD's Sexual Assault Independent Review Commission recently released initial recommendations to the Secretary that tracked closely with several of the provisions in this legislation: moving prosecution decisions on sexual assault and sexual harassment cases outside of the chain of command to an Office of the Chief Prosecutor within each military service and requiring all sexual harassment allegations to be investigated outside the immediate chain of command.

These changes will encourage survivors to come forward to report sexual assault and sexual harassment, more effectively bring justice for survivors, and strengthen the ability of the military services to protect its most important resource—the people who wear the uniform of the United States.

We need to pass the 'I am Vanessa Guillén Act' to fix a broken military justice system.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 212—ESTABLISHING A MCCAIN-MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IN THE SENATE

Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COONS, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KING, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 212

Resolved,

SECTION 1. MCCAIN-MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this resolution—

(1) the term “eligible military veteran” means a veteran, as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code, that meets any eligibility requirements established by the Secretary for participation in the program under this section; and

(2) the term “Sergeant at Arms” means the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available to carry out this section, the Sergeant at Arms shall establish a program through which eligible military veterans may apply for and participate in a fellowship position in the personal office of a Senator.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The program established under paragraph (1) shall be referred to as the “McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program”.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICE.—The Sergeant at Arms shall establish, in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, an office to administer the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program. The office shall develop a process through which—

(A) Senators who wish to participate in the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program may notify the Sergeant at Arms; and

(B) eligible military veterans may apply for a McCain-Mansfield Fellowship.

(c) DURATION, NUMBER, DISTRIBUTION, AND AMOUNT OF FELLOWSHIPS.—

(1) DURATION.—A McCain-Mansfield Fellowship shall be for a 2-year period.

(2) NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWSHIPS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations—

(A) the Sergeant at Arms shall award not more than 100 McCain-Mansfield Fellowships; and

(B) the Sergeant at Arms shall distribute the McCain-Mansfield Fellowships under this section for an award period in a manner that provides not less than 1 Fellowship position for each Senator wishing to participate in the program.

(3) AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Sergeant at Arms shall determine the stipend or other financial assistance appropriate for each particular McCain-Mansfield Fellowship position under this section, depending on the duties of the position and the recommendations from the Senator offering the position.

SENATE RESOLUTION 213—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA RELATIONSHIP TO SAFEGUARDING PEACE SECURITY AND PROSPERITY ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA, IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION AND BEYOND, AND WELCOMING THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT MOON JAE-IN TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 213

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea alliance is the linchpin of peace, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula and in the Indo-Pacific region and is critical to close coordination to face the challenges posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and address future security challenges;

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea alliance is rooted in mutual trust, shared values, intertwined economic interests, and generations of people-to-people ties through friendship, family, and community that, taken together, provides a foundation for one of the strongest, most interoperable, and dynamic bilateral alliances in the world;

Whereas the United States and Korea established diplomatic relations on May 22, 1882, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation;

Whereas, on October 1, 1953, the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea (5 U.S.T. 2368) was signed in Washington with ratification advised by the Senate on January 26, 1954, and the shared commitment to recognize an armed attack on either of the Parties as dangerous to the peace and security of the other and to “act to meet the common danger in accordance with [each’s] constitutional processes” remains in force today;

Whereas the United States assures its ironclad security commitment to the Republic of Korea, including the United States extended deterrent underpinned by the full range of United States capabilities;

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea alliance was forged in blood, with 1,789,000 United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines serving in theater during the war, of whom 36,574 paid the ultimate sacrifice with their lives in defense of freedom in the Republic of Korea, including 7,174 Korean Augmentation to the United States Army (KATUSA) soldiers, and over 7,500 members of the United States Armed Forces remain classified by the Department of Defense as missing in action;

Whereas casualties of the Republic of Korea were more than 217,000 soldiers killed, more than 291,000 wounded, and over 1,000,000 civilians killed or missing;

Whereas 2021 marks the 68th anniversary of the cessation of hostilities in the Korean War and the signing of the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, which remains in force today and that by its terms has neither formally ended the Korean War nor constituted a permanent settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas, according to section 2 of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Wall of Remembrance Act (Public Law 114-230; 130 Stat. 947), a Wall of Remembrance is currently being added to the Korean War Veterans Memorial with the names of those that died in theater, are listed as missing, or were prisoners of war, and would also list the

number of members of the KATUSA who were killed in action, wounded in action, prisoners of war, or are listed as missing in action;

Whereas the Republic of Korea, in an extraordinary gesture of lasting gratitude, has contributed to the construction of the Wall of Remembrance, which will serve as an eternal reminder for generations to come of the sacrifices made by the United States and Republic of Korea alliance in defense of freedom and regional security;

Whereas the United States-Republic of Korea Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2) met on March 18, 2021, in Seoul and reaffirmed that “the ROK-U.S. Alliance, forged in blood on the battlefield 70 years ago, serves as the linchpin of peace, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula and the Indo-Pacific region”;

Whereas a new, six-year Special Measures Agreement (SMA) was initiated on the same day in the presence of the secretaries and ministers and was later signed on April 8, 2021;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea are committed to pursuing closely coordinated diplomatic efforts through a shared strategy to achieve the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea and establishing peace on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken stated that the United States-Republic of Korea relationship is “rooted in mutual trust, in shared values, deeply intertwined economic interests, and, of course—and maybe most important—generations of family and community ties and having one another’s back in the most difficult times”;

Whereas Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin stated the United States-Republic of Korea alliance is “ironclad” and “among the strongest bilateral, interoperable, and dynamic alliances in the world”, further stating that “the United States remains fully committed to the defense of the Republic of Korea, using the full range of U.S. capabilities, including our extended deterrent”;

Whereas, on April 2, 2021, the United States-Republic of Korea-Japan Trilateral National Security Advisors meeting took place at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, and also on May 5, 2021, a Trilateral Foreign Ministers’ meeting took place in London “to consult on the United States’ review of its North Korea policy and to discuss issues of common concern including Indo Pacific security”;

Whereas, according to the joint press statement, “the national security advisors shared their concerns about North Korea’s nuclear and ballistic missile programs and reaffirmed their commitment to address and resolve these issues through concerted trilateral cooperation towards denuclearization” and further “agreed on the imperative for full implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions by the international community, including North Korea, preventing proliferation, and cooperating to strengthen deterrence and maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula”;

Whereas a robust and effective trilateral relationship between and among the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan is critical for joint security and interests in defending freedom and democracy, upholding human rights, promoting peace, security, and the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific and across the globe, championing women’s empowerment, and combating and adapting to complex environmental challenges;

Whereas Secretary Blinken said during a March 17, 2021, meeting with Republic of Korea Foreign Minister Chung Eui-yong that “the authoritarian regime in North Korea

continues to commit systematic and widespread abuses against its own people. We must stand with people demanding their fundamental rights and freedoms and against those who repress them.”.

Whereas the American and Korean people share deeply rooted values of defending freedom, championing economic and social opportunity and inclusion, upholding human rights, and respecting the rule of law;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is the United States’ sixth largest goods trading partner with \$134,000,000,000 in total (two way) goods trade and \$34,600,000,000 in total services trade for a combined \$168,600,000,000 during 2019 and, according to the Department of Commerce, United States exports of goods and services to the Republic of Korea supported an estimated 358,000 United States jobs in 2015;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is one of the United States’ top sources of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), which totaled \$61,800,000,000 in 2019 (up 9.2 percent over the previous year) and supports more than 74,000 United States jobs in key sectors including auto components, industrial equipment, consumer electronics, software and IT services, renewable energy, and electronic components that are all critical to helping protect the United States supply chain as well as foster leadership in a green technology future;

Whereas the Republic of Korea made significant contributions to the global community in combating COVID-19, including the manufacture and export of Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test kits to the United States Government and various state governments, as well as the donation of 2,000,000 masks to help fill shortages in hospitals most impacted by COVID-19 and an additional 500,000 masks that were distributed to Korean War veterans throughout the United States;

Whereas the strength of the United States-Republic of Korea relationship is due in large part to the nearly 2,000,000 Korean Americans that have made significant contributions to every facet of American society and leadership to now include four members of the House of Representatives, Andy Kim of New Jersey, Young Kim of California, Marilyn Strickland of Washington, and Michelle Steel of California; and

Whereas, in May 2021, President Moon Jae-in will visit the United States at the invitation of President Joe Biden: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes President Moon Jae-in to the United States;

(2) reaffirms the importance of the United States-Republic of Korea relationship as the linchpin to safeguarding peace, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula and in the Indo-Pacific region;

(3) reaffirms United States extended deterrence commitments to the Republic of Korea, and that the United States will continue to ensure that its policy and posture reflects the requirements of extended deterrence;

(4) supports ongoing efforts to further strengthen, broaden, and deepen the ironclad United States-Republic of Korea alliance, including the United States-Korea Security Consultative Committee (2+2) to confront threats to the peace and safety of both nations, and to stand together for the common values and shared interests that unite us;

(5) calls for continued cooperation between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea in the promotion of human rights;

(6) commits to continuing and expanding United States-Republic of Korea medical, scientific, and vaccine collaboration, par-

ticularly since cooperation between the two countries has saved countless lives during the COVID-19 pandemic;

(7) recognizes the support of the Government of the Republic of Korea in addressing global challenges, including COVID-19 challenges, that threaten the health and safety of people everywhere;

(8) encourages, as written in the Joint Statement of the 2021 United States-Republic of Korea Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (2+2), “mutually-reinforcing and future-oriented cooperation across a wide range of areas”;

(9) calls for close coordination to achieve the denuclearization of the DPRK and the establishment of a permanent and lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula;

(10) appreciates President Moon’s commitment to diplomacy, including through his signing of the joint Republic of Korea-Democratic People’s Republic of Korea April 27, 2018, Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula;

(11) encourages close cooperation among the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan to address shared challenges; and

(12) appreciates the Government and people of the Republic of Korea for their extraordinary contribution to the Wall of Remembrance at the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and extends well wishes for the groundbreaking ceremony during President Moon Jae-in’s visit.

SENATE RESOLUTION 214—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 13, 2021, AS “NATIONAL SENIOR FRAUD AWARENESS DAY” TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE INCREASING NUMBER OF FRAUDULENT SCAMS TARGETED AT SENIORS IN THE UNITED STATES, TO ENCOURAGE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO PREVENT THOSE SCAMS FROM HAPPENING, AND TO IMPROVE PROTECTIONS FROM THOSE SCAMS FOR SENIORS

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 214

Whereas millions of individuals age 65 or older (referred to in this preamble as “seniors”) in the United States are targeted by scams each year, including Social Security impersonation scams and Internal Revenue Service impersonation scams, sweepstakes scams, romance scams, computer tech support scams, grandparent scams, debt collection scams, home improvement scams, fraudulent investment schemes, pet scams, and identity theft;

Whereas other types of fraud perpetrated against seniors include Medicare impersonation fraud, health care fraud, health insurance fraud, counterfeit prescription drug fraud, funeral and cemetery fraud, “anti-aging” product fraud, telemarketing fraud, and internet fraud;

Whereas scammers are, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, exploiting the ongoing Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic to prey on seniors through a variety of scams, including Economic Impact Payment scams, vaccine scams, test kit scams, contact tracing scams, work-from-

home scams, and COVID-19 vaccine survey scams;

Whereas the Government Accountability Office has estimated that seniors lose a staggering \$2,900,000,000 each year to an ever-growing array of financial exploitation schemes and scams;

Whereas, since 2013, the Fraud Hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate has received more than 10,000 complaints reporting possible scams from individuals in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

Whereas the ease with which criminals contact seniors through the internet and telephone increases as more creative schemes emerge;

Whereas, according to the Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book 2020 released by the Federal Trade Commission, people age 60 or older reported losing \$592,000,000 to fraud in 2020, with a median loss for victims age 80 or older of \$1,300, nearly 4 times the median amount lost by those victims between the ages of 50 and 59;

Whereas senior fraud is underreported by victims due to shame, stigma, and lack of information about where to report fraud; and

Whereas May 13, 2021, is an appropriate day to establish as “National Senior Fraud Awareness Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 13, 2021, as “National Senior Fraud Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes National Senior Fraud Awareness Day as an opportunity to raise awareness about the barrage of scams that individuals age 65 or older (referred to in this resolution as “seniors”) in the United States face in person, by mail, on the phone, and online;

(3) recognizes that law enforcement, consumer protection groups, area agencies on aging, and financial institutions all play vital roles in—

(A) preventing the proliferation of scams targeting seniors in the United States; and

(B) educating seniors about those scams;

(4) encourages—

(A) the implementation of policies to prevent scams targeting seniors; and

(B) the improvement of efforts to protect seniors from those scams; and

(5) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals and organizations that work tirelessly to fight against scams targeting seniors.

SENATE RESOLUTION 215—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 9 THROUGH MAY 15, 2021, AS “NATIONAL POLICE WEEK”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COONS, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KING, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. THUNE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BURR, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCHATZ,

Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BAR-RASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SASSE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 215

Whereas Federal, State, local, and Tribal police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers across the United States are charged with—

(1) protecting and serving their communities and the public;

(2) pursuing justice for all individuals; and

(3) performing the duties of a law enforcement officer with fidelity to the constitutional and civil rights of the public the officers serve;

Whereas law enforcement officers swear an oath to uphold the public trust even though, through the performance of the duties of a law enforcement officer, the officers may become targets for senseless acts of violence;

Whereas, through a pandemic and at the cost of their own lives, law enforcement officers have continued to bravely meet the call of duty to ensure the security of their neighborhoods and communities;

Whereas the resolve to service is clearly demonstrated by law enforcement officers across the United States who have tragically fallen ill as a result of, or passed away due to complications from, COVID-19 contracted in the line of duty;

Whereas, in 1962, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy signed Public Law 87-726 (36 U.S.C. 136) (referred to in this preamble as the “Joint Resolution”), which authorizes the President to proclaim May 15 of every year as Peace Officers Memorial Day in honor of the Federal, State, and local officers who have been killed, disabled, or otherwise injured in the line of duty;

Whereas the Joint Resolution also authorizes the President to designate the week in which Peace Officers Memorial Day falls as National Police Week;

Whereas the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, dedicated on October 15, 1991, is the national monument to honor those law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty;

Whereas Peace Officers Memorial Day, 2021, honors the 306 law enforcement officers, who served with valor, dignity, and integrity, killed in the line of duty in 2020, including—

- (1) Raymond C. Abear;
- (2) Daniel R. Abramovitz;
- (3) Olufela A. Adebisi;
- (4) Agustin Aguilar, Jr.;
- (5) Louis H. Aguirre;
- (6) Tab T. Ali;
- (7) L. Dale Allen;
- (8) Jared M. Allison;
- (9) Keith S. Allison;
- (10) Michael H. Ambrosino;
- (11) Cornelius B. Anderson;
- (12) Alexander A. Arango;
- (13) Levi K. Arnold, Sr.;
- (14) Jane A. Ash;
- (15) George B. Baker;
- (16) Richard M. Barry;
- (17) Kejuane A. Bates;
- (18) Shannon S. Bennett;
- (19) Kendle G. Blackburn;
- (20) James H. Blair;
- (21) Tamarris L. Bohannon;
- (22) Thomas E. Booz;
- (23) Raymond A. Boseman;

- (24) Lebouath A. Boua;
- (25) Jairo A. Bravo;
- (26) Brad A. Briscoe;
- (27) Mark C. Brown;
- (28) Lemuel D. Bruce, Jr.;
- (29) Joseph J. Bullock;
- (30) Jose A. Buso;
- (31) Jorge Cabrera;
- (32) Irving G. Callender;
- (33) Craig L. Capolino;
- (34) Robert A. Cardona;
- (35) Christopher D. Carney;
- (36) Gregory S. Carnicle;
- (37) Carlo J. Cayabyab;
- (38) Dudley J. Champ;
- (39) Angela D. Chavers;
- (40) Ismael Z. Chavez;
- (41) Andrew D. Clark;
- (42) Michael W. Clegg;
- (43) Coy D. Coffman, Jr.;
- (44) Harry M. Cohen;
- (45) James D. Coleman;
- (46) Donafay Collins;
- (47) Kevin D. Collins;
- (48) Michael A. Connors;
- (49) James M. Cornacchia;
- (50) Efrén Coronel;
- (51) Charlie J. Cortez;
- (52) Kaitlin M. Cowley;
- (53) Larry D. Crom;
- (54) Christopher D. Cronin;
- (55) Christopher M. Cunningham, Sr.;
- (56) Jennifer M. Czarnecki;
- (57) James L. Dancy;
- (58) William J. Darnell;
- (59) Norman O. Daye, Jr.;
- (60) Angel M. de la Fuente;
- (61) Roel de la Fuente;
- (62) Timothy P. de la Fuente;
- (63) Lyle G. Denny;
- (64) Thomas W. Devlin;
- (65) Anthony H. Dia;
- (66) Jose A. Diaz-Ayala;
- (67) Marco DiFranco;
- (68) William E. Doubraski;
- (69) Paul P. Dunn;
- (70) Stephen C. Dutton;
- (71) Mark R. Eckenrode;
- (72) Christopher L. Elder;
- (73) Stanley C. Elrod;
- (74) Kurtis J. Enget;
- (75) Terrence A. Engle;
- (76) Tiffany Victoria B. Enriquez;
- (77) Christopher E. Ewing;
- (78) Kenneth D. Foley;
- (79) Maurice C. Ford;
- (80) Randall C. French;
- (81) Frank L. Gagliano;
- (82) Tracy A. Gaines;
- (83) Herbert J. Garcia;
- (84) José A. García Vázquez;
- (85) William R. Garner;
- (86) Edelmiro Garza, Jr.;
- (87) Steven M. Gaudet, Jr.;
- (88) Maria Gibbs;
- (89) Andrew J. Gillette;
- (90) Raul A. Gomez;
- (91) Marco A. Gonzales;
- (92) Jonathon K. Goodman, Sr.;
- (93) Michael H. Grannis;
- (94) Kaia L. Grant;
- (95) Gail S. Green-Gilliam;
- (96) Rickie Groves;
- (97) Lawrence A. Guarnieri;
- (98) Claude W. Guillory;
- (99) Damon C. Gutzwiller;
- (100) Parnell L. Guyton;
- (101) Mark A. Hall, Sr.;
- (102) Robert J. Hall;
- (103) Jacob W. Hancher;
- (104) Kenneth W. Harbin;
- (105) Ryan P. Hendrix;
- (106) Michael L. Henry, Jr.;
- (107) Marylou P. Hernandez-Armer;
- (108) Tyler A. Herndon;
- (109) L. Mario Herrera;
- (110) Avery D. Hillman;
- (111) Curt Holland;

- (112) Charles E. Holt III;
- (113) Cody N. Holte;
- (114) Jeffrey C. Hopkins;
- (115) Glenn D. Hutto, Jr.;
- (116) Kenny B. Ingram;
- (117) Thomas M. Inman;
- (118) Anthony T. Jackson, Sr.;
- (119) Domingo Jasso III;
- (120) Benjamin M. Jenkins;
- (121) Aubrey T. Johnson, Jr.;
- (122) Cassie M. Johnson;
- (123) Craig V. Johnson;
- (124) Eric T. Johnson;
- (125) Te’Juan F. Johnson;
- (126) Waldis V. Johnson;
- (127) Antoine P. Jones;
- (128) Jerry W. Jones;
- (129) Lynn D. Jones;
- (130) Jason W. Judd;
- (131) William C. Jumper, Jr.;
- (132) Kaulike S. G. Kalama;
- (133) Ethan R. Kaskin;
- (134) Julian L. Keen, Jr.;
- (135) David W. Kellywood;
- (136) Craig L. King;
- (137) James T. Kirk;
- (138) Jason M. Knox;
- (139) Christopher S. Korzilius;
- (140) Philip Kraverotis;
- (141) John J. Kuhar, Jr.;
- (142) Jeremy C. LaDue;
- (143) Joseph W. Lange;
- (144) Shirley J. Lanning;
- (145) Ernest Leal, Jr.;
- (146) Breann R. Leath;
- (147) Destin S. Legieza;
- (148) Justin C. Lenz;
- (149) Kenneth R. Lester;
- (150) Erik L. Lloyd;
- (151) Marshall L. London, Jr.;
- (152) Anthony J. Lucanto;
- (153) Nathan J. Lyday;
- (154) Harold F. MacGillvray, Jr.;
- (155) Brian L. Magee;
- (156) Jose P. Marquez;
- (157) Clifford W. Martin, Sr.;
- (158) Glenn T. F. Martinez;
- (159) Lionel Q. Martinez, Jr.;
- (160) Miguel A. Martínez Ortiz;
- (161) Wyatt C. Maser;
- (162) Alan D. McCollum;
- (163) Bronc J. McCoy;
- (164) Richard McCoy;
- (165) Christopher B. McDonnell;
- (166) Anthony C. McGrew;
- (167) Adam S. McMillan;
- (168) Brian K. McNair;
- (169) Kenneth R. Meisel;
- (170) Jon M. Melvin;
- (171) Juan Menchaca, Jr.;
- (172) Maria L. Mendez;
- (173) Daniel L. Mendoza III;
- (174) Frank R. Milillo, Sr.;
- (175) Steven A. Minor;
- (176) Bobby R. Montgomery;
- (177) Angelanette Moore;
- (178) Titus T. Moore;
- (179) Jose C. Mora, Jr.;
- (180) Gabe Morales;
- (181) Johan Mordan;
- (182) William T. Morris;
- (183) Berisford A. Morse;
- (184) Michael S. Mosher;
- (185) Dale E. Multer;
- (186) Eric K. Murray;
- (187) Alfonso H. Murrieta;
- (188) Benny N. Napoleon;
- (189) Mikkos L. Newman;
- (190) Ronald Newman;
- (191) Charles E. Norton;
- (192) Jose M. Novoa;
- (193) Daniel G. Oaks;
- (194) Richard W. O’Brien, Jr.;
- (195) James R. O’Connor IV;
- (196) Thomas A. Ogungbire;
- (197) Dennis R. Oliver, Jr.;
- (198) Nicholas D. O’Rear;
- (199) Andy Ornelas;

(200) S. Renee Padgett;
 (201) Leroy G. Palmer;
 (202) Omar E. Palmer;
 (203) Donald E. Parker;
 (204) Jonathan D. Parnell;
 (205) Betty A. Pascarella;
 (206) AlTerek S. Patterson;
 (207) Luis O. Peña, Jr.;
 (208) Corey Pendergrass;
 (209) Nelson Perdomo;
 (210) Ricardo Perez-Ortiz;
 (211) Alexander R. Pettitway, Jr.;
 (212) Jason K. Phan;
 (213) Sypraseuth Phouangphrachanh;
 (214) Dylan S. Pickle;
 (215) Kietrell M. Pitts;
 (216) Jack V. Polimeni;
 (217) Harold L. Preston;
 (218) Dale T. Provins, Jr.;
 (219) Nancy Puca;
 (220) Charles O. Pugh II;
 (221) Justin R. Putnam;
 (222) Allan F. Ray;
 (223) Stephen L. Raymond;
 (224) Aldemar Rengifo, Jr.;
 (225) Nicholas L. Reyna;
 (226) John A. Rhoden;
 (227) M. Wayne Rhodes;
 (228) Donna M. Richardson-Below;
 (229) Richard Rios;
 (230) Sheila J. Rivera;
 (231) George B. Robare;
 (232) Charles E. Roberts III;
 (233) Oscar W. Rocha;
 (234) Rodrick L. Rodgers;
 (235) Mayra M. Rodríguez-Burgado;
 (236) Robert W. Rogers;
 (237) Mark J. Romutis;
 (238) Enrique J. Rositas, Jr.;
 (239) LaKiya L. Rouse;
 (240) Caleb D. Rule;
 (241) Alex Ruperto;
 (242) Nolan J. Sanders;
 (243) Jose A. Santana;
 (244) Lucas G. Saucedo, Jr.;
 (245) Dean M. Savard;
 (246) Jeffrey A. Scalf;
 (247) Justin R. Schaffer;
 (248) David L. Schmidt;
 (249) Raymond J. Scholwinski;
 (250) Francesco S. Scorpo;
 (251) Brent W. P. Scrimshire;
 (252) Robert W. Sealock;
 (253) Bryant Searcy;
 (254) Jeffery W. Sewell;
 (255) Jonathan P. Shoop;
 (256) Jason N. Shuping;
 (257) James M. Skernivitz;
 (258) Christopher A. Smith;
 (259) Jeremy D. Smith;
 (260) Patrick D. Snook;
 (261) John D. Songy;
 (262) Joseph Spinoso;
 (263) Steven Splan;
 (264) Caleb H. Starr;
 (265) Philip E. Street;
 (266) Donald K. Sumner;
 (267) Robert C. Sunukjian;
 (268) Jarid D. Taylor;
 (269) Kenterrous D. Taylor;
 (270) Oscar J. Temores;
 (271) Marcus Thomas;
 (272) Virgil L. Thomas;
 (273) Katherine M. Thyne;
 (274) Kevin P. Trahan;
 (275) Richard C. Treadwell;
 (276) Marvin W. Trejo;
 (277) Johnny R. Tunches;
 (278) Herschel R. Turner, Jr.;
 (279) Eric J. Twisdale;
 (280) Brendan P. Unitt;
 (281) Randy M. Vallot;
 (282) Gary L. Walker;
 (283) James Walker, Jr.;
 (284) Travis C. Wallace;
 (285) Christopher R. Walsh;
 (286) Daniel G. Walters;
 (287) Lowery Ware, Sr.;

(288) Marshall L. Waters, Jr.;
 (289) Allan J. Weber;
 (290) Lee R. Weber;
 (291) James W. Weston, Jr.;
 (292) Anthony L. White;
 (293) Sheldon G. Whiteman;
 (294) Richard E. Whitten;
 (295) Kelvin D. Wilcher;
 (296) Charlie Williams, Jr.;
 (297) Keith D. Williams, Sr.;
 (298) Sharon M. Williams;
 (299) Stephen P. Williams;
 (300) Dwight E. Willis;
 (301) Jackson R. Winkler;
 (302) Richard A. Wright;
 (303) Ching K. Yan;
 (304) Sheena D. Yarbrough-Powell;
 (305) Terrell D. Young; and
 (306) Joseph M. Youse; and

Whereas, since the beginning of 2021, 119 law enforcement officers from across the United States have made the ultimate sacrifice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 9 through May 15, 2021, as “National Police Week”;

(2) expresses strong support for law enforcement officers across the United States in the efforts that those officers undertake to build safer and more secure communities;

(3) recognizes the need to ensure that law enforcement officers have the equipment, training, and resources necessary to protect the health and safety of the officers and the public they serve;

(4) recognizes the law enforcement community for the continual selfless acts of sacrifice and bravery carried out by the members of that community;

(5) recognizes that, even through a pandemic and at the cost of their own lives, law enforcement officers continue to show up and serve their neighborhoods and communities;

(6) acknowledges that police officers and other law enforcement personnel, especially those who have made the ultimate sacrifice, should be remembered and honored;

(7) expresses condolences to the loved ones of each law enforcement officer who has made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty; and

(8) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Police Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the vital role that law enforcement officers perform in service to the United States and the communities in which those officers serve.

SENATE RESOLUTION 216—RECOGNIZING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY, THE OLDEST PUBLIC HISTORICALLY BLACK LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES 216

Whereas May 13, 2021, marks the 150th anniversary of Alcorn State University—

(1) the oldest public historically Black land-grant university in the United States; and

(2) the second-oldest State-supported university in the State of Mississippi;

Whereas the university now known as Alcorn State University was founded on May 13, 1871, in Lorman, Mississippi, as a result of efforts in the State to educate the descendants of formerly enslaved individuals;

Whereas Alcorn State University derives its name from the sitting Governor of Mississippi at the time of its founding, James L. Alcorn;

Whereas Hiram R. Revels, following his time in civic life as a United States Senator for the State of Mississippi, the first African American Senator in the history of the United States, served as the first president of Alcorn State University;

Whereas Alcorn State University consistently ranks among the top 25 historically Black colleges and universities in the United States by U.S. News & World Report;

Whereas Alcorn State University—

(1) provides a valuable education in various programs of study, including agriculture, arts, sciences, business, and education; and

(2) offers the only nursing program available at a historically Black college and university in the State of Mississippi;

Whereas a residential living option on the campus of Alcorn State University, the Medgar Wiley Evers Heritage Village, pays tribute to Medgar Evers, the civil rights leader and 1952 graduate of Alcorn State University;

Whereas Alcorn State University alumnus Steve McNair led a decorated career in the National Football League (referred to in this preamble as the “NFL”), which began when he was drafted third overall in the 1995 NFL draft, the highest draft selection for an offensive player from a historically Black college and university in the history of the NFL; and

Whereas the successes of Alcorn State University are tied to the dedicated leadership and faculty who devote their careers to preparing future generations for excellence in academics and athletics: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 150th anniversary of Alcorn State University, the oldest public historically Black land-grant university in the United States; and

(2) celebrates the invaluable contributions of Alcorn State University to higher education in the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1492. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1492. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill S. 593, to restrict the imposition by the Secretary of Homeland Security of fines, penalties, duties, or tariffs applicable only to coastwise voyages, or prohibit otherwise qualified non-United States citizens from serving as crew, on specified vessels transporting passengers between the State of Washington and the State of Alaska, to address a Canadian cruise ship ban and the extraordinary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Alaskan communities, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Alaska Tourism Restoration Act”.

SEC. 2. VOYAGE DEEMED TO BE FOREIGN.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED CRUISE SHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term “covered cruise ship” means a vessel included on the list under paragraph (2) that—

(A) has been issued, operates in accordance with, and retains a COVID-19 Conditional Sailing Certificate of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(B) operates in accordance with any restrictions or guidance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention associated with such Certificate, including any such restrictions or guidance issued after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIST.—The vessels listed under this paragraph are the following:

(A) Carnival Freedom (IMO number 9333149).

(B) Carnival Miracle (IMO number 9237357).

(C) Crystal Serenity (IMO number 9243667).

(D) Discovery Princess (IMO number 9837468).

(E) Emerald Princess (IMO number 9333151).

(F) Eurodam (IMO number 9378448).

(G) Golden Horizon (IMO number 9793545).

(H) Grand Princess (IMO number 9104005).

(I) Hanseatic Inspiration (IMO number 9817145).

(J) Koningsdam (IMO number 9692557).

(K) NG Quest (IMO number 9798985).

(L) NG Sea Bird (IMO number 8966444).

(M) NG Sea Lion (IMO number 8966456).

(N) NG Venture (IMO number 9799044).

(O) Nieuw Amsterdam (IMO number 9378450).

(P) Noordam (IMO number 9230115).

(Q) Zuiderdam (IMO number 9221279).

(R) Majestic Princess (IMO number 9614141).

(S) Ovation of the Seas (IMO number 9697753).

(T) Radiance of the Seas (IMO number 9195195).

(U) Serenade of the Seas (IMO number 9228344).

(V) Eclipse (IMO number 9404314).

(W) Millennium (IMO number 9189419).

(X) Solstice (IMO number 9362530).

(Y) Norwegian Bliss (IMO number 9751509).

(Z) Norwegian Encore (IMO number 9751511).

(AA) Norwegian Jewel (IMO number 9304045).

(BB) Norwegian Spirit (IMO number 9141065).

(CC) Norwegian Sun (IMO number 9218131).

(DD) Ocean Victory (IMO number 9868869).

(EE) Pacific Princess (IMO number 9187887).

(FF) Pacific World (IMO number 9000259).

(GG) Quantum of the Seas (IMO number 9549463).

(HH) Queen Elizabeth (IMO number 9477438).

(II) Disney Wonder (IMO number 9126819).

(JJ) Regatta (IMO number 9156474).

(KK) Roald Amundsen (IMO number 9813072).

(LL) Ruby Princess (IMO number 9378462).

(MM) Sapphire Princess (IMO number 9228186).

(NN) Scenic Eclipse (IMO number 9797371).

(OO) Seabourn Odyssey (IMO number 9417086).

(PP) Seabourn Venture 2 (IMO 9862023).

(QQ) Seven Seas Mariner (IMO number 9210139).

(RR) Silver Shadow (IMO number 9192167).

(SS) Silver Wind (IMO number 8903935).

(TT) Star Breeze (IMO number 8807997).

(UU) Sylvia Earle (IMO number 9872327).

(VV) Westerdam (IMO number 9226891).

(WW) L’Austral (IMO number 9502518).

(XX) Silver Muse (IMO number 9784350).

(YY) Viking Orion (IMO number 9796250).

(b) CRITERIA.—A roundtrip voyage of a covered cruise ship transporting passengers between a port or place in the State of Alaska and a port or place in the State of Washington shall be deemed to have made a stop in a port or place of Canada, and deemed a foreign voyage, for purposes of the law of the United States, if—

(1) during the voyage, the covered cruise ship sends an email containing the information described in subsection (c) to—

(A) the Canada Border Services Agency;

(B) the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection; and

(C) each alien crewman on such voyage who is in possession of a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)); and

(2) the voyage begins not later than February 28, 2022.

(c) EMAIL.—An email described in subsection (b)(1) shall contain the names of each alien crewman described in subparagraph (C) of such subsection.

(d) EMPLOYMENT OF ALIEN CREWMEN.—On the date on which a covered cruise ship sends an email to the Canada Border Services Agency in accordance with subsection (b)(1), each alien crewman described in subparagraph (C) of such subsection shall be deemed to have departed the United States, entered Canada, and been readmitted to the United States for purposes of complying with, during the applicable voyage described in subsection (b), the 29-day authorized stay pursuant to their nonimmigrant visas issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

(e) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), a voyage described in such subsection shall not be deemed a foreign voyage for purposes of section 446 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1446) or any other provision of law relating to levying duties or taxes on goods, including consumables, purchased for use onboard the covered cruise ship.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall not apply to a roundtrip voyage during any period for which the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has issued an order under section 361 or 365 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264 and 268) that requires covered cruise ships to suspend vessel operations.

(g) DURATION.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which covered cruise ships are no longer prohibited by the Government of Canada, any political subdivision of Canada, or any port or province of Canada, from entering, berthing, or docking in Canadian waters of the Pacific Coast due to the COVID-19 pandemic; or

(2) March 31, 2022.

SEC. 3. MEDICAL AND SAFETY STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 35 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 3510. Additional medical and safety standards

“(a) AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall promulgate regulations to—

“(1) require that the owner of a vessel to which section 3507 applies install, and main-

tain in working order, automated external defibrillators on such vessel;

“(2) require that such defibrillators be placed throughout such vessel in clearly designated locations;

“(3) require that such defibrillators are available for passenger and crew access in the event of an emergency; and

“(4) require that automated external defibrillators, or adjacent equipment, allow passengers and crew to easily contact medical staff of the vessel.

“(b) DEFINITION OF OWNER.—In this section, the term ‘owner’ has the meaning given such term in section 3507.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 35 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 3510. Additional medical and safety standards.”

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORTEZ MAESTRO. 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 ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on 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 Thursday, May 13, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on 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 Tuesday, May 11, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2021, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

NATIONAL SENIOR FRAUD AWARENESS DAY

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 214, 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. 214) supporting the designation of May 13, 2021, as “National Senior Fraud Awareness Day” to raise awareness about the increasing number of fraudulent scams targeted at seniors in the United States, to encourage the implementation of policies to prevent those scams from happening, and to improve protections from those scams for seniors.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. BALDWIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 214) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 215, 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. 215) designating the week of May 9 through May 15, 2021, as “National Police Week”.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. BALDWIN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 215) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 17, 2021

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, May 17; 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, upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 58, S. 1260; and finally, that the cloture motion on the motion to

proceed filed during today’s session ripen at 5:30 p.m.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MAY 17, 2021, AT 3 P.M.

Ms. BALDWIN. 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 6:05 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 17, 2021, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CATHERINE ELIZABETH LHAMON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, VICE KENNETH L. MARCUS.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 13, 2021:

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

AMBER FAYE MCREYNOLDS, OF COLORADO, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2026.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DONET DOMINIC GRAVES, JR., OF OHIO, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JEWEL HAIRSTON BRONAUGH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.