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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

God of Heaven and Earth, we give You thanks for giving us another day. Bless the Members of the people's House as they return to their home districts. For the first time in our lives, families will be gathering, or not gathering to celebrate what we have to be thankful for as Americans. We are so aware of what we have lost. Have mercy on us.

We do thank You, and thank all those in our country who have labored through these months to provide services to our communities, to teach our children, to care for our sick. In these seasons of gathering, keep us safe, and help us to be mindful of so many who have not the benefits we enjoy as Americans.

May all that is done be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 967, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. EVANS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

PHILADELPHIANS NEED MORE COVID RELIEF NOW

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

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, my constituents in Philadelphia need more COVID relief now. Many of them are worried or scared, but the Republican Senate is still focused on confirming more Trump judges.

The House passed the Heroes Act, which gives us more of what we need, an extension of the \$600 of weekly unemployment subsidy, not more Trump judges;

Urgent relief for small businesses like restaurants, not more Trump judges;

Emergency rental assistance and protection from eviction or foreclosure, not more Trump judges;

Help for airline workers, not more Trump judges;

Funding, testing, tracing, treatment to crush the virus and reopen safely, not more Trump judges.

I urge the Senate to pass the Heroes Act now.

CONGRATULATING JIM GALLOWAY

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and honor Jim Galloway on his retirement from The Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

He most recently served as AJC's political columnist and has been a writer and editor there for over 41 years.

Jim knows Atlanta like the back of his hand, and he covered some of its most prominent figures and events.

He was responsible for creating the AJC's Political Insider Blog, which is one of the south's most influential political news sites.

Starting in 1992, Jim led the newspaper's Presidential coverage. He also covered various topics on religion, and even led the AJC foreign desk.

I am thankful for Jim's many years of dedication to reporting in an honest and balanced manner, and I wish him the best as he begins his retirement.

AMERICA NEEDS TARGETED ASSISTANCE

(Ms. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, nearly 8 months ago, our lives changed dramatically due to the COVID-19 pandemic. With cases surging across the country and in Minnesota, the devastation to our small businesses is significantly increasing.

Main Street businesses are the backbone of our local economies. They bring value to our communities and to our lives. We must act with urgency to support those most impacted by this pandemic.

We have legislation to do this. My bill, the Prioritized Paycheck Protection Program, would allow small businesses with 100 or fewer employees who have sustained significant losses due to COVID-19 to receive a second PPP loan.

In addition, we need to provide targeted assistance to specific industries. I have cosponsored the RESTAURANTS Act and Save our Stages Act, which would create grant programs so our restaurants and independent entertainment venues can survive these unprecedented and unpredictable times.

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

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



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I urge my colleagues to come together behind a bipartisan relief bill to protect our small businesses and local economies.

ONE MORE THING TO BE
THANKFUL FOR

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, bells should be ringing today, and I just don't mean on Wall Street. Across the entire Nation, bells should be ringing.

Today, as I have been promising since early summer, not one but two vaccines will ask the FDA for emergency use authorization.

Congratulations to President Trump. Congratulations to Vice President PENCE and his Warp Speed team. Congratulations to Pfizer and BioNTech. You did it. American innovation has persevered again.

We have three million doses right now, enough to vaccinate every nursing home patient in America. We will have 50 million doses by December being distributed, as well.

Thanks to almighty God who inspired the scientists who led to the discovery.

Indeed, bells will be ringing across America this Thanksgiving. We have one more thing to be thankful for.

IN HONOR OF INTERNATIONAL
TRANSGENDER DAY OF REMEM-
BRANCE

(Mr. KENNEDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, just this year alone, 37 beautiful transgender or gender nonconforming people in this country have been murdered.

This abhorrent, unacceptable violence must end.

On this International Transgender Day of Remembrance I would like to take this moment to read the names and to honor their memories: Dustin Parker, Neulisa Luciano Ruiz, Yampi Mendez Arocho, Scottlyn DeVore, Monika Diamond, Lexi, Johanna Metzger, Serena Angeliqve Velazquez Ramos, Layla Pelaez Sanchez, Penelope Diaz Ramirez, Nina Pop, Helle Jae O'Regan, Tony McDade, Dominique "Rem'mie" Fells, Riah Milton, Jayne Thompson, Selena Reyes-Hernandez, Brian "Egypt" Powers, Brayla Stone, Merci Mack, Shaki Peters, Bree Black, Summer Taylor, Marilyn Cazares, Dior H Ova, Queasha Hardy, Aja Raquell Rhone-Spears, Lea Rayshon Daye, Kee Sam, Aerrion Burnett, Mia Green, Michelle Michellyn Ramos Vargas, Felycya Harris, Brooklyn Deshuna, Sara Blackwood, Angel Unique, Yuni Carey.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL
PHILANTHROPY DAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a founder of the Service Organization Caucus to celebrate National Philanthropy Day, an opportunity to recognize and celebrate the many acts of kindness and service that individuals and organizations across this Nation do each day.

Serving others has always been a passion of mine. From being a volunteer firefighter to being involved in scouting, I have always believed it is my duty to give back.

Service plays a key role in supporting and uplifting our communities. The amazing service and philanthropic organizations across the Nation that give countless hours serving others and doing their part deserve a big thank you.

I am honored to co-chair the Service Organization Caucus with my colleague and friend, Congressman PANETTA of California.

I encourage everyone to do their part in honor of National Philanthropy Day. To my colleagues, I invite you to join me on this service caucus where we can work together from both sides of the aisle to promote and to support our local volunteer service organizations.

AMERICANS NEED RELIEF

(Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues and leadership in Congress to reach a compromise and pass much-needed relief as our country continues to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The dramatic rise in cases and deaths are alarming and require a strong and urgent response from the Federal Government to continue supporting our local response across this country.

We must extend critical unemployment assistance to the thousands of Granite Staters who have lost their jobs and will see their benefits expire the day after Christmas.

We must provide relief for our State and local governments that have spent millions of dollars responding to this pandemic and are facing devastating budget shortfalls when the legislature reconvenes in January.

Small businesses, especially restaurants, continue to face the negative economic consequences of this pandemic, and Congress must renew critical portions of the bipartisan CARES Act that served as a lifeline for our business community.

The House has already passed two comprehensive pieces of legislation, and I was proud to support these bills. We need to see real action and leader-

ship from the Senate and the outgoing Trump administration to get the job done.

□ 0915

RECOGNIZING THE DAHL
BROTHERS

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize two senior airmen, brothers from south Jersey whose commitment to this country and their family embody all that makes America so amazing.

Thomas "Jeff" Dahl, Jr., and Charles Dahl are the sons of Lieutenant Colonel Tom and Jennifer Dahl.

Jeff joined the New Jersey Air Force National Guard in January 2018 as a fuel systems apprentice and currently attends Rutgers University in New Jersey.

Charles Dahl joined the National Guard in May 2019 as a munitions assistant apprentice.

Both men are avid and well-known outdoorsmen, and they are committed to their community and south Jersey.

These young men are in the pool to deploy with the 177th Fighter Wing in 2021. This carries on a family legacy of combat deployments going back to their grandfather, who deployed to Korea, and their father, who deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan.

Men, you inspire all of us with your lives and the future that I know will be an inspiration for many others. I was happy to crash your party that day and get to know you just a little bit better.

God bless you, God bless what you do, God bless your bravery, and God bless the United States of America.

MILLIONS NEED OUR HELP

(Ms. WEXTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, COVID cases in my district are doubling, tripling, or worse. From the D.C. suburbs to the rural areas, no part is immune.

What is it going to take to burst the bubble our Senate colleagues are living in and wake them up to reality? Because in this reality, 12 million Americans are going to lose their unemployment benefits next month if we don't act. In this reality, tens of thousands of small businesses are on track to close their doors for good by the end of the winter.

If our Senate colleagues continue to sit on their hands and continue to do nothing, then on top of a public health crisis and an economic crisis, we are also going to have a homelessness crisis as eviction and foreclosure moratoriums expire.

Mr. Speaker, I am urging leaders of both parties in both Chambers of Congress to come together, and let's vote

on something we can agree on. Let's extend the deadline for CARES Act funds to be used by States and localities. Let's continue the eviction moratorium, student loan relief, and unemployment benefits that have been a lifeline for millions of workers.

Let's do the work our constituents sent us here to do and help the American families and small businesses who are hurting. We owe it to the millions of people who need our help.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker on Thursday, November 19, 2020:

H.R. 1833, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Tulip Avenue in Floral Park, New York, as the "Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson Post Office Building";

H.R. 3207, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Mill Street in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, as the "Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building";

H.R. 3317, to permit the Scipio A. Jones Post Office in Little Rock, Arkansas, to accept and display a portrait of Scipio A. Jones, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3329, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5186 Benito Street in Montclair, California, as the "Paul Eaton Post Office Building";

H.R. 4734, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 171 South Maple Street in Dana, Indiana, as the "Ernest 'Ernie' T. Pyle Post Office";

H.R. 4794, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8320 13th Avenue in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini Post Office Building";

H.R. 4981, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2505 Derita Avenue in Charlotte, North Carolina, as the "Julius L. Chambers Civil Rights Memorial Post Office";

H.R. 5037, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3703 North Main Street in Farmville, North Carolina, as the "Walter B. Jones, Jr. Post Office";

H.R. 5384, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Crosby Street in Mansfield, Louisiana, as the "Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office".

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8294) to amend the National Apprenticeship Act and expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprentice-

ships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF
MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 116-593.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 123, line 14, insert " and partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization" after "partnership".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank Chairman SCOTT for his leadership and for bringing this exceptional reauthorization to the floor today.

Before I begin speaking about this amendment, I would like to acknowledge the important role that labor unions have played in building the national apprenticeship system.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the AFL-CIO in support of H.R. 8294.

AFL-CIO,

Washington, DC, November 19, 2020.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The AFL-CIO urges you to support the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020 (H.R. 8294), scheduled for floor consideration later this week. R.R. 8294 recognizes that Registered Apprenticeship programs are the 'gold standard' in our nation's workforce development system, and we welcome this effort to modernize a law that has not been meaningfully updated since it was enacted 83 years ago.

Unions and our signatory employers have a long history of establishing joint labor-management partnerships to design and implement Registered Apprenticeship programs, so we have a deep interest in maintaining and strengthening our nation's Registered Apprenticeship system. These programs provide good jobs with good wages and benefits that increase as apprentices build their skills. They provide a valuable credential that can help secure future employment and advancement along a rewarding career path, and the opportunities they provide are particularly important for women, people of color and veterans.

H.R. 8294 authorizes significant new funding to expand registered apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and youth apprenticeships in the United States. It would codify and streamline existing standards that are vital to support apprentices, and would, for the first time, include youth apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs. The House Education and Labor Committee estimates that H.R. 8294 will create over 1 million Registered Apprenticeship opportunities over the next 5 years.

H.R. 8294 would also codify the role of the Office of Apprenticeship at the Department

of Labor, and provide funding streams to ensure oversight and technical assistance. Importantly, it would expand Registered Apprenticeship opportunities into new sectors of the workforce. The bill also establishes standards for state apprenticeship agencies, including a requirement that they develop a state plan to support Registered Apprenticeships and provide technical assistance. Finally, the bill strengthens the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship, ensuring that experts from industry and labor have a role in improving the program.

Registered Apprenticeships are America's most successful federally authorized workforce development program, employing 94 percent of those who complete a program. H.R. 8294 will help ensure that these programs meet the highest possible quality standards and support family sustaining jobs.

We urge you to support H.R. 8294 including Representative Levin's amendment, which encourages partnerships with labor and labor-management organizations in Title II grant programs, not as a requirement, but to the extent practicable, and to oppose any amendments that would weaken the bill approved for consideration by the full House.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM SAMUEL,
Director, Government Affairs.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I wish to emphasize the importance of apprenticeship standards that safeguard apprentices' welfare with unions who have helped negotiate and protect them for many, many years.

These standards are critically important to the success of the national apprenticeship system, which is why I introduced the Strengthening Training and Accessibility for New and Diverse Apprenticeships through Relevant and Dependable Standards Act, or the STANDARDS Act for short.

I am pleased that the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020 incorporates my bill, which protects the rights of workers who participate in apprenticeships.

The language of this amendment is perfectly clear. It says that grant applicants should partner with an industry or sector partnership and a labor or joint labor-management organization to the extent practicable.

Yet, interests hostile to unions are once again using scare tactics to claim, falsely, that my amendment will prevent industry organizations from securing apprenticeship grants under the legislation unless in all cases they partner with unions, even when there are no unions in the geographic area or part of an industry partnership.

This is not what the amendment says.

Opponents of this amendment are bending the truth for ideological reasons. They know, and a plain reading of the text makes crystal clear, that this amendment does not mandate that every applicant partner with a union to access grant funding, full stop. It is asking them to make reasonable efforts to include unions in the sectors and areas where they are carrying out an apprenticeship program, again, to the extent practicable.

The National Apprenticeship Act of 2020 includes the PARTNERS Act, led

by Representatives SUZANNE BONAMICI, DREW FERGUSON, SUSAN DAVIS, and BRETT GUTHRIE. That bipartisan legislation—again, included in this act—is built around industry or sector partnerships, which include unions.

Despite this, opponents are zeroing in on this amendment, saying it discriminates against apprenticeship programs that don't have union partnerships.

Trade associations are arguing the term “to the extent practicable” is legally ambiguous or could be interpreted incorrectly by the incoming Biden administration.

Let's set the record straight. The term “practicable” has been used in major legislation for decades. It is in the bipartisan Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, or WIOA, which was introduced by the ranking Republican on the Education and Labor subcommittee that has jurisdiction over it. It is used 10 separate times in the bill we are considering. We all know what it means.

The attack on this amendment isn't about the requirements for a grant program. It is about the inclusion of the word “labor” in a bill to be carried out by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Anyone who reads this amendment can see clearly what it does and that this fearmongering is about a problem that simply does not exist.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment because I am opposed to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, frankly, the amendment offered by Representative LEVIN is a perfect distillation of the problems with the underlying legislation.

The amendment limits the grant program in the bill so that only entities partnering with unions would be eligible to receive funding, notwithstanding what he has said.

My colleagues across the aisle may claim that this is not the case because they require union partnership only “to the extent practicable.” However, “to the extent practicable” is in the eye of the beholder. We have checked with CRS, and CRS has said it is purposefully ambiguous.

Whatever their intent, this is not how this provision would be implemented. Even if the “as practicable” is implemented as not being a requirement, it is certainly suggesting Congress has a strong preference for unions and organizations partnering with them to receive grant funds.

This would block countless potential participants from accessing these funds and would further cement the program in the way it has been since the 1930s.

Unfortunately, Democrats are doubling down on the problems with their program and once again are choosing

to provide benefits to politically favored unions rather than addressing the underlying problems.

If we want to reach 1 million apprenticeships in this country, I fail to see how limiting access by creating earmarks and kickbacks will achieve that goal.

The majority has said over and over again that this bill would create 1 million new apprenticeships. That isn't true without this amendment, and it will be even less accurate if this amendment is adopted.

It isn't true because they misunderstand the reason that growth in the registered apprenticeship program has been limited in the past. Businesses choose not to participate in registered apprenticeships because the government already makes it too complicated. Despite my colleagues' hopes, simply authorizing more money cannot solve that issue.

A number of groups have recognized the problems inherent with this amendment and have spoken in opposition, including the Chamber of Commerce, Associated Builders and Contractors, Associated General Contractors of America, and Independent Electrical Contractors. They understand that reaching 1 million apprenticeships is not going to happen by turning the grant program in the underlying bill into a union slush fund.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this week, we learned that one of the biggest offshore wind developers in the world entered into an agreement with North America's Building Trades Unions of this country to develop apprenticeships and training programs for all the offshore wind development that they are going to undertake in the oceans off of our East Coast, creating thousands of new jobs and fantastic opportunities for our young workers to learn the latest technology and the energy production of the future.

It is such a great example of how apprenticeships and partnerships between unions and companies, the biggest companies in the world with the latest technology, and the whole way the economy is moving, is an important part of our future.

This amendment facilitates those efforts. This bill will help our workforce zoom into the future, earning while they learn and securing jobs that, on average, start at \$70,000 or more.

Mr. Speaker, with great enthusiasm, I hope everyone votes for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, you know what is so sad to me is that I am out every week in my district talking to job creators and businesses who are desperate for workers and who want to create apprenticeship programs but will not go through the onerous process of the registered apprenticeship program.

Yet, these are the people who are paying the taxes, and hardworking Americans in those jobs are paying the taxes. What the Democrats want to do is to transfer hardworking taxpayer dollars over to their friends in the unions, keeping them solvent.

We know union membership is down. This is a way to boost their membership, by forcing business and industry to go into the registered apprenticeship program.

This is wrong. They are not representing hardworking Americans who want to develop skills for the in-demand jobs. This is the wrong way for our country to be going.

We need to support all types of business and industry that wants to help people gain the skills that they need for the in-demand jobs.

This amendment is wrong. This bill is wrong. We should vote against the amendment, and we should vote against the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire if I have time remaining or has my time expired.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The question is on the amendment. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appear to have it.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

□ 0930

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. SMUCKER.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part B of House Report 116-593.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike sections 3 and 4, and insert the following:

SEC. 3. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In accordance with chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary of Labor may prescribe rules and regulations to carry out this Act.

SEC. 4. AMENDMENT.

The Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the “National Apprenticeship Act”; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ‘National Apprenticeship Act’.

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

- “Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- “Sec. 2. Purposes.
- “Sec. 3. Definitions.
- “Sec. 4. Transition provisions.
- “Sec. 5. Disaggregation of data.

“TITLE I—PROMOTING APPRENTICESHIPS

“Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship, State Registration Agency Approval Process

- “Sec. 111. The Office of Apprenticeship.
- “Sec. 112. State apprenticeship agencies and State offices of Apprenticeship.

“Subtitle B—Process and Standards for the National Apprenticeship System

- “Sec. 121. Process and Standards.

“Subtitle C—Evaluations and Research

- “Sec. 131. Program evaluations and research.

“Subtitle D—General Provisions

- “Sec. 141. Authorization of appropriations.

“TITLE II—MODERNIZING THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY GRANTS

- “Sec. 201. Grant requirements.
- “Sec. 202. Grant appropriations.

“SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

“(a) AUTHORITY.—The purposes of this Act are to authorize and direct the Secretary of Labor to—

“(1) formulate and promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices;

“(2) extend the application of such standards by encouraging the inclusion thereof in contracts of apprenticeship (in this Act referred to as ‘apprenticeship agreements’);

“(3) bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship;

“(4) cooperate with State agencies engaged in the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship; and

“(5) cooperate with the Secretary of Education.

“(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS.—In carrying out the authority provided in subsection (a), the Secretary—

“(1) shall establish and administer the program under title I; and

“(2) may establish and administer additional programs of work-based learning as the Secretary determines appropriate, which may include activities to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

“SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

“In titles I and II:

“(1) APPRENTICE.—The term ‘apprentice’ means a program participant in an apprenticeship program.

“(2) APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT.—The term ‘apprenticeship agreement’ means a written agreement under 121 between—

- “(A) an apprentice; and
- “(B) a sponsor.

“(3) APPRENTICESHIP HUB.—The term ‘apprenticeship hub’ means a regional or sectoral qualified intermediary recognized by a State apprenticeship agency or a State Office of Apprenticeship as organizing and providing activities and services related to the development of programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(4) APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATION.—The term ‘apprenticeable occupation’ means an occupation that the Secretary has determined meets the requirements of section 121.

“(5) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The term ‘apprenticeship program’ means a program that meets the standards described in section 121 and is registered under title I.

“(6) COMPETENCY.—The term ‘competency’ means the attainment of knowledge, skills, and abilities in a subject area.

“(7) DEPARTMENT.—The term ‘Department’ means the Department of Labor.

“(8) EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROVIDER.—The term ‘education and training provider’ means—

“(A) an area career and technical education school;

“(B) an early college high school;

“(C) an educational service agency;

“(D) a high school;

“(E) a local educational agency or State educational agency;

“(F) an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Tribal educational agency;

“(G) an institution of higher education;

“(H) a minority-serving institution (as described in any of paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)));

“(I) a provider of adult education and literacy activities under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (29 U.S.C. 3271 et seq.);

“(J) a local agency administering plans under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741);

“(K) a related instruction provider, as approved by a registration agency; or

“(L) a consortium of entities described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (K).

“(9) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms ‘Indian Tribe’ and ‘Tribal organization’ have the meaning given the terms (without regard to capitalization) in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

“(10) INTERIM CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘interim credential’ means a recognized postsecondary credential issued to an apprentice as certification of attainment of a competency necessary to receive a certificate of completion of an apprenticeship.

“(11) JOURNEYWORKER.—The term ‘journeyworker’ means a worker who has attained a level of skill, abilities, and competencies recognized within an industry as having mastered the skills and competencies required for the occupation.

“(12) NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—The term ‘national apprenticeship system’ means the apprenticeship programs, youth apprenticeship programs, and pre-apprenticeship programs that meet the requirements of title I.

“(13) UNDER-REPRESENTED APPRENTICESHIP POPULATION.—The term ‘under-represented apprenticeship population’ means a group of individuals (such as a group of individuals from the same gender or race) the members of which comprise fewer than 25 percent of the individuals participating in a program under the national apprenticeship system.

“(14) NONTRADITIONAL APPRENTICESHIP INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION.—The term ‘nontraditional apprenticeship industry or occupation’ refers to an industry sector or occupation for which there are fewer than 10 percent of all apprentices in all industries or occupations participating.

“(15) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.—The term ‘program participant’ means an apprentice, a pre-apprentice, or a youth apprentice.

“(16) QUALIFIED INTERMEDIARY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified intermediary’ means an entity that demonstrates expertise in building, connecting, sustaining, and measuring the performance of partnerships described in subparagraph (B) and serves program participants and employers by—

“(i) connecting employers to programs under the national apprenticeship system;

“(ii) assisting in the design and implementation of such programs, including curriculum development and delivery for related instruction;

“(iii) supporting entities, sponsors, or program administrators in meeting the registration and reporting requirements of this Act;

“(iv) providing professional development activities;

“(v) connecting students or workers to programs under the national apprenticeship system;

“(vi) developing and providing personalized program participant supports, including by partnering with organizations to provide access to or referrals for supportive services and financial advising;

“(vii) providing services, resources, and supports for development, delivery, expansion, or improvement of programs under the national apprenticeship system; or

“(viii) serving as a program sponsor.

“(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—The partnerships described in subparagraph (A) means partnerships among entities involved in programs under the national apprenticeship system, including—

“(i) industry or sector partnerships;

“(ii) partnerships among employers, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, community-based organizations, State or local workforce development boards, education and training providers, social service organizations, economic development organizations, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, or one-stop operators, or one-stop partners, in the State workforce development system; or

“(iii) partnerships among one or more of the entities described in clauses (i) and (ii).

“(17) REGISTRATION AGENCY.—The term ‘registration agency’ means the Office of Apprenticeship, a State Office of Apprenticeship or State apprenticeship agency that is responsible for—

“(A) approving or denying applications from sponsors for registration of programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State or area covered by the registration agency; and

“(B) carrying out the responsibilities of supporting the youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs registered by the registration agency, in accordance with section 121.

“(18) RELATED INSTRUCTION.—The term ‘related instruction’ means an organized and systematic form of instruction that meets the requirements of section 121.

“(19) RELATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—The term ‘related Federal programs’ means programs or activities under the following:

“(A) The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(B) The Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.).

“(C) The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.).

“(D) The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

“(E) The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

“(F) Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.).

“(G) Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.).

“(H) Career and technical education programs at the postsecondary level under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

“(I) Chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.).

“(J) Chapter 41 of title 38, United States Code.

“(K) Employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.).

“(L) Employment and training activities carried out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

“(M) State unemployment compensation laws (in accordance with applicable Federal law).

“(N) Section 231 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 60541).

“(O) Part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

“(P) Employment and training programs carried out by the Small Business Administration.

“(Q) Section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)).

“(20) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Labor.

“(21) SPONSOR.—The term ‘sponsor’ means an employer, joint labor-management organization, trade association, professional association, labor organization, education and training provider, or qualified intermediary that is applying to administer and operate, a program under the national apprenticeship system.

“(22) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—The term ‘State apprenticeship agency’ means a State agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under section 112.

“(23) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—The term ‘State apprenticeship council’ means an entity established under section 113(b)(3) to assist the State apprenticeship agency.

“(24) STATE OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—The term ‘State office of apprenticeship’ means the office designated by the Secretary to administer programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State and meets the requirements of section 111(b)(4).

“(25) STATE OR LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.—The terms ‘State workforce development board’ and ‘local workforce development board’ have the meanings given the terms ‘State board’ and ‘local board’, respectively, in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(26) STATE WORKFORCE AGENCY.—The terms ‘State workforce agency’ means the State agency with responsibility for workforce investment activities under chapters 2 and 3 of subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3121 et seq., 3131 et seq.).

“(27) CTE TERMS.—The terms ‘area career and technical education school’, ‘articulation agreement’, ‘credit transfer agreement’, ‘postsecondary educational institution’, and ‘work-based learning’ have the meanings given in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302).

“(28) ESEA TERMS.—The terms ‘dual or concurrent enrollment program’, ‘early college high school’, ‘education service agency’, ‘high school’, ‘local educational agency’, ‘paraprofessional’, and ‘State educational agency’ have the meanings given in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(29) WIOA TERMS.—The terms ‘career pathway’, ‘in-demand industry sector or occupation’, ‘individual with a barrier to employment’, ‘institution of higher education’, ‘industry or sector partnership’, ‘labor market area’, ‘local area’, ‘recognized postsecondary credential’, ‘one-stop center’, ‘one-stop operator’, ‘one-stop partner’, ‘State’, ‘supportive services’ and ‘workforce development system’ have the meanings given in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“SEC. 4. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

“The Secretary shall take such actions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to provide for the orderly transition to the authority of this Act (as amended by the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020) from any authority under the Act of August 16, 1937 (commonly referred to as the ‘National Ap-

prenticeship Act’; 50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020. In accordance with chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary may prescribe rules and regulations to carry out this Act.

“SEC. 5. DISAGGREGATION OF DATA.

“The disaggregation of data under this Act shall not be required when the number of program participants in a category is insufficient to yield statistically reliable information or when the results would reveal personally identifiable information about a program participant or would reveal such information when combined with other released information.

“TITLE I—PROMOTING APPRENTICESHIPS

“Subtitle A—The Office of Apprenticeship, State Registration Agency Approval Process

“SEC. 111. THE OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

“(a) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary shall be responsible for the administration of this Act and such functions affecting the national apprenticeship system as the Secretary shall delegate, which shall include the following:

“(1) APPRENTICESHIP DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION.—The Secretary is authorized to carry out promotion and awareness activities, including the following:

“(A) Supporting the development or scaling of apprenticeship models nationally, promoting the effectiveness of youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs, and providing promotional materials to, among others, State apprenticeship agencies, State and local workforce development systems, State educational agencies, employers, trade associations, professional associations, industry groups, labor organizations, joint labor-management organizations, education and training providers, and prospective apprentices in such programs.

“(B) Promoting greater diversity in the national apprenticeship system in underrepresented apprenticeship populations, and nontraditional apprenticeship industries and occupations, including by—

“(i) promoting outreach to underrepresented apprenticeship populations;

“(ii) engaging minority-serving institutions, and employers from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations; and

“(iii) engaging small, medium-size, and minority businesses, and employers in high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations that are nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations.

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall—

“(A) provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices as applicable to employers, sponsors, State apprenticeship agencies, qualified intermediaries, education and training or related instruction providers, or other entities; and

“(B) cooperate with the—

“(i) Secretary of Education on establishing and sharing best practices for the alignment of apprenticeship programs with the education system, including supporting the stackability and portability of academic credit and credentials earned as part of such programs; and

“(ii) State workforce development systems to promote awareness of opportunities under the national apprenticeship system.

“(3) STATE OFFICES OF APPRENTICESHIP.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, at the request of a State described in clause (ii), shall establish and operate State Offices of Apprenticeship to serve as the registration agency for a State described in clause (ii).

“(ii) APPLICABLE STATES.—An applicable State is a State—

“(I) in which, as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, the Secretary has not—

“(aa) established a State Office of Apprenticeship; and

“(bb) is not recognized a State apprenticeship agency under section 112; and

“(II) submits the request described in clause (i).

“(B) VACANCIES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, in the case of a State Office of Apprenticeship with a vacant position, the Secretary shall—

“(i) make publicly available information on such vacancy; and

“(ii) report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, on the status and length of such vacancy if such vacancy is not filled not later than 90 days after such position has become vacant.

“(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit any State described in subparagraph (A)(ii) from establishing an agency or entity to promote programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State, in coordination with the State Office of Apprenticeship operating in the State, however, such agency or entity may not serve as the registration agency in such State unless it obtains recognition pursuant to section 112.

“(4) QUALITY STANDARDS, APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT, AND REGISTRATION REVIEW.—In order for the Secretary to support the performance standards of programs under the national apprenticeship system and to extend the application of such standards in apprenticeship agreements, not later than 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, and not less than every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall review, and where appropriate, update the process for meeting the requirements of subtitle B, including applicable regulations and subregulatory guidance to ensure that such process is easily accessible and efficient to bring together employers and labor as sponsors or potential sponsors of programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(5) APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—

“(A) PROACTIVELY APPROVED OCCUPATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, the Secretary shall develop regulations outlining a process for proactively establishing and approving standards for apprenticeable occupations in consultation with industry.

“(B) EXISTING APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—In consultation with employers, the Secretary shall regularly review and update the requirements for each apprenticeable occupation to ensure that such requirements are in compliance with requirements under this Act, meet the needs of employers in such occupation, and promote the participation of small businesses.

“(C) NEW APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review and make a determination on whether to approve an occupation as an apprenticeable occupation not later than 45 days after receiving an application from a person or current or prospective program sponsor seeking such approval from the Secretary.

“(ii) ESTIMATED TIMELINE.—If such determination is not made within 45 days, the Secretary shall provide the applicant with a written explanation for the delay and offer an estimated timeline for a determination.

“(D) INDUSTRY RECOGNIZED OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—From the funds appropriated under section 141(a), the Secretary shall convene, on an ongoing basis, the industry sector leaders and experts described in clause (i) for the purposes of establishing or updating specific frameworks of industry recognized occupational standards for apprenticeable occupations (including potential apprenticeable occupations) that—

“(I) meet the requirements of this Act; and
“(II) describe program scope and length, related instruction, on-the-job training, recognized postsecondary credentials, and competencies, and relevant timelines for review of such frameworks.

“(ii) INDUSTRY SECTOR LEADERS AND EXPERTS.—The sector leaders and experts are employers, industry associations, joint labor-management organizations, labor organizations, education and training providers, credential providers, program participants, and other stakeholders relevant to the sector or occupation for which the frameworks are being established or updated, as determined by the Secretary.

“(iii) PRIORITY INDUSTRY RECOGNIZED APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—In establishing frameworks under clause (i) for the first time after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, the Secretary shall prioritize the establishment of such standards in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

“(6) PROGRAM OVERSIGHT AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall monitor State apprenticeship agencies and State Offices of Apprenticeship.

“(7) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—The Secretary shall promote diversity and ensure equal opportunity to participate in programs for apprentices, youth apprentices, and pre-apprentices, including—

“(A) taking steps necessary to promote diversity in apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system, especially in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations in areas with high percentages of low-income individuals; and

“(B) ensuring programs under the national apprenticeship system adopt and implement policies to provide for equal opportunity to participate in programs under the national apprenticeship system and do not engage in discrimination as prohibited by section 30.3(a) of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020), or engage in intimidation or retaliation as prohibited by section 30.17 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020).

“(8) GRANTS AWARDS.—The Secretary shall award grants under title II.

“(9) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate and align programs under the national apprenticeship system with related Federal programs.

“(b) INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION.—The Secretary shall provide for data collection and dissemination of information regarding programs under the national apprenticeship system, including—

“(I) establishing and supporting a single information technology infrastructure to support data collection and reporting from State apprenticeship agencies, State Offices of Apprenticeship, grantees under title II, program sponsors, and program administrators under the national apprenticeship system by providing for a data infrastructure that—

“(A) is developed and maintained by the Secretary, with input from national data and privacy experts, and is informed by best

practices related to credential transparency; and

“(B) best meets the needs of the national apprenticeship system stakeholders reporting data to the Secretary or State apprenticeship agencies; and

“(2) making nonpersonally identifiable apprenticeship data publicly available, searchable, and comparable so that interested parties can become aware of apprenticeship opportunities and of program outcomes that best meets the needs of youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, and apprentices, employers, education and training providers, program sponsors, and relevant stakeholders, including—

“(A) information on program offerings under the national apprenticeship system based on geographical location and apprenticeable occupation;

“(B) information on education and training providers providing opportunities under such system, including whether programs under such system offer dual or concurrent enrollment programs and articulation agreements;

“(C) information about the educational and occupational credentials and related competencies of programs under such system; and

“(D) using the most recent data available to the Office that is consistent with national standards and practices.

“SEC. 112. STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES AND STATE OFFICES OF APPRENTICESHIP.

“(a) RECOGNITION OF STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall recognize a State agency as a State apprenticeship agency in accordance with this section and cooperate with such State apprenticeship agency regarding the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship under subtitle B.

“(2) APPLICATION.—For a State desiring to have a State agency recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under this section, the Governor shall submit the State plan described in subsection (c)—

“(A) to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require; or

“(B) to the State workforce board for inclusion in the the State plan under section 102 or 103 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (20 U.S.C. 3112, 3113).

“(3) REVIEW AND RECOGNITION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which a State submits the State plan under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall notify the State regarding whether the agency of the State is recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under this section.

“(B) DURATION OF RECOGNITION.—

“(i) DURATION.—The recognition of a State apprenticeship agency shall be for a 4-year period beginning on the date the State apprenticeship agency is notified under subparagraph (A).

“(ii) NOTIFICATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify a State apprenticeship agency not later than 180 days before the last day of the 4-year period regarding whether the State apprenticeship agency is in compliance with this section.

“(II) COMPLIANCE.—In the case of a State apprenticeship agency that is in compliance with this section, the agency’s recognition under this section shall be renewed for an additional 4-year period and the notification under subclause (I) shall include notification of such renewal.

“(III) NONCOMPLIANCE.—In the case of a State apprenticeship agency that is not in compliance with this section, the notification shall—

“(aa) specify the areas of noncompliance;

“(bb) require corrective action; and

“(cc) offer technical assistance.

“(iii) RENEWAL AFTER CORRECTION.—If the Secretary determines that a State apprenticeship agency has corrected the identified areas of noncompliance under this subparagraph not later than 180 days of notification of noncompliance, the State apprenticeship agency’s recognition under this section shall be renewed for an additional 4-year period.

“(C) TRANSITION PERIOD FOR STATE AGENCIES.—

“(i) TRANSITION.—A State agency that, as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, was recognized by the Secretary for purposes of registering apprenticeship programs in accordance with the Act of August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), shall continue to be recognized for 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020.

“(ii) APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION.—Not later than 1 year after the effective date of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, a State agency that, as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, was recognized by the Secretary for purposes of registering apprenticeship programs in accordance with the Act of August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 664, chapter 663; 29 U.S.C. 50 et seq.), shall submit an application under paragraph (2).

“(iii) RECOGNITION PERIOD.—A State agency described in clause (ii) shall be recognized as a State apprenticeship agency under this section for a 4-year period beginning on the date on which the Secretary approves the application submitted by the State agency under paragraph (2).

“(b) AUTHORITY OF A STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the period during which a State apprenticeship agency is recognized under subsection (a) and to maintain such recognition, the State apprenticeship agency shall carry out the requirements of this Act.

“(2) PROGRAM RECOGNITION.—With respect to a State with a State apprenticeship agency, the State apprenticeship agency shall have sole authority to recognize a pre-apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program in such State, which shall include—

“(A) determining whether such program is in compliance with the standards for such program under section 121;

“(B) in the case of such a program that is in compliance with such standards, recognizing the program and providing a certificate of recognition for such program;

“(C) providing technical assistance to current or potential sponsors; and

“(D) in the case of such a program that fails to meet the requirements of this Act, providing for the withdrawal of recognition of the program in accordance with section 131(b).

“(3) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship agency may establish and use or continue the use of a State apprenticeship council if the State apprenticeship council operates, or will operate, under the direction of the State apprenticeship agency, and in compliance with the requirements of this Act. The State apprenticeship council shall not have authority to register programs or otherwise control or direct the operations of the State apprenticeship agency.

“(B) COMPOSITION.—A State apprenticeship council may be regulatory or advisory in nature, and shall—

“(i) be composed of persons familiar with apprenticeable occupations; and

“(ii) be fairly balanced, with an equal number of—

“(I) representatives of employer organizations (including from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations);

“(II) representatives of labor organizations or joint labor-management organizations (including from nontraditional apprenticeship industries or occupations); and

“(III) public members.

“(C) SPECIAL RULE.—A State apprenticeship council shall not be eligible for recognition as a State apprenticeship agency.

“(c) STATE PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For a state apprenticeship agency to be eligible to receive allotments under subsection (f), the State shall submit to the Secretary a State plan in accordance with subsection (a)(2).

“(B) SUBSEQUENT PLANS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, a State plan shall be submitted to the Secretary not later than 120 days prior to the end of the 4-year period covered by the preceding State plan.

“(ii) APPROVAL.—A State plan shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary and shall be considered to be approved at the end of the 90-day period beginning on the date that the plan is submitted under this paragraph, unless the Secretary, during the 90-day period, provides the State apprenticeship agency, in writing—

“(I) an explanation for why the State plan is inconsistent with the requirements of this Act; and

“(II) an opportunity for an appeal of such determination.

“(C) MODIFICATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—At the end of the first 2-year period of any 4-year State plan, the State may submit modifications to the State plan to reflect changes in labor market and economic conditions or other factors affecting the implementation of the State plan.

“(ii) APPROVAL.—A modified State plan submitted for review under clause (i) shall be subject to the approval requirements described in subparagraph (B)(ii).

“(2) STATE LAWS.—The State plan shall include—

“(A) a description of any laws (including regulations), policies, and operational procedures relating to the process of recognizing programs under the national apprenticeship system that are inconsistent with, or impose requirements in addition to, the requirements of this Act; and

“(B) an assurance that the State will notify the Secretary if there are any changes to the State laws (including regulations), policies, or procedures described in subparagraph (A) that occur after the date of submission of such plan.

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will provide technical assistance for—

“(A) potential sponsors, employers, qualified intermediaries, apprentices, or any potential program participant in the national apprenticeship system in the State for the purposes of recruitment, retention, and program development or expansion; and

“(B) sponsors of programs registered in the State that are not meeting performance goals under subtitle C for purposes of assisting such sponsors in meeting such goals.

“(4) RECIPROCITY.—An assurance that the State apprenticeship agency, in the case of a program recognized by a registration agency in another State and seeking registration in the State of such agency under this paragraph, shall recognize such program in the State of such agency for purposes of this Act by not later than 30 days after receipt of an application for such recognition.

“(5) PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will promote diversity and equal employment opportunity in programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State that—

“(A) promotes diversity in apprenticeable occupations offered throughout the State, and a description of how such agency will promote the addition of apprenticeable occupations in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations, and in nontraditional apprenticeship occupations and sectors; and

“(B) provides technical assistance on the implementation of the requirements of section 111(b)(7)(B).

“(6) COMPLAINTS.—A description of the system for the State apprenticeship agency to receive and resolve complaints concerning violations of the apprenticeship agreement, submitted by program participants, sponsors, or employers.

“(7) STATE APPRENTICESHIP HUBS.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency will consider the creation and implementation of apprenticeship hubs throughout the State, in a manner that takes into consideration geographic diversity, that shall work with industry and sector partnerships to expand programs under the national apprenticeship system, and apprenticeable occupations, in the State.

“(8) STATE APPRENTICESHIP PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES.—A description of how the State apprenticeship agency shall—

“(A) in coordination with the Secretary, establish annual performance goals for the programs registered by the State apprenticeship agency for the indicators described in section 131(b)(1)(A);

“(B) describe how the State apprenticeship agency will collect performance data from programs registered by the agency; and

“(C) annually report on the outcomes of each such program in relation to the State established goals under subparagraph (A).

“(10) ALIGNMENT OF WORKFORCE ACTIVITIES.—Each State plan shall describe how programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State are aligned with State workforce and education activities.

“(11) STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.—A description of the composition, roles, and responsibility of the State apprenticeship council, if such council exists, and how the Council will comply with the requirements of subsection (b)(3).

“(d) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY FUNDING.—A State apprenticeship agency shall use funds received under subsection (f)(1)(A)(ii) according to the following requirements:

“(1) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—The State apprenticeship agency shall use such funds to support the administration of programs under the national apprenticeship system across the State, including for—

“(A) staff and resources;

“(B) oversight and evaluation as required under this Act;

“(C) technical assistance to program sponsors, program participants, employers, education and training providers, and qualified intermediaries;

“(D) pre-apprenticeship, youth, and apprenticeship program recruitment and development, including for—

“(i) engaging potential providers of such programs such as employers, qualified intermediaries, related instruction providers, and potential program participants;

“(ii) publicizing apprenticeship opportunities and benefits; and

“(iii) engaging State workforce and education systems for collaboration and alignment across systems; and

“(E) supporting the enrollment and apprenticeship certification requirements to allow veterans and other individuals eligible for the educational assistance programs under chapters 30 through 36 of title 38, United States Code, and any related educational assistance programs under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to use such assistance for the apprenticeship program, including the requirement of designating a certifying official.

“(2) LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State apprenticeship agency may reserve not more than 25 percent of the funds received under subsection (f) in support of State apprenticeship initiatives described in this paragraph.

“(B) DIVERSITY.—Not less than 5 percent of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A) shall be used by the State apprenticeship agency for supporting and expanding diversity in apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system in the State, and program participant populations in the State.

“(C) INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYERS.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to incentivize employers to participate in programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(D) STATE-SPECIFIC INITIATIVES.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) for State-specific initiatives, such as the development or expansion of youth apprenticeship programs, pre-apprenticeship programs, or apprenticeship programs in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

“(E) WORKFORCE ALIGNMENT.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to engage with the State's workforce development system in support of alignment with the State's workforce activities and strategic vision.

“(F) EDUCATION ALIGNMENT.—A State apprenticeship agency may use the funds reserved under subparagraph (A) to engage with the State education system in support of alignment of related instruction provided under the national apprenticeship system in the State with academic credit granting postsecondary programs.

“(3) STATE MATCH FOR FEDERAL INVESTMENT.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Secretary, in order to receive a full allotment under subsection (f), a State apprenticeship agency shall use matching funds from non-Federal resources to carry out the activities of the agency under this Act in an amount not less than 15 percent of such allotment.

“(e) DERECOGNITION OF STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may withdraw recognition of a State apprenticeship agency before the end of the agency's 4-year recognition period under subsection (a)(2)(B) if the Secretary determines, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, that the State apprenticeship agency has failed for one of the reasons described in paragraph (2), and has not been in compliance with the performance improvement plan under paragraph (3) to remedy such failure.

“(2) DERECOGNITION CRITERIA.—The recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section may be withdrawn under paragraph (1) in a case in which the State apprenticeship agency fails to—

“(A) adopt or properly enforce a State plan;

“(B) properly carry out its role as the sole registration agency in the State;

“(C) submit a report under section 131(a)(1)(B) for any program year;

“(D) meet the State levels of performance as described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(iii) for 3

program years, or demonstrate improvements in performance during such period; or

“(E) otherwise fulfill or operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

“(3) DERECOGNITION PROCESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a State apprenticeship agency fails for any of the reasons described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall provide technical assistance to such agency for corrective action to remedy such failure, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan.

“(B) REDUCTION OF FUNDS.—Except in the case of exceptional circumstances as determined by the Secretary, in a case in which such a State apprenticeship agency continues such failure after the provision of the technical assistance under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the percentage of the funds to be allotted to the State apprenticeship agency under subsection (f) for each fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such failure has been identified shall be reduced by 5 percentage points; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall provide notice to the State apprenticeship agency that the agency’s recognition under this section may be withdrawn if the agency fails to remedy the failure.

“(C) TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS.—If the Secretary determines that the State apprenticeship agency’s corrective action under subparagraph (A) has addressed the agency’s failure identified under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

“(i) restore the agency’s full funding allocation under this title for the next full fiscal year and for each succeeding year; and

“(ii) notify the State apprenticeship agency that the agency’s recognition will not be withdrawn under this section for the reason for which the agency’s funding under this title was most recently reduced.

“(D) OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In a case in which a State apprenticeship agency fails to remedy a failure identified under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

“(I) notify, in writing, the State apprenticeship agency of the failure of the State apprenticeship agency, including a description of such failure and an explanation of the agency’s recognition under this section may be withdrawn as a result of such failure; and

“(II) offer the State apprenticeship agency an opportunity to request a hearing not later than 30 days after the date of such notice.

“(ii) REFERRAL TO OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES.—In a case in which the State apprenticeship agency requests a hearing under clause (i)(II), the Secretary shall refer the matter to the Department’s Office of Administrative Law Judges, which shall adjudicate the matter pursuant to its regulations, with an opportunity to appeal the Administrative Law Judge’s decision to the Department’s Administrative Review Board.

“(4) REQUIREMENTS AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION.—

“(A) OFFICE OF APPRENTICESHIP.—

“(i) PRIOR TO ORDER.—Prior to the withdrawal of the recognition of a State apprenticeship agency under this section, the Secretary shall—

“(I) establish a State Office of Apprenticeship using the process described in section 111(b)(3); and

“(II) provide to the State apprenticeship agency an order withdrawing recognition of such agency under this section.

“(ii) AFTER ORDER.—Not later than 30 days after the date of such order, notify the sponsors of the programs under the national apprenticeship system in such State that were registered with the State apprenticeship agency to enable each such sponsor to be registered with the Secretary (acting

through the State Office of Apprenticeship established under clause (i)(II)).

“(B) STATE APPRENTICESHIP AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—A State agency whose recognition as a State apprenticeship agency under this section has been withdrawn under paragraph (3) shall—

“(i) provide to the Secretary program standards, apprenticeship agreements, completion records, cancellation and suspension records, performance metrics, and any other documents relating to the State’s programs under the national apprenticeship system in the State;

“(ii) cooperate fully during the transition period beginning on the date of the order withdrawing such recognition and ending on the date on which the Secretary establishes a State Office of Apprenticeship in the State; and

“(iii) return any unused funds received under this Act.

“(5) REINSTATEMENT OF RECOGNITION.—A State apprenticeship agency that has had its recognition withdrawn under this section may have such recognition reinstated upon presentation of adequate evidence that the State apprenticeship agency has—

“(A) has submitted an application under subsection (a)(2), and

“(B) has demonstrated the ability to operate in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

“(f) RESERVATION AND STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

“(1) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount appropriated under subsection (g) for a fiscal year—

“(i) 1/3 shall be equally distributed among each State Office of Apprenticeship, outlying area, and eligible State; and

“(ii) 2/3 shall be allotted to eligible States on the basis described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) FORMULA.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount available under subparagraph (A)(ii)—

“(I) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of apprentices in each eligible State, as determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Secretary, compared to the total number of apprentices in all eligible States; and

“(II) 50 percent shall be allotted on the basis described in clause (ii).

“(ii) ALLOTMENTS.—Of the amount available under clause (i)(II)—

“(I) 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of jobs that are available in each eligible State on the last business day of the month, as determined on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Secretary, compared to the total number of jobs available in all eligible States, as so determined; and

“(II) 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in each State, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment in all eligible States; and

“(III) 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent shall be allotted on the basis of the relative share of individuals in the civilian labor force in each eligible State, compared to the total number of individuals in the civilian labor force in all eligible States.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT.—The term ‘area of substantial unemployment’ has the meaning given the term in section 132(b)(1)(B)(v) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3172(b)(1)(B)(v)).

“(B) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means a State that has a State apprenticeship agency.

“(C) OUTLYING AREA.—The term ‘outlying area’ means American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

“(2) \$76,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(3) \$77,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(4) \$78,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(5) \$79,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“**Subtitle B—Process and Standards for the National Apprenticeship System**

“**SEC. 121. PROCESS AND STANDARDS.**

“(a) APPRENTICESHIP.—

“(1) APPROVAL.—For an occupation to be an apprenticeable occupation under this Act, an entity seeking approval for such occupation to be an apprenticeable occupation shall submit an application to the Secretary that demonstrates that apprenticeships under such apprenticeable occupation will prepare individuals for the full range of skills and competencies needed for such occupation through a time-based, competency-based, or a hybrid model as described in section 121(b)(1)(D).

“(2) ADDITIONAL APPRENTICEABLE OCCUPATIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with employers and other stakeholders in related industries, may establish standards for additional apprenticeable occupations as necessary.

“(b) APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM STANDARDS.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), an apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

“(1) The program has an organized and clearly written plan, developed by the sponsor, that includes, at a minimum, the following information:

“(A) The employment and training to be received by each apprentice participating in the program, including—

“(i) an outline of the work processes or the plan in which the apprentice will receive supervised work experience and on-the-job learning;

“(ii) the allocation of the approximate amount of time to be spent in each major work process; and

“(iii) a description or timeline explaining the periodic reviews and evaluations of the apprentice’s performance on the job and in related instruction.

“(B) A description of the organized, related instruction the apprentice will receive in technical subjects related to the occupation, which—

“(i) for time-based or hybrid apprenticeship programs as described in subparagraph (D), shall include not less than 144 hours for each year of apprenticeship, unless an alternative requirement is put forth by the employer and sponsor that reflects industry standards and is accepted by the registration agency;

“(ii) may be accomplished through classroom instruction, occupational or industry courses, instruction provided through electronic media, or other instruction approved by the registration agency; and

“(iii) shall be provided by one or more qualified instructors that—

“(I) meet the requirements for a vocational-technical instructor in the State of registration; or

“(II) are subject matter experts, defined for purposes of this subparagraph as individuals recognized within an industry as having expertise in a specific occupation.

“(C) A progressively increasing, clearly defined schedule of wages to be paid to the apprentice that is—

“(i) consistent with skill gains or attainment of a recognized postsecondary credential; and

“(ii) ensures the entry wage is not less than the greater of—

“(I) the minimum wage required under section 6(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)); or

“(II) the applicable wage required by other applicable Federal or State laws (including regulations) or collective bargaining agreements.

“(D) The term of the apprenticeship program, which may be measured using—

“(i) a time-based model, which requires the completion of the industry standard for on-the-job learning hours (which in no case shall be less than 2,000 hours, unless an alternative requirement is put forth by the employer and sponsor that reflects industry standards and is accepted by the registration agency);

“(ii) a competency-based model, which requires the attainment of competency in the occupation; or

“(iii) a hybrid model, which blends the time-based and competency-based approaches.

“(E) The methods used to measure an apprentice’s skills and competencies, which shall include—

“(i) in the case of a competency-based model, the individual apprentice’s successful demonstration of acquired skills and knowledge through appropriate means of testing and evaluation for such competencies, and by requiring apprentices to complete a paid on-the-job learning component of the apprenticeship;

“(ii) in the case of a time-based apprenticeship described in subparagraph (D)(i), the individual apprentice’s completion of the required hours of on-the-job learning as described in a work process schedule; or

“(iii) in the case of a hybrid apprenticeship described in subparagraph (D)(iii), a combination of specified minimum number of hours of on-the-job learning and the successful demonstration of competency, as described in a work process schedule.

“(2) The program equally grants advanced standing or credit to all individuals applying for the apprenticeship with demonstrated competency or acquired experience or skills, and provides commensurate wages for any progression in standing or credit so granted, including for veterans’ service-acquired skills and experiences.

“(3) The program has minimum qualifications for individuals desiring to enter the apprenticeship program, with an eligible starting age for an apprentice of not less than 16 years.

“(4) In the case of a program that chooses to issue an interim credential, the program—

“(A) clearly identifies each interim credential;

“(B) only issues an interim credential for recognized components of an apprenticeable occupation and demonstrates how each interim credential specifically links to the knowledge, skills, and abilities associated with such components; and

“(C) establishes the process for assessing an individual apprentice’s demonstration of competency and measurable skill gains associated with the particular interim credential.

“(c) PRE-APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM STANDARDS.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), a pre-apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

“(1) The program is designed to assist individuals who do not meet minimum qualifications for an apprenticeship program as described in subsection (b), and prepare them to enter and succeed in apprenticeship programs, including by providing the skills and

competency attainment needed to enter the apprenticeship program.

“(2) The program includes a written plan developed by the sponsor that—

“(A) provides for work-based learning in which an industry or sector partnership and a related instruction provider collaborate to provide training that will introduce participants to the skills, competencies, and materials used in one or more apprenticeable occupations;

“(B) is based on and aligned with national, State, regional, or local industry standards for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations;

“(C) to the extent appropriate and practicable, meets the related instruction requirements as described in clauses (ii) through (iv) of subsection (b)(1)(C); and

“(D) includes mentoring, career exposure, career planning, and career awareness activities.

“(d) YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM STANDARDS.—In addition to the standards described in subsection (e), a youth apprenticeship program shall meet the following standards:

“(1) The program is designed for youth apprentices who at the start of the program are enrolled in high school.

“(2) The program includes each of the following core elements:

“(A) The employment and training to be received by each youth apprentice participating in the program, including—

“(i) an outline of the work processes or the plan in which the youth apprentice will receive supervised work experience;

“(ii) the allocation of the approximate amount of time to be spent in each major work process; and

“(iii) a description or timeline explaining the periodic reviews and evaluations of the youth apprentice’s performance on the job and in related instruction.

“(B) Related classroom-based instruction, which may be fulfilled through dual or concurrent enrollment.

“(C) The term of the youth apprenticeship program, as described in subsection (b)(1)(E).

“(D) For a competency-based or hybrid youth apprenticeship program, the methods used to measure skill acquisition for a youth apprentice, including ongoing assessment against established skill and competency standards as described in subsection (a)(1)(F).

“(E) Prepares the youth apprentice for placement in further education, employment, or an apprenticeship program.

“(3) In the case of a youth apprenticeship program that chooses to issue an interim credential, the program meets the requirements of subsection (b)(4).

“(e) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—Each program under the national apprenticeship system shall meet the following standards:

“(1) The program has safe equipment, environments, and facilities for on-the-job learning and supervision.

“(2) The program records and maintains all records concerning the program as may be required by the Secretary, the registration agency of the program, or any other applicable law, including records required under title 38, United States Code, in order for veterans and other individuals eligible for educational assistance under such title to use such assistance for enrollment in the program.

“(3) The program provides all individuals with an equal opportunity to participate in the program as described in section 111(b)(7)(B).

“(4) The program awards a certificate of completion in recognition of successful completion of the program, evidenced by an ap-

propriate certificate issued by the registration agency.

“(5) The program provides that an individual who is to become a program participant under the program enters into a written apprenticeship agreement described in subsection (g) with the sponsor of the program.

“(f) WAIVER OR MODIFICATION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall have authority to—

“(1) waive any requirements of subsections (b) through (e) for small businesses or first-time sponsors who demonstrate a need for such waiver; and

“(2) modify the requirements of subsections (b) through (e), as applicable, upon request from employers or other industry stakeholders.

“(g) APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENTS.—To ensure the standards described in subsections (a) through (e) are applied to programs under the national apprenticeship system, the registration agency shall require a sponsor to develop an apprenticeship agreement that shall—

“(1) be the same for each program participant;

“(2) contain the names and signatures of the program participant and the sponsor;

“(3) meet the requirements of subsection (h), and any other requirements determined solely by the sponsor; and

“(4) be submitted to the registration agency in accordance with section 121(i).

“(h) APPRENTICESHIP AGREEMENT STANDARDS.—Each agreement under subsection (g) shall contain, explicitly or by reference—

“(1) in the case of an apprenticeship program—

“(A) that is time-based, a statement of the number of hours to be spent by the program participant in on-the-job learning and work components in order to complete the program;

“(B) that is competency-based, a description of the skill sets to be attained by completion of the program, including the on-the-job learning and work components; or

“(C) that is hybrid-based, the minimum number of hours to be spent by the program participant in on-the-job learning and work components and in related instruction, and a description of the skill sets and competencies to be attained by completion of the program;

“(2) the number of hours and form of related instruction;

“(3) a schedule of the work processes in the occupation or industry divisions in which the program participant is to be educated and the approximate time to be spent at each process;

“(4) for apprenticeships, the graduated wage scale to be paid to the apprentices in the apprentices’ locality, benefits offered to the apprentices in the apprentices’ locality, and how the wages and benefits compare to State, local, or regional wages in the related occupation;

“(5) assurance of compliance with section 111(b)(7)(B) stating that the program participant will be accorded equal opportunity; and

“(6) the ratio of program participants to mentors, journeyworkers, or on-the-job training instructors, as applicable, for the apprenticeable occupation, that are based on evidence-based and evidence-informed best practices for safety throughout the work processes of the program, job site, department, or plant.

“(i) APPRENTICESHIP REGISTRATION APPLICATION.—The Secretary shall provide for the registration of programs in which a sponsor applying to register a program under the national apprenticeship system shall request registration of such program from a registration agency by submitting the information required by the registration agency, including—

“(1) information demonstrating that each of the requirements of subsections (a) through (f) will be met for the program;

“(2) a copy of the apprenticeship agreement described in subsection (g) used by the sponsor;

“(3) a written assurance that, if the program is registered under this title, the sponsor will administer the program in accordance with the requirements of this title and comply with the requirements of the apprenticeship agreement for each apprentice; and

“(4) methods for reporting annually data describing the outcomes associated with the program as required by the registration agency.

“(j) RECOGNITION AND REGISTRATION PROCESS.—

“(1) REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—

“(A) PROVISIONAL APPROVAL REVIEW.—An application submitted under subsection (i) that the registration agency determines meets the requirements described in such subsection shall be registered for a provisional 1-year period beginning not later than 30 days after such application is submitted. During such period, the registration agency shall accept and record the apprenticeship agreement as evidence of the program’s compliance and registration to operate such program.

“(B) FULL APPROVAL OR EXTENDED PROVISIONAL APPROVAL.—By the end of a provisional registration period for a program, the registration agency providing provisional approval under subparagraph (A) shall review the program for quality and for compliance with the applicable standards under this subtitle and all other applicable program requirements under this Act, and—

“(i) if a registration agency conducting a provisional review determines that the program complies with the standards and requirements under this Act, the registration agency shall fully approve the registration of the program; or

“(ii) if a registration agency conducting a provisional review determines that the program is not conforming to the requirements or standards under this Act, the registration agency may continue the provisional registration of the program through the first full training cycle for program participants, and conduct an additional provisional review at the conclusion of the training cycle.

“(C) FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.—If a registration agency conducting a provisional review under subparagraph (A) determines that the program is not in operation or does not conform to the requirements under this Act, the registration agency shall recommend technical assistance and corrective action for the program, or deregistration, in accordance with procedures established under section 131(b).

“(2) CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency that registers a program under paragraph (1) shall—

“(i) provide the sponsor of the program with a certificate of registration or other written evidence of registration;

“(ii) provide a copy of the certificate of registration; and

“(iii) provide a copy of the certificate of registration to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs or the applicable State veterans agency for the purpose of aligning the registration process with the process for approving such program for eligible veterans’ use of supplemental educational assistance benefits.

“(B) REGISTRATION NAME.—A program shall be registered in the name of the sponsor, or if a sponsor enters into a partnership with an employer who registers the program, in the name of the employer.

“(3) PROGRAM PARTICIPANT REGISTRATION.—A sponsor providing a program that is reg-

istered in accordance with paragraph (2) shall provide to an individual seeking to be a program participant the opportunity to apply through the sponsor, and shall—

“(A) enter into a written individual apprenticeship agreement described in subsection (g) with each such individual before the commencement of the program; and

“(B) individually register each program participant with the registration agency by filing a copy of the individual apprenticeship agreement with the registration agency or as otherwise required by the registration agency, and sharing a copy with the Secretary as appropriate, as described under subsection (i).

“(4) TRANSITION PROCESS FOR PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMS.—With respect to the sponsor of a program that is approved for apprenticeship purposes as of the day before the date of enactment of the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, a registration agency shall do the following:

“(A) If such program meets the requirements of this Act, take such steps as necessary to ensure such program maintains status as a program under this Act.

“(B) If such program does not comply with the requirements of this Act, provide technical assistance to ensure such sponsor is in compliance with this Act not later than 3 years after the date of the date of enactment of this Act.

“(k) MODIFICATIONS OR CHANGES TO YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP, PRE-APPRENTICESHIP, OR APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS.—

“(1) SPONSOR PROPOSAL.—Any sponsor that wishes to modify a program shall submit the proposal for such modification to the registration agency for the program.

“(2) REGISTRATION AGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The registration agency shall determine whether to approve the proposal and notify the sponsor of the determination by not later than 60 days after receipt of the proposal.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL.—If the proposal is approved, the registration agency shall amend the record of the program to reflect the modification, and provide the sponsor or program administrator with an acknowledgment of the modified program, by not later than 30 days after the date of approval.

“(C) DISAPPROVAL OF PROPOSAL.—If the proposal is not approved, the registration agency shall—

“(i) notify the sponsor of the reasons for the disapproval and provide the sponsor with technical assistance to maintain the program as originally registered;

“(ii) provide the sponsor with the opportunity to submit a revised modification proposal, including providing appropriate technical assistance to modify the proposal in order to meet the requirements of this Act; and

“(iii) in a case in which the sponsor submits a revised modification proposal, not later than 60 days after receipt of such proposal—

“(I) approve the proposal; or

“(II) disapprove the program and provide the sponsor with technical assistance to maintain the program as originally registered.

“Subtitle C—Evaluations and Research

“SEC. 131. PROGRAM EVALUATIONS AND RESEARCH.

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to establish performance accountability measures related to program completion and key indicators of performance under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

“(b) REVIEWS BY REGISTRATION AGENCIES.—

“(1) PERFORMANCE REVIEWS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall annually collect performance data for each program registered under section 121 by such agency, to determine—

“(i) the performance of the program with respect to the indicators of performance under section 116(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(b)(2)(A)(i) or in the case of a youth apprenticeship program, section 116(b)(2)(A)(ii)) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3141(b)(2)(A)(ii)), to the extent practicable and as applicable to programs under the national apprenticeship system; and

“(ii) the completion rates of the program.

“(B) REPORTS.—The registration agency for a State shall annually prepare and submit to the Secretary a State performance report that includes, with respect to each program registered under section 121 by such agency—

“(i) information specifying the levels of performance described in subparagraph (A);

“(ii) the percentage of program participants in under-represented apprenticeship populations;

“(iv) the average time to completion for the program as compared to the description in the agreement under section 123(b)(1);

“(v) the average cost per participant during the most recent program year and the 3 preceding program years;

“(vii) information on the State’s uses of funds;

“(viii) how resources, whether financial, time, or other were spent on the delivery, improvement, and expansion of program services, activities and evaluations; and

“(ix) the disaggregation of the performance data described in clauses (i) through (v) by—

“(I) the program type (apprenticeship, youth apprenticeship, or pre-apprenticeship program) involved; and

“(II) race, ethnicity, sex, age, and membership in a population specified in section 3(24) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102(24)).

“(2) REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a report under paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary shall make such report publicly available.

“(3) COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM REVIEWS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A registration agency shall periodically review each program registered under section 121 by such agency for quality assurance and compliance with the requirements of title I.

“(B) TIMING OF REVIEWS.—A review described in subparagraph (A) shall occur not less frequently than once every 5 years.

“(C) REVIEW.—The review shall be a comprehensive review regarding all aspects of the program performance determining whether the sponsor of the program is complying with the requirements of title I.

“(D) REPORTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—On completion of a review under this paragraph, the registration agency shall prepare and submit to the Secretary a report containing the results of the review.

“(ii) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall develop and make publicly available a statewide summary of reports submitted by each registration agency.

“(4) REGISTRATION AGENCY DISCRETION.—The registration agency may modify the requirements of this subsection for small businesses or first-time sponsors who demonstrate a need for such modification.

“(c) SUBSEQUENT ACTION.—

“(1) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The registration agency shall provide technical assistance to the sponsor and identify areas that require technical assistance, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan if the registration

agency determines, pursuant to any review under subsection (a), that the youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program—

“(A) is not in operation;

“(B) is not in compliance with the requirements of title I; or

“(C) is achieving levels of performance on the indicators described in subsection (b)(1)(A) that are lower than the State goals.

“(2) CORRECTIVE ACTION AND DEREGISTRATION OF AN APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.—The registration agency may take corrective action, and if warranted, deregister a youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship program, after making a determination that the program demonstrates persistent and significant failure to perform successfully, which occurs when—

“(A) the sponsor of the program consistently fails to register at least 1 program participant;

“(B) the program shows a pattern of poor results as determined solely by the registration agency on the indicators described in subsection (a)(1)(A) over a period of 3 years, given the characteristics of program participants and economic conditions in the area served, or are lower than the national or State average;

“(C) the program shows no indication of improvement in the areas identified by the registration agency and in the performance improvement plan under paragraph (1); or

“(D) the sponsor has not administered the program in accordance with the program’s registration, as applicable, or with the requirements of this Act.

“(3) NOTIFICATION AND HEARING.—If the registration agency makes a determination described in paragraph (2), the registration agency shall notify the Secretary and the sponsor of the determination in writing, and permit the sponsor to request a hearing by the Office of Administrative Law Judges. The registration agency shall transmit to the Secretary a report containing all pertinent facts and circumstances concerning the determination, including findings and a recommendation for deregistration, and copies of all relevant documents and records. If the sponsor requests a hearing it shall be conducted in accordance with the Office of Administrative Law Judges regulations. A party to the proceeding may petition for review of the final decision of the Administrative Law Judge. If the sponsor does not request the hearing, the registration agency shall deregister the program after the period for requesting such a hearing has expired.

“(4) NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF APPRENTICES.—Not later than 15 days after the registration agency deregisters a program, or not later than 15 days after the period for requesting such a hearing has expired, the sponsor or program administrator shall notify each program participant—

“(A) of such deregistration and the effective date;

“(B) that such deregistration automatically deprives the program participant of individual registration as part of such program, including the ability to receive a certificate of completion from the registration agency;

“(C) that the deregistration of the program removes the program participant from eligibility for any Federal financial or other assistance, or right, privilege, or exemption under Federal law, that—

“(i) relates to an apprentice; and

“(ii) requires the registration agency’s approval; and

“(D) that all youth apprentices, pre-apprentices, or apprentices are referred to the registration agency for information about

potential transfers to other programs under the national apprenticeship system.

“(d) EVALUATION AND RESEARCH.—For the purpose of improving the management and effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under this Act, the Secretary shall conduct, through an independent entity, evaluation and research on the programs and activities carried out under this title.

“(e) TECHNIQUES.—The research conducted under this section shall utilize appropriate methodology and research designs.

“(f) CONTENTS.—Such research shall address—

“(1) the general effectiveness of such programs and activities in relation to their cost, including the extent to which the programs and activities—

“(A) improve the skill and employment competencies of participants in comparison to comparably-situated individuals who did not participate in such programs and activities;

“(B) to the extent feasible, increase the levels of total employment, of attainment of recognized postsecondary credentials, and of measurable skills, above the levels that would have existed in the absence of such programs and activities;

“(C) respond to the needs reflected in labor market data in the local area and align with high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industries or occupations; and

“(D) demonstrate a return on investment of Federal, State, local, sponsor, employer, and other funding for programs under the national apprenticeship system, capturing the full level of investment in, and impact of, such programs under the national apprenticeship system;

“(2) best practices in increasing underrepresented apprenticeship populations’ participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system; and

“(3) opportunities to scale up effective models under the national apprenticeship system.

“(g) REPORTS.—

“(1) INDEPENDENT ENTITY.—The independent entity carrying out the research under subsection (d) shall prepare and submit to the Secretary a final report containing the results of the research.

“(2) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the receipt of the final report described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit the final report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

“(h) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The Secretary shall make the final report publicly available no later than 60 days after the receipt of the final report.

“Subtitle D—General Provisions

“SEC. 141. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out sections 111 and 112—

“(1) \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

“(2) \$41,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(3) \$42,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(4) \$43,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(5) \$44,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“TITLE II—MODERNIZING THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY GRANTS

“SEC. 201. GRANT REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to expand access to, and participation in, new industry-led earn-and-learn programs leading to career opportunities in all occupations, particularly high-wage, high-skill, and high-demand occupations, including in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPRENTICESHIP GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts authorized under section 202, the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible partnerships for the purpose described in subsection (a).

“(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section for a period of—

“(A) not less than 1 year; and

“(B) not more than 4 years.

“(3) LIMITATIONS.—

“(A) AMOUNT.—A grant awarded under this section may not be in an amount greater than \$1,500,000.

“(B) NUMBER OF AWARDS.—An eligible partnership or member of such partnership may not be awarded more than one grant under this section.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION COSTS.—An eligible partnership awarded a grant under this section may not use more than 5 percent of the grant funds to pay administrative costs associated with activities funded by the grant.

“(c) MATCHING FUNDS.—To receive a grant under this section, an eligible partnership shall, through cash or in-kind contributions, provide matching funds from non-Federal sources in an amount equal to or greater than 50 percent of the amount of such grant.

“(d) APPLICATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To receive a grant under this section, an eligible partnership shall submit to the Secretary at such a time as the Secretary may require, an application that—

“(A) identifies and designates the entity within the eligible partnership responsible for the administration and supervision of the earn-and-learn program for which such grant funds would be used;

“(B) identifies the businesses and institutions of higher education that comprise the eligible partnership;

“(C) identifies the source and amount of the matching funds required under subsection (c);

“(D) identifies the number of program participants who will participate and complete the relevant earn-and-learn program within 1 year of the expiration of the grant;

“(E) identifies the amount of time, not to exceed 2 years, required for program participants to complete the program;

“(F) identifies the anticipated earnings of program participants—

“(i) 1 year after program completion; and

“(ii) 3 years after program completion;

“(G) describes the specific project for which the application is submitted, including a summary of the relevant classroom and paid structured on-the-job learning students will receive;

“(H) describes how the eligible partnership will finance the program after the end of the grant period;

“(I) describes how the eligible partnership will support the collection of information and data for purposes of the program evaluation required under subsection (i); and

“(J) describes the alignment of the program with State identified in-demand industry sectors and occupations.

“(2) APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS.—

“(A) REVIEW PANEL.—Applications submitted under paragraph (1) shall be read by a panel of readers composed of individuals selected by the Secretary. The Secretary shall assure that an individual assigned under this paragraph does not have a conflict of interest with respect to the applications reviewed by such individual.

“(B) COMPOSITION OF REVIEW PANEL.—The panel of reviewers selected by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be comprised as follows:

“(i) A majority of the panel shall be individuals who are representative of businesses,

which may include owners, executives with optimum hiring authority, or individuals representing business organizations or business trade associations.

“(ii) The remainder of the panel shall be equally divided between individuals who are—

“(I) representatives of institutions of higher education that offer programs of two years or less; and

“(II) representatives of State workforce development boards established under section 101 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111).

“(C) REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall instruct the review panel selected by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) to evaluate applications using only the criteria specified in paragraph (1) and make recommendations with respect to—

“(i) the quality of the applications;

“(ii) whether a grant should be awarded for a project under this title; and

“(iii) the amount and duration of such grant.

“(D) PRIORITY AND DISTRIBUTION.—

“(i) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to an eligible partnership—

“(I) proposing to serve a high number or high percentage of participants who are from underrepresented apprenticeship populations; or

“(II) providing opportunities in high-wage, high-skill, or in-demand sectors and occupations.

“(ii) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, ensure a geographically diverse distribution of grants, including a geographically diverse distribution among regions of the country and among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

“(E) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than June 30 of each year, the Secretary shall notify each eligible partnership submitting an application under this section of—

“(i) the scores given the applicant by the panel pursuant to this section;

“(ii) the recommendations of the panel with respect to such application;

“(iii) the reasons for the decision of the Secretary in awarding or refusing to award a grant under this section; and

“(iv) modifications, if any, in the recommendations of the panel made to the Secretary.

“(e) AWARD BASIS.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section on the following basis—

“(1) the number of participants to be served by the grant;

“(2) the anticipated income of program participants in relation to the regional median income;

“(3) the alignment of the program with State-identified in-demand industry sectors; and

“(4) the recommendations of the readers under subsection (d)(2)(C).

“(f) PURPOSES OF AWARDS.—The Secretary may award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to eligible entities on a competitive basis for any of the following purposes:

“(1) The creation of new earn-and-learn programs, including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and youth apprenticeship programs, or expansion of existing programs.

“(2) Encouraging employer participation in programs under the national apprenticeship system—

“(A) that target individuals with barriers to employment in youth apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, or apprenticeship programs, prioritizing underrepresented apprenticeship populations, such as women, minorities, long-term unemployed individuals with a

disability, individuals with substance abuse issues, and veterans;

“(B) that are in high-need social service-related industries, sectors, or occupations, such as direct care workers and early childhood educators;

“(C) that target individuals currently or formerly incarcerated; or

“(D) among small- and medium-sized employers.

“(3) If the eligible entity is a qualified intermediary—

“(A) supporting national industry and equity intermediaries in establishing or expanding sector-based partnerships to support the delivery or expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system to significant scale in the United States—

“(i) in key sectors, including manufacturing, information technology, cyber security, health care, insurance and finance, energy, hospitality, retail, construction, and other sectors identified by the Secretary; and

“(ii) for underrepresented apprenticeship populations, women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, and individuals impacted by the criminal justice system; or

“(B) serving programs under the national apprenticeship system in a local or regional setting.

“(4) Strengthen alignment between programs under the national apprenticeship system and education and training providers with secondary and postsecondary education systems, including degree and credential requirements.

“(g) USE OF FUNDS.—Grant funds provided under this section may be used for—

“(1) supports including marketing, national e-tools, and other expanded capacity and technical assistance supports;

“(2) the purchase of appropriate equipment, technology, or instructional material, aligned with business and industry needs, including machinery, testing equipment, hardware and software;

“(3) student books, supplies, and equipment required for enrollment;

“(4) the reimbursement of up to 50 percent of the wages of a student participating in an earn-and-learn program receiving a grant under this section;

“(5) the development of industry-specific programming;

“(6) supporting the transition of industry-based professionals from an industry setting to an academic setting;

“(7) industry-recognized certification exams or other assessments leading to a recognized postsecondary credential associated with the earn-and-learn program;

“(8) any fees associated with the certifications or assessments described in paragraph (7);

“(9) establishing or expanding partnerships with organizations that provide program participants access to financial planning mentoring, and supportive services that are necessary to enable an individual to participate in and complete a program under the national apprenticeship system;

“(10) conducting outreach and recruitment activities, including assessments of potential participants for, and enrollment of participants in a program under the national apprenticeship system;

“(11) conducting outreach, engagement, and recruitment with employers, industry associations, labor and labor-management organizations, qualified intermediaries, education and training providers, State or local workforce agencies, potential sponsors, communities with high numbers or percentages of underrepresented apprenticeship populations, small- and medium-sized businesses, or rural communities to establish or expand industry or sector partnerships and opportu-

nities under the national apprenticeship system; and

“(12) conducting any activities as described in the application that would advance the purposes of the grant.

“(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to eligible partnerships awarded under a grant under this section throughout the grant period for purposes of grant management.

“(i) EVALUATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may reserve up to \$500,000 from the amounts made available under section 202 in order to provide for the independent evaluation, which may be conducted by a third-party entity, of the grant program established under this section that includes the following:

“(A) An assessment of the effectiveness of the grant program in expanding earn-and-learn program opportunities offered by employers in conjunction with institutions of higher education.

“(B) The number of students who participated in programs assisted under this section.

“(C) The percentage of students participating in programs assisted under this section who successfully completed the program in the time described in subsection (d)(1)(E).

“(D) The median earnings of program participants—

“(i) 1 year after exiting the program; and

“(ii) 3 years after exiting the program.

“(E) The percentage of program participants assisted under this section who successfully receive a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(F) The number of program participants served by programs receiving funding under this section—

“(i) 2 years after the end of the grant period; and

“(ii) 4 years after the end of the grant period.

“(2) PUBLICATION.—The evaluation required by this subsection shall be made publicly available on the website of the Department within 90 days after such evaluation is completed.

“(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) EARN-AND-LEARN PROGRAM.—The term ‘earn-and-learn program’ means an education program, including an apprenticeship program, that provides students with structured, sustained, and paid on-the-job training and accompanying, for credit, classroom instruction that—

“(A) is for a period of between 3 months and 2 years; and

“(B) leads to, on completion of the program, a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(2) ELIGIBLE PARTNERSHIP.—The term ‘eligible partnership’ shall mean a consortium that includes—

“(A) 1 or more businesses; and

“(B) 1 or more institutions of higher education.

“SEC. 202. GRANT APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out only registered apprenticeship activities under this title—

“(1) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2021;

“(2) \$210,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(3) \$220,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(4) \$230,000,000 for fiscal year 2024; and

“(5) \$240,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

“(b) SPECIAL RULE.—Of the funds made available for this title, no less than \$200,000,000 shall be provided from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account.”

SEC. 5. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS AND WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998.—Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2916a) is repealed.

(b) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 286(s)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(s)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “FOR JOB TRAINING” and inserting “FOR PROGRAMS UNDER THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM”; and

(2) by striking “for demonstration programs and projects described in section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998” and inserting “to carry out title II of the National Apprenticeship Act”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, since March, America’s workers have faced unprecedented volatility and uncertainty. Even before that, even before the pandemic when unemployment rates were at record lows, there was still a significant skills gap to close.

We have a responsibility here in Congress to create real solutions for Americans, pathways and programs that will jump-start and enhance their careers and allow them to provide for themselves and for their families.

Knowing all this, I am dismayed that we would squander such an opportunity as we have today to help Americans in need. We have a real opportunity with this bill. There is strong bipartisan support for apprenticeships in this body, and Republicans and Democrats both are claiming they want to increase the number of apprenticeships available in this country and expand apprenticeships into new industries.

Unfortunately, this bill falls woefully short in both of these categories, but I have an amendment that would fix that. This amendment would fix that. This amendment makes necessary improvements to achieve the goals of modernization and reinvigoration of the national apprenticeship system, changes that will increase opportunities for workers and help bolster the Nation’s economic recovery.

Unlike the many hollow claims put forward by my colleagues about their proposal, this amendment expands the number of apprenticeship opportunities in the registered model rather than permanently limiting them by locking in the problems of a decade’s-old system. My amendment provides program sponsors with the necessary resources and freedom to effectively instruct apprentices on the job.

While the underlying legislation piles on requirements that obstruct first-time sponsors and small businesses from participating, this substitute makes room for them so that the registered apprenticeship program is ripe with opportunities for prospective apprentices from a variety of employers. This amendment allows for innovation beyond the traditional registered system, as well, to ensure that apprenticeship offerings will be able to grow and

change as quickly as our employment market demands.

Work-based learning is one of the most promising paths forward for workers seeking to find or enhance their careers. Such opportunities meet workers where they are, place them in dynamic learning environments, and develop their skills and competencies.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment that would transform the registered apprenticeship program into a modern program generating opportunities for American workers without the red tape and roadblocks found in the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am the only speaker, so I will be closing when I speak.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the ranking member of the committee.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania for his work on the committee, which has been excellent, and for his work on this bill and this amendment, in particular.

Mr. Speaker, the National Apprenticeship Act has remained untouched for the last 80 years, until today. The legislation we put forward now should modernize the registered apprenticeship system and create forward-thinking solutions for the American workforce.

This amendment makes real reforms to the registered apprenticeship system, sparks innovation, expands opportunities, and encourages alternate pathways for apprentices and employers.

Who knows better what the workforce needs than employers?

Washington bureaucrats have run the one-size-fits-all system for decades, and far too many businesses still choose not to participate because it simply isn’t workable for them. This means job opportunities are left on the table because the current system isn’t built for success, opportunities we cannot afford to close the door on if our workforce is going to recover from the damage done by the pandemic.

If we want the registered apprenticeship system to adapt to the ever-changing needs of the economy and workforce, we need to provide employers a seat at the table in making a model that actually addresses the skills gap.

This amendment eliminates the barriers that have developed over time in the current system, creates parity between union and nonunion-sponsored programs, and makes it easier for everyone to participate, particularly the

small businesses and sponsors who have been shut out before.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment undermines the core premise behind the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, which is to create 1 million more registered apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and youth apprenticeship opportunities over the next 5 years.

Registered apprenticeships are a proven earn-and-learn program. Ninety-four percent of those who complete their apprenticeships are employed upon completion, with an average salary of \$70,000.

This amendment is nothing less than an attack on the successful registered apprenticeship program. It makes deep cuts in funding, which will result in sparse growth of the new registered apprenticeships, while diverting scarce funds to untested, unproven programs run by third parties. Instead, it gives the Secretary of Labor a blank check to implement unregistered apprenticeship programs that are untested and unaccountable. It does this in several ways.

First, it allows the Secretary of Labor to divert funds to unproven, untested industry-recognized apprenticeship programs, or IRAPs. Unlike registered apprenticeships, there is no evaluation of IRAPs—none.

When DOL proposed the creation of this untested program, it received over 300,000 comments in opposition. Many of those comments noted that the registered apprenticeship program provides valuable credentials which are nationally recognized. IRAPs provide neither.

Furthermore, the Trump administration’s own apprenticeship expansion task force recommended the DOL only conduct a pilot program for IRAPs to see if they could be effective and accountable. Let’s be clear: The administration’s own task force did not embrace a full-scale rollout of this untested idea, yet this substitute amendment opens the floodgates.

Democrats do support innovation. An amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) in the en bloc package allows the Secretary of Labor to fund innovation and apprenticeships. His amendment authorizes demonstration projects governing nontraditional sectors subject to the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships appointed by the Secretary. These projects could even help COVID-19 responses.

Second, the substitute amendment cuts funding for apprenticeship grants and cuts State apprenticeship formula grants. States have asked for funding certainty so that they can scale up their apprenticeship efforts and have been documented as the engine of success for apprenticeship growth.

The major reform in this amendment is the fact that there is a 77 percent reduction in funding, resulting in only 219 new apprenticeship opportunities rather than the 1 million new opportunities that the National Apprenticeship Act provides.

We all agree that apprenticeships are the pathway to the middle class, so why would we want to eliminate the rungs of opportunity for hundreds of thousands of potential apprentices?

Third, this amendment eliminates an interagency agreement with the Department of Education to create stronger alignment between the education system and the national apprenticeship system. My colleagues on the other side often talk about wanting to create pathways for students to pursue alternatives to 4-year degrees, but this amendment eliminates the provisions in the National Apprenticeship Act that do just that.

Some say we are creating a one-size-fits-all approach in this bill, but that isn't true either. We include new apprenticeship models, such as competency-based hybrid models, expand youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships, and that is something that employers have consistently requested. We open the doors to apprenticeships and industries where apprenticeship programs have never been utilized.

This amendment is a step in the wrong direction. At a time when millions are losing their jobs permanently due to the pandemic, the economy is facing a deep recession, and we have other problems, the underlying bill is focused, without this amendment, on getting people back to work with the best skills possible.

So I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment and pass the bill to create 1 million new, good apprenticeship opportunities.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER).

The question is on the amendment. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appear to have it.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 9, printed in part B of House Report 116-593, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 236, nays 152, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 225]

YEAS—236

Adams	Garcia (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Garcia (TX)	Omar
Allred	Golden	Pallone
Axne	Gomez	Panetta
Bacon	Gonzalez (TX)	Pappas
Barragan	Gottheimer	Pascarell
Bass	Green, Al (TX)	Payne
Beatty	Grijalva	Perlmutter
Bera	Haaland	Peters
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Peterson
Bishop (GA)	Hastings	Phillips
Blumenauer	Hayes	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Heck	Pocan
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Porter
Bost	Himes	Pressley
Boyle, Brendan F.	Horn, Kendra S.	Price (NC)
Brindisi	Horsford	Quigley
Brown (MD)	Houlahan	Raskin
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Huffman	Rose (NY)
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Rouda
Carbajal	Jayapal	Roybal-Allard
Cardenas	Jeffries	Ruiz
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Rush
Case	Kaptur	Ryan
Casten (IL)	Katko	Sanchez
Castor (FL)	Keating	Sarbanes
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Chu, Judy	Kennedy	Schakowsky
Cicilline	Khanna	Schiff
Cisneros	Kildee	Schneider
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Schrader
Clarke (NY)	Kim	Schrier
Clay	Kind	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Kirkpatrick	Scott, David
Clyburn	Krishnamoorthi	Serrano
Cohen	Kuster (NH)	Sewell (AL)
Connolly	Lamb	Shalala
Cooper	Langevin	Sherman
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Costa	Larson (CT)	Sires
Courtney	Lawrence	Slotkin
Cox (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Craig	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Crist	Levin (CA)	Soto
Crow	Levin (MI)	Spanberger
Cuellar	Lieu, Ted	Speier
Cunningham	Lipinski	Stanton
Davids (KS)	Loebbeck	Staubert
Davis (CA)	Loftgren	Stevens
Davis, Danny K.	Lowenthal	Suozi
Davis, Rodney	Lowe	Swalwell (CA)
Dean	Lujan	Takano
DeFazio	Luria	Lynch
DeGette	Malinowski	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	Carolyn B.	Titus
Delgado	Maloney, Sean	Tlaib
Demings	Matsui	Tonko
DeSaulnier	McAdams	Torres (CA)
Dingell	McBath	Torres Small
Doggett	McCollum	(NM)
Doyle, Michael F.	McEachin	Trahan
Emmer	McGovern	Trone
Engel	McNerney	Underwood
Escobar	Meeks	Vargas
Eshoo	Meng	Veasey
Españolat	Mfume	Vela
Evans	Moore	Velázquez
Finkenauer	Morelle	Visclosky
Fitzpatrick	Moulton	Wasserman
Fletcher	Mucarsel-Powell	Schultz
Foster	Murphy (FL)	Waters
Frankel	Nadler	Watson Coleman
Fudge	Napolitano	Welch
Gabbard	Neal	Wexton
Gallego	Neguse	Wild
Garamendi	Norcross	Wilson (FL)
	O'Halleran	Yarmuth

NAYS—152

Allen	Babin	Barr
Amash	Baird	Bergman
Armstrong	Balderson	Biggs
Arrington	Banks	Bilirakis

Bishop (NC)	Guthrie	Reed
Bishop (UT)	Hagedorn	Reschenthaler
Brady	Harris	Rice (SC)
Brooks (AL)	Hartzler	Roby
Brooks (IN)	Hern, Kevin	Rodgers (WA)
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Buck	Hice (GA)	Rose, John W.
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rouzer
Budd	Hill (AR)	Roy
Burchett	Hudson	Rutherford
Burgess	Hurd (TX)	Scalise
Byrne	Jacobs	Schweikert
Calvert	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Shimkus
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Cline	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Comer	Keller	Spano
Conaway	Kelly (MS)	Stefanik
Cook	Kelly (PA)	Steil
Crawford	Kinzinger	Steupe
Crenshaw	Kustoff (TN)	Stewart
Curtis	LaHood	Stivers
Davidson (OH)	LaMalfa	Taylor
DesJarlais	Latta	Thompson (PA)
Diaz-Balart	Long	Thornberry
Dunn	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Estes	Lucas	Timmons
Fleischmann	Marshall	Tipton
Flores	Masse	Turner
Fortenberry	Mast	Upton
Foxx (NC)	McCarthy	Van Drew
Fulcher	McClintock	Wagner
Gaetz	McKinley	Walden
Gallagher	Meuser	Walorski
Garcia (CA)	Miller	Watkins
Gohmert	Moolenaar	Weber (TX)
Gonzalez (OH)	Mooney (WV)	Westerman
Gooden	Mullin	Williams
Gosar	Murphy (NC)	Wilson (SC)
Granger	Norman	Wittman
Graves (LA)	Palazzo	Womack
Graves (MO)	Palmer	Woodall
Griffith	Pence	Yoho
Grothman	Perry	
Guest	Posey	

NOT VOTING—41

Abraham	Huizenga	Richmond
Aderholt	King (IA)	Riggleman
Amodei	King (NY)	Roe, David P.
Carter (TX)	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)
Cheney	Lee (CA)	Rooney (FL)
Collins (GA)	Lesko	Sensenbrenner
Deutch	Luetkemeyer	Sensenbrenner
Duncan	Marchant	Walberg
Ferguson	McCaul	Walker
Gianforte	McHenry	Waltz
Gibbs	Mitchell	Webster (FL)
Green (TN)	Newhouse	Wright
Holding	Nunes	Young
Hollingsworth	Olson	Zeldin

□ 1036

Mr. BOST changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Barragan (Beyer)	DeGette (Blunt)	Johnson (TX)
Beatty (Fudge)	Rochester	(Jeffries)
Blumenauer	DeSaulnier	Keating (Kuster
(Beyer)	(Matsui)	(NH))
Bonamici (Clark	Doyle, Michael	Kind (Beyer)
(MA))	F. (Cartwright)	Kirkpatrick
Boyle, Brendan	Escobar (Garcia	(Stanton)
F. (Jeffries)	(TX))	Langevin
Brownley (CA)	Frankel (Clark	(Lynch)
(Clark (MA))	(MA))	Larson (CT)
Bustos (Kuster	Garamendi	(Hayes)
(NH))	(Sherman)	Lawrence
Carson (IN)	Gonzalez (TX)	(Kildee)
(Clever)	(Gomez)	Lawson (FL)
Castro (TX)	Grijalva (Garcia	(Demings)
(Garcia (TX))	(IL))	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Cisneros (Correa)	Hastings	Loftgren (Jeffries)
Clay (Clever)	(Wasserman	Lowenthal
Cohen (Beyer)	Schultz)	(Beyer)
Costa (Cooper)	Higgins (NY)	Lowe (Jeffries)
Courtney (Hayes)	(Sanchez)	McEachin
	Jayapal (Raskin)	(Wexton)

Meng (Kuster (NH))
 Moore (Beyer)
 Nadler (Jeffries)
 Napolitano (Correa)
 Norcross (Sires)
 Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
 Perlmutter (Neguse)
 Peterson (McCollum)

Pingree (Kuster (NH))
 Pocan (Raskin)
 Porter (Wexton)
 Price (NC) (Butterfield)
 Rose (NY) (Golden)
 Roybal-Allard (Bass)
 Ruiz (Dingell)
 Rush (Underwood)
 Ryan (Kildee)

Schrier (Kilmer)
 Serrano (Jeffries)
 Speier (Scanlon)
 Titus (Connolly)
 Tonko (Morelle)
 Vargas (Correa)
 Watson Coleman (Pallone)
 Welch (McGovern)
 Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

Butterfield
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten (IL)
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Cisneros
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Cox (CA)
 Craig
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Cunningham
 Davids (KS)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Rodney
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DeBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael F.

Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Jackson Lee
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (TX)
 Joyce (OH)
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kennedy
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster (NH)
 Lamb
 Langevin
 Schiff
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (NV)
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 Loebsack
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Luján
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Maloney, Carolyn B.

Peters
 Peterson
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rose (NY)
 Rouda
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Kim
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Shalala
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Speier
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Stevens
 Suozzi
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres Small (NM)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Van Drew
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Wexton
 Wild
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

SCANLON, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. SMUCKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 15, printed in part B of House Report 116-593, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 142, nays 243, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 226]

YEAS—142

Allen
 Amash
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bergman
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Bishop (UT)
 Brady
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carter (GA)
 Chabot
 Cline
 Cloud
 Cole
 Comer
 Conaway
 Cook
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Curtis
 Davidson (OH)
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Estes
 Fleischmann
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foxx (NC)
 Fulcher
 Gaetz

Gallagher
 Garcia (CA)
 Gohmert
 Gooden
 Gosar
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hern, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill (AR)
 Hudson
 Hurd (TX)
 Jacobs
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (PA)
 Keller
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kinzinger
 Kustoff (TN)
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Latta
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lucas
 Marshall
 Mast
 McCarthy
 McClintock
 Meuser
 Miller
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Mullin
 Murphy (NC)
 Norman

Palazzo
 Palmer
 Pence
 Perry
 Posey
 Reed
 Rice (SC)
 Roby
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rose, John W.
 Rouzer
 Rutherford
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Shimkus
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smucker
 Spano
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Taylor
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiffany
 Tipton
 Upton
 Wagner
 Walden
 Walorski
 Watkins
 Weber (TX)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yoho

NAYS—243

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Axne
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty

Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Boss

Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brindisi
 Brown (MD)
 Brownley (CA)
 Buck
 Bustos

Engel
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Evans
 Finkenauer
 Fitzpatrick
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez (TX)
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Haaland
 Harder (CA)
 Hastings
 Hayes
 Heck
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Horn, Kendra S.

Maloney, Sean
 Massie
 Matsui
 McAdams
 McBath
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meng
 Mfume
 Moore
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mucarsel-Powell
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Norcross
 O'Halleran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Perlmutter

NOT VOTING—44

Hollingsworth
 Huizenga
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Lamborn
 Lee (CA)
 Lesko
 Luetkemeyer
 Marchant
 McCaul
 McHenry
 Mitchell
 Newhouse
 Nunes
 Olson

Richmond
 Rigglesman
 Roe, David P.
 Rogers (KY)
 Rooney (FL)
 Sensenbrenner
 Timmons
 Walberg
 Walker
 Waltz
 Webster (FL)
 Wright
 Young
 Zeldin

□ 1123

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Messrs. SIRES, ROSE of New York, Ms.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)
 Beatty (Fudge)
 Blumenauer (Beyer)
 Bonamici (Clark (MA))
 Boyle, Brendan F. (Jeffries)
 Brownley (CA)
 Brownley (CA) (Clark (MA))
 Bustos (Kuster (NH))
 Carson (IN) (Clever)
 Castro (TX) (Garcia (TX))
 Cisneros (Correa)
 Clay (Clever)
 Cohen (Beyer)
 Costa (Cooper)
 Courtney (Hayes)
 DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
 DeSaulnier (Matsui)
 Doyle, Michael F. (Cartwright)
 Escobar (Garcia (TX))
 Frankel (Clark (MA))
 Garamendi (Sherman)
 Gonzalez (TX) (Gomez)
 Grijalva (Garcia (IL))
 Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)
 Higgins (NY) (Sánchez)
 Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
 Keating (Kuster (NH))
 Kind (Beyer)
 Kirkpatrick (Stanton)
 Langevin (Lynch)
 Larson (CT) (Hayes)
 Lawrence (Kildee)
 Lawson (FL) (Demings)
 Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
 Lofgren (Jeffries)
 Lowenthal (Beyer)
 Lowey (Jeffries)
 McEachin (Wexton)
 Meng (Kuster (NH))
 Moore (Beyer)
 Nadler (Jeffries)
 Napolitano (Correa)
 Norcross (Sires)
 Pocan (Raskin)
 Porter (Wexton)
 Price (NC) (Butterfield)
 Rose (NY) (Golden)
 Roybal-Allard (Bass)
 Ruiz (Dingell)
 Rush (Underwood)
 Ryan (Kildee)
 Schrier (Kilmer)
 Serrano (Jeffries)
 Speier (Scanlon)
 Titus (Connolly)
 Tonko (Morelle)
 Vargas (Correa)
 Watson Coleman (Pallone)
 Welch (McGovern)
 Wilson (FL) (Hayes)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CRAIG). Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 246, nays 140, not voting 43, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]

YEAS—246

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Axne
 Bacon
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer

Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Boss
 Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brindisi
 Brown (MD)
 Brownley (CA)
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas

Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten (IL)
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Cisneros
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay

Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)

Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter

Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Steil
Stevens
Suoizzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClintock
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Abraham
Aderholt
Amodei
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Collins (GA)
Davis, Danny K.
Deutsch
Duncan
Ferguson
Gianforte
Gibbs
Green (TN)
Hice (GA)
Holding

Perry
Posey
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Schalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Sparo
Stefanik
Steube
Stewart
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
King (IA)
King (NY)
Lamborn
Lee (CA)
Lesko
Loeb
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
McCaul
McHenry
Mitchell
Newhouse
Nunes

Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiffany
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Olson
Richmond
Riggleman
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Sensenbrenner
Walberg
Walker
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Wright
Young
Zeldin

Meng (Kuster
(NH)
Moore (Beyer)
Nadler (Jeffries)
Napolitano
(Correa)
Norcross (Sires)
Payne
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Perlmutter
(Neguse)
Peterson
(McCollum)

Pingree (Kuster
(NH)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Price (NC)
(Butterfield)
Rooney (FL)
(Beyer)
Rose (NY)
(Golden)
Roybal-Allard
(Bass)
Ruiz (Dingell)
Rush
(Underwood)

Ryan (Kildee)
Schrier (Kilmer)
Serrano
(Jeffries)
Speier (Scanlon)
Titus (Connolly)
Tonko (Morelle)
Vargas (Correa)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Welch
(McGovern)
Wilson (FL)
(Hayes)

Allen
Amash
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert

Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Dunn
Estes
Fleischmann
Flores
Fox (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gohmert
Gooden
Gosar

Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hudson
Hurd (TX)
Jacobs
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)

Barragán (Beyer)
Beatty (Fudge)
Blumenauer
(Beyer)
Bonamici (Clark
(MA))
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Jeffries)
Brownley (CA)
(Clark (MA))
Bustos (Kuster
(NH))
Carson (IN)
(Cleaver)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cisneros (Correa)
Clay (Cleaver)
Cohen (Beyer)
Costa (Cooper)
Courtney (Hayes)

DeGette (Blunt
Rochester)
DeSaulnier
(Matsui)
Doyle, Michael
F. (Cartwright)
Escobar (Garcia
(TX))
Frankel (Clark
(MA))
Garamendi
(Sherman)
Gonzalez (TX)
(Gomez)
Grijalva (Garcia
(IL))
Hastings
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Higgins (NY)
(Sánchez)
Jayapal (Raskin)

Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Keating (Kuster
(NH))
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick
(Stanton)
Langevin
(Lynch)
Larson (CT)
(Hayes)
Lawrence
(Kildee)
Lawson (FL)
(Demings)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal
(Beyer)
Lowe (Jeffries)
McEachin
(Wexton)

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

NOT VOTING—43

PROVIDING FOR THE PRINTING OF
A REVISED EDITION OF THE
RULES AND MANUAL OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOR THE ONE HUNDRED SEVEN-
TEENTH CONGRESS

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TRONE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.
The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1233

Resolved, That a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress be printed as a House document, and that three thousand additional copies shall be printed and bound for the use of the House of Representatives, of which nine hundred eighty copies shall be bound in leather with thumb index and delivered as may be directed by the Parliamentarian of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORT FOR THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, travel is by far the industry hardest hit by the ongoing fallout of the pandemic, accounting for 42 percent of all jobs lost in the U.S. since the start of the pandemic.

No State has been hit harder by the pandemic than Nevada. I hear from constituents each and every day about how they are impacted by the loss of jobs and the need to get back to work safely. That is why I introduced the Hospitality and Commerce Recovery Job Act today, to ensure that the tourism industry has the tax incentives necessary to get back on its feet.

This legislation will work to implement the employee retention tax credit, support the convention and trade show industries, restore the entertainment business expense deduction, support the restaurant industry, and provide a tax credit for travel expenses.

This legislation is necessary to ensure a robust travel and tourism economy that is the lifeblood of my State's

economy. That is why I encourage my colleagues to support the Hospitality and Commerce Recovery Job Act, to support the tourism economy and all the people who make it strong.

□ 1215

RECOGNIZING SMALL BUSINESS SATURDAY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, we have a lot to be thankful for in this country: the opportunity to raise our families, our freedom, our servicemembers and law enforcement who protect us, and the opportunity for prosperity and success. Many people come to America for exactly these reasons, to pursue that dream.

This year, so many self-made Americans are struggling to keep their small businesses afloat. COVID-19 relief and leftover PPP funds continue to be held onto in this Chamber.

Next Saturday, November 28, is Small Businesses Saturday, an opportunity for all of us to support the small businesses and the dreams of our fellow citizens that own them. If we all collectively make a conscious effort to shop small for our holiday gifts, we can help these local store owners in our neighborhoods pull through these difficult times this winter.

Our small businesses are doing everything they can to stay open for their employees, and we really owe it to them and their futures to help them do so. We can be part of that by patronizing their businesses, not only this coming Saturday, November 28, but all through the year.

PRESERVING PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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

Mr. CASTEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak to all of our Federal employees.

Thank you for the dignity you have shown during the last 4 years. For every Alexander Vindman who was forced into the public spotlight, there are thousands more quiet patriots behind him, and we are grateful. But we also need your help.

Congress is still waiting to receive thousands of documents from the Trump administration. Multiple White House officials have been communicating through undocumented, non-official channels. Many more are still blocking the release of information that directly pertains to their work for the United States Government, and that is illegal.

Why this administration is afraid of transparency is tomorrow's question. But today, every Federal agency must preserve those documents. The Presi-

dential Records Act of 1978 and the Federal Records Act of 1950 exist to ensure that no President enters office with our adversaries knowing more about the prior 4 years than they do.

We need your vigilance over the next 61 days to ensure those laws are honored.

When elected officials failed us, we could still count on you. Now, once more into the breach, dear friends, once more.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL ADOPTION MONTH

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, November is National Adoption Month, and I rise in celebration of all the families created and strengthened through the selfless act of adoption.

Adoption has united countless children with loving, caring parents, and every child deserves to grow up in a safe home. Many children have had their lives significantly improved by adoptive parents seeking to raise them as their own.

Adoption is a powerful act, Mr. Speaker, and devoted parents are essential to any child's development and success.

My wife, Kelly, was a widow when we married. Soon after, I adopted her daughter, Isabel, and she is wonderful, Mr. Speaker, just like her mama. Being a father has been one of the greatest joys of my life, and I will ever be thankful to both Kelly and Isabel for letting me be a part of their family.

I am proud to stand on the floor of the House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker, today to honor all the families, including my own, that have gone through the adoption process. Folks adopt children for any number of reasons, but above all else, they do it out of love. I am the luckiest human on the face of the Earth, Mr. Speaker.

TRIBUTE TO TROOPER CALEB STARR

(Ms. SLOTKIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise with a heavy heart to honor and remember Trooper Caleb Starr of the Michigan State Police.

A son of the city of Mason, Trooper Starr fulfilled his lifelong dream when he joined the force in 2018. For those who served alongside him, he was an exemplary officer.

On the evening of July 10, while Trooper Starr was responding to a call, a drunk driver swerved into his lane, colliding with his patrol car head-on.

Trooper Starr battled in the hospital for 3 weeks before passing away due to his injuries. He was just 33 years old.

The impact he had cannot be fully described in these remarks, but it can

be seen in his funeral procession, which included 100 vehicles from 15 different law enforcement agencies and three fire departments. It can be found in the close-knit community of first responders who showed up to his funeral, honoring him with shirts that read "Starr Strong."

Lastly, it can be found in the outpouring of love and support from his wife, Rachael, and his two daughters, Evelyn and Rosalie.

Service to your country is the greatest love letter you can send. We all owe a debt of gratitude to Trooper Caleb Starr, and it is my privilege to deliver these remarks so that he may live on in the RECORD of the people's House.

MOVING FORWARD WITH DISTRIBUTION OF VACCINES

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me wish America a happy Thanksgiving.

Just 24 hours ago, Pfizer indicated that they would seek an emergency authorization of their vaccine at the Food and Drug Administration.

People are dying. 250,000 have died. One million cases have already been met in Texas and California.

The General Services Administrator does not have any legal authority to continue to block the certification that is needed for the incoming President and Vice President of the United States so they can be engaged in the distribution and the formula to be utilized for the distribution of vaccines as they begin to come, with a number of companies ready to move forward.

In interviews on national television, you are hearing different States saying that they are getting a certain amount and that others are getting a certain amount. It is a question of vulnerability and those who are most vulnerable, those who cannot speak for themselves. Therefore, cooperation between the present administration and the Biden and Harris incoming administration is absolutely vital.

I call upon the General Services Administrator today to cease blocking this engagement for the betterment of the American people and to save lives.

HONORING JACKSON HEIGHTS JEWISH CENTER CENTENNIAL

(Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the centennial anniversary of the Jewish Center of Jackson Heights by sharing some of their rich history in New York's 14th Congressional District.

The center was founded as the Queens Independent Society in 1920 when a few Jewish families looked for a safe space to congregate in Jackson

Heights. The center was first called the Queens Independent Society because the term “Jewish” was not permitted at the time.

The original building itself was based in Woodside, an adjacent neighborhood to Jackson Heights, because at the time Jews were not welcome in the neighborhood of Jackson Heights. However, in 1928, the center was able to rename itself the Jewish Center of Jackson Heights, and in the 1950s, they officially moved their brick and mortar into the neighborhood where they are housed today.

Today, the center is known in the community as an inclusive and accepting space, hosting a number of diverse community events throughout the year, as well as housing our beloved Queens Center for Gay Seniors.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Jewish Center of Jackson Heights.

Thank you for your ongoing service to our community.

ECONOMIC HARDSHIP IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address what is top of mind to Americans across the country, and that is the extraordinary economic and health hardship of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout this year.

The reason I decided to rise today is because we are here convening in Washington, and just a day or two ago, the Senate majority leader, Senator MCCONNELL, decided to break the Senate.

He broke the Senate as there are thousands of people in Texas lined up for food lines. He broke the Senate while hospitals no longer have beds to house the sick. He broke the Senate and dismissed the Senate while 30 million Americans are on the brink of eviction.

He dismissed the Senate when every single day when we go back to our communities, people are asking us: Is there going to be help? Is there going to be a second stimulus check? Are we going to get the resources that we need?

He broke the Senate. And in breaking the Senate, we are abandoning our people.

Thanksgiving is around the corner, and there are millions of Americans

that won’t be able to afford a meal to eat, that don’t know if they will be kicked out of their home, that are unsure if they are going to have to quit their job to care for their child. And we are having entire bodies, and the Senate prides itself as one of the most deliberative bodies, they abandoned them.

The number of Americans living in poverty since May has grown by 8 million people, since just May 2020. According to a study from Columbia University, this rise in poverty has been concentrated in Black and Latino children and people.

The CARES Act stimulus checks and unemployment benefits lifted more than 18 million individuals in the United States out of monthly poverty in April alone. But this number fell from 18 million to 4 million individuals in August and September after unemployment benefits were expired.

Just 44 percent of people in the United States are very confident that they can afford the needed food that will be necessary for the next 4 weeks. That means the majority of people in the United States are not very confident in their ability to eat over the next 4 weeks, according to a new Census survey data. About 10 percent, or 3.5 million households, are not at all confident in their ability to eat the week before Thanksgiving, and the Senate broke. It is unconscionable, unconscionable leadership to abandon our people.

□ 1230

And while we are arguing about negotiations, and while we are arguing about points, people are going hungry. And we are dismissing their needs as blue State needs or as bailouts depending on what party you voted for. Hunger has no party. Illness has no party. And when we allow suffering to be alleviated or concentrated based on political affiliation, we are doing a disservice to our entire Nation.

This uncertainty in food reflects food hardship across the country, with 5.6 million households with children struggling to put enough food on the table in the last 7 days.

Landlords filed at least 43,500 evictions in 17 major cities from March until September. An estimated 13.4 million adults living in rental housing today—nearly one-in-five renters—were not caught up on rent.

Small businesses don’t know if they are going to survive or exist in a month, in a week, in January.

We cannot afford to wait for a new administration or another election, or a political state of play. We need to get people help now, and the Senate broke. They broke.

We are supposed to be here to work for everyday people. We are not supposed to be here to work for political donors or political favors or the powerful. We are here to serve the people who are most vulnerable, all the way up to the top. But we start with the people most in need.

Our country is going hungry on the week before Thanksgiving, and the Senate broke. I don’t care what party you are. It is an abandonment of our responsibilities as elected officials who are charged with acting in the public trust.

The unemployment rate jumped in April to a level not seen since the 1930s and still stood at 6.9 percent in October. Some 10.8 percent of Black workers and 8.8 percent of Latino workers were unemployed in October compared to 6 percent of White workers. Last week, 1.1 million Americans filed new unemployment claims. Today, 4.4 million Americans are receiving pandemic emergency unemployment compensation, up from 1.4 million in August.

Last week was the 35th straight week total initial claims were greater than the worst week of the Great Recession, and the Senate broke.

You know, I want to address some of the claims, because yesterday I said that we need to make sure that people get economic relief due to these shutdowns. And I was surprised to hear so many Republicans now concerned about how we are going to pay for it or using other people’s money. But the Senate majority leader wasn’t concerned about other people’s money when he authorized a \$4 trillion leveraged bailout for Wall Street in March. He wasn’t concerned about where that money came from. He wasn’t concerned about how we were going to pay for that.

It is only when we are talking about relief for working people, for children, for families, for parents, for education, for healthcare that, all of a sudden, we can’t pay for any of these things. But when it comes to tax subsidies for private jets, we have got the money for that. When it comes to the endless appropriation towards more and more military spending, when we aren’t even, technically, in growing elements of war, according to some people, we have money for that. But we don’t have money to feed our own kids. We don’t have money to educate people. We don’t have money to provide healthcare.

But we have money for private jets. We have money for tax loopholes for yachts. We have money to incentivize stock buybacks. We have a billion dollars to invest in research and development for a vaccine—which was proudly invested in and a good use of public funds—just for pharmaceutical companies to take these publicly developed drugs and then sell them back to the public at no discount, so we don’t even get a return on this investment. How is that fiscally responsible?

So we are living in a world and a state of play in our governance where the party who is eager to help subsidize private jets somehow can’t find the dollars and the cents to get people a \$1,200 check. It is unconscionable, and it is wrong. And the Senate broke.

I am rising today, because it is extraordinarily difficult to represent a

working-class district, not a private jet district, and go home every week, just as I am about to do again, and feel as helpless in this body because the majority of its Members and the majority of the Senate can't seem to get it together and get people the help that we need. And the Senate broke.

This is what I have to do. This is what we are resorting to, speaking to an empty room because the Senate broke.

So if there is anything that I have left to say, if there is anybody out there that is listening, if you are a working family, if you are struggling to get the food that you need, if you feel like you are on the brink of eviction, we see you. We see you.

What I ask of the Senate and what I ask of our Republican colleagues in the Senate is to act as if you were the one that was going hungry. Act as if it is you getting evicted from your house. Act with that urgency.

That is all I have to say.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, we have had an interesting week. Not a lot of critical votes have taken place. It was more of an organizational week we have had here. At the same time, the country's election hangs in the balance.

I think it is important to take a step back in history, though. It is very interesting when you look back and see what things have happened in the past that maybe affected our future.

Here is an article from Republican Michiganander published by RedState:

Don't let Soros and the "Secretary of State Project" take over your State.

In 2010, the Secretary of State Project is so far targeting Michigan, California, Iowa, South Dakota, Ohio, and Minnesota. This post is Michigan specific, but look at the list of donors to a State level Michigan downticket race. Chances are this is happening in your state, too.

The article says:

You know comrades, says Stalin, that I think in regard to this: I consider it completely unimportant who in the party will vote, or how; but what is extraordinarily important is this—who will count the votes, and how. That is from Boris Bazhanov's, "Memoirs of Stalin's Former Secretary."

Boss Tweed says, As long as I count the votes, what are you going to do about it?

Some of the most overlooked and ultra-important positions in this state, talking about Michigan, are those who run the elections. Those are the county clerk, township/city clerk, and the secretary of state's office. It takes the work of these offices and their staffs to run the elections and make sure the process is above board—and, again, this is 10 years ago, 2010—competent, and with integrity. Livingston County does a great job

with its Bureau of Elections. While these positions shouldn't be politicized, at least when it comes to elections, they are in a big way, and this politicization is coming to Michigan.

Some people don't like it when their boys don't make the rules of the game. First and foremost is the benefactor of the Democrats, convicted insider trader George Soros, the man who broke the Bank of England. Much like his counterparts at Goldman Sachs, he makes a killing off of speculating, and what better way of doing that than by controlling elections. Other rich leftist democrats also wanted to get their people elected in their attempt to control our lives.

Their project is called the Secretary of State Project. Its goal is to get their type of democrats in charge, and then look the other way when ACORN and PIRG to commit voter fraud, rigging the election for the democrats. They had some success in 2006. . . .

And people can go online and find back in 2006 a report that George Soros and Democrats were going to be funding elections and selections of people, who would be involved in counting the votes in important places.

Most of us didn't pay much attention to that. I know in Texas I thought, well, we are Texas. We elect Republican Governors, and they appoint our Secretary of State, so we are safe from this effort by the Soros Democrats.

What I didn't think about back in 2006 and 2010 was the fact that county clerks are really responsible for the vote counting in their county. In most of east Texas, west Texas, south, and the Panhandle, if a county clerk and her or his staff did not do the counting of the ballots, we might get upset and vote them out. But in our biggest cities, biggest counties, like Dallas, Harris County where Houston is, Austin area, San Antonio area, they hire firms that come in, some of which we find out had Soros-type money that helped start these things. Maybe it is his, maybe it wasn't, maybe it was through Open Source or Tidewater, different groups that launder the money through different organizations, so it is hard to tell where it really came from, but we know it is people that wanted to control elections that got involved in deciding who would be in charge of counting the votes. Just like brother Stalin and brother Boss Tweed, they had figured out it doesn't matter who votes. What matters is who counts the votes.

□ 1245

So this article goes on. This is 2010. FOX News reported: "Since 2006 the Democracy Alliance, a left leaning influence group funded by George Soros among others, has had remarkable success in targeting and claiming Secretary of State's offices in 11 of 13 critical States they targeted, including Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa.

"Called the Secretary of State Project (SOSP) its aim is to target and capture the obscure, often overlooked office and implement election rules changes that give democrats a better chance of winning a plurality. Among those changes that the Secretary of State Project calls 'election protec-

tion,' are a loosening of voter registration requirements and a lessening of efforts to prevent fraudulent voting, according to Matthew Vadum, a political analyst with the Capital Research Center.

"The thing that is amazing is that they can get the office for as little as \$100,000 in campaign funding because no one pays attention to it, and they get to control election opportunities in a State. It is cheap,' Vadum said. He said SOSP is currently targeting three States in the 2010 election: California, Michigan, and Minnesota. In total they count for 82 electoral votes.

"Vadum says that because of chaos and demoralization the Republican Party has not formulated a response to the Secretary of State Project or tried to match their efforts."

That was 2010. We did not learn. And those campaigns, the project, had a profound effect.

"Brunner has been a disaster in Ohio, unless you are trying to rig the game for the dems. There was tons of shadiness in Ohio for the 2008 election. The good news about Brunner is that she is running for U.S. Senate where she can do less damage, even if she wins.

"Brunner made news in October 2008 when she declined to hand over to county election boards 200,000 names on voter registration forms where the drivers license or Social Security number on the forms did not match the name. The Secretary of State Project praised her actions."

This is another report: "Blackwell's office was one of the first and most critical offices claimed by the Secretary of State Project. He was succeeded in 2006 by Jennifer Brunner, who received \$167,000 in campaign contributions from the Secretary of State Project, and immediately began a complete overhaul of Ohio's voting system. Among the changes she made were allowing election day registration and the failure to purge election rolls of ineligible and dead voters."

As Lyndon Johnson famously told his campaign manager:

No, sir. This man has every bit as much right to vote as anybody else in this cemetery.

Back to the article. "Her most memorable moment was when a Federal court judge ruled that she had violated Federal law for 'not taking adequate steps to validate the identity of newly registered voters.' At the time she admitted that there were 'discrepancies' in about 200,000 new registrations but refused to allow polling workers to take action on the questionable ballots."

Mr. Speaker, if someone begins to see a pattern—gee, this was 2010. I didn't wake up until late in 2018. But this went on around the country, getting people in positions that they would be responsible for counting the votes and making rules, though that is supposed to be left to the legislature of each State, according to the Constitution, making rules as to what votes count and what votes don't.

Going back to the article. “When Jennifer Brunner defeated incumbent Kenneth Blackwell in Ohio in 2006, 12 of the 18 individuals who contributed the maximum \$10,000 to Brunner’s campaign resided in States other than Ohio. (One of these donors, incidentally, was Teresa Heinz Kerry.) Said Brunner, ‘I received significant support from the Secretary of State Project, which helped me toward the election.’

“Brunner went on to make her influence felt in the 2008 election cycle, when she ruled that Ohio residents should be permitted, during the designated early-voting period extending from late September to early October, to register and vote on the very same day. Citing the potential for voting fraud under such an arrangement, Republicans objected. But on September 29 of that year—the day before early voting was scheduled to commence—the Ohio Supreme Court affirmed Brunner’s decision.”

I thank the Ohio Supreme Court for their contribution to voter fraud; and not to leave out our wonderful Chief Justice John Roberts, who similarly ruled, in effect:

So what. There is fraud maybe, maybe not. I am not going to do anything about it. Thank you very much.

“In a separate matter, Brunner sought to effectively invalidate a million absentee-ballot applications that Republican Presidential candidate John McCain’s campaign had issued. Each of those applications had been inadvertently printed with an extra, unnecessary checkbox, and Brunner maintained that if a registrant failed to check the box—even if he or she signed the form—the application could be rejected. On October 2, the Ohio Supreme Court overturned Brunner’s directive on grounds that it served ‘no vital purpose or public interest.’”

I mean, after all, it was John McCain; he was going to be beat, so we will let that one go.

“Brunner’s most noteworthy claim to fame took place in October 2008, when she refused to provide county election boards approximately 200,000 voter-registration forms in which the name did not match the driver’s license or Social Security number.

“Count the Dems, and reject the GOP votes. Boss Tweed would be proud. That is what the Secretary of State Project wanted, and what they got.

“Mark Ritchie was the Secretary of State who certified Al Franken’s win on a recount. He was a Secretary of State Project candidate and here is the result.

“(Mary) Kiffmeyer is ‘absolutely sure’ that Ritchie’s efforts to eliminate voting regulations ensured Franken’s victory.

“‘The first thing he did when he got into office was to dismantle the ballot reconciliation program we started. Under that program districts are required to check that the number of ballots issued by matching them with the number of ballots cast,’ she said, ‘that

way we know immediately that the vote count is accurate.’

“‘But that isn’t what happened,’ she said. ‘We now have 17,000 more ballots cast than there are voters who voted and no way to determine what went wrong. Why anyone would eliminate that basic check, I don’t know,’ she said.”

Well, she doesn’t know, but some of us know exactly why you eliminate that check to make sure the vote counting is accurate, because that way you can have 17,000 people who didn’t vote cast votes. And, obviously, there are people that have lost with a whole lot less than 17,000 votes on the other side.

“The Vadum guy quoted earlier was Matthew Vadum. He is one of the main guys at Capital Research, a good organization that has tracked the shadiness of these foundations and similar groups for years. He wrote a good piece in *The American Spectator* about the Franken-Coleman race and its Secretary of State.

“Both Franken and Obama, by the way, were endorsed by ACORN Votes, ACORN’s federal political action committee.

“Minnesota’s secretary of state isn’t a Democrat by happenstance.

“Ritchie, who defeated two-term incumbent Republican Mary Kiffmeyer in 2006, received an endorsement and financial assistance for his run from a below-the-radar non-Federal ‘527’ group called the Secretary of State Project. The entity can accept unlimited financial contributions and doesn’t have to disclose them publicly until well after the election.

“The founders of the Secretary of State Project, which claims to advance ‘election protection’ but only backs Democrats, religiously believe that right-leaning secretaries of state helped the GOP steal the presidential elections in Florida in 2000 (Katherine Harris) and in Ohio in 2004 (Ken Blackwell).

“The secretary of state candidates the group endorses sing the same familiar song about electoral integrity issues: Voter fraud is largely a myth, vote suppression is used widely by Republicans, cleansing the dead and fictional characters from the voter rolls should be avoided until embarrassing media reports emerge, and anyone who demands that a voter produce photo identification before pulling the lever is a racist, democracy-hating Fascist.

“Most media reports also leave out the fact that Ritchie has extensive ties to the controversial in-your-face direct action group, ACORN (Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now), whose employees have been implicated in electoral fraud time and time again.”

Which is another reason ACORN doesn’t exist. They were driven out of existence because of illegality and fraud, and it sounds like they just melded into other groups that were trying to do the same things ACORN did before being disbanded.

Going back to the article. “In 2006, the Minnesota ACORN Political Action Committee endorsed Ritchie and donated to his campaign. According to the Minnesota Campaign Finance and Public Disclosure Board, contributors to Ritchie’s campaign included liberal philanthropists George Soros, Drummond Pike, Deborah Rappaport, along with veteran community organizer Heather Booth, a Saul Alinsky disciple who cofounded the Midwest Academy, a radical ACORN clone. One article on Ritchie’s 2006 campaign website brags about the fine work ACORN did in Florida to pass a constitutional amendment to raise that State’s minimum wage.

“ACORN got their man in. Their man made sure Stuart Smalley became a senator. The good news is that Mark Ritchie is running for reelection in Minnesota. Hopefully, the good people there throw his sorry rear out.

“But closer to home, the Secretary of State Project wants their own Mark Ritchie or Jennifer Brunner right here in Michigan. Her name is Jocelyn Benson. What are Benson’s credentials?

“Benson is a native of Philly, well known for vote fraud.”

In 2010, this article is being written. Philly, well known for vote fraud. Don’t we know.

“She went to Harvard Law. I have seen enough damage done by Harvard Law politicians like Obama and Granholm to refuse to back anyone who went there for political office. In 2004, for the Democrats, she ran the poll challenging/poll watching programs for the DNC. They want the fox guarding the henhouse. She is also a protegee of Jennifer Brunner. Yes, that Brunner. She was recently endorsed (before Dems convention) by the SEIU, the most far left of the union leadership.

“The Blog Prof has been on the case researching Benson with posts here and here.

“In order to ensure that elections are fair, conducted with integrity, and legitimate, Jocelyn Benson and her friends at Secretary of State Project MUST be defeated by any legal means necessary. We must keep ACORN, PIRG-IM, Soros, MoveOn.org, and the rest of those groups out of the Secretary of State office here.

“We will be keeping a close eye on this race. . . .”

□ 1300

But nonetheless, that again, that was 2010, and then they go on to list lots of liberal Democrats supporting the Secretary of State Project, at least 250 of the 1,600.

But then here is another article from February of 2010, FOX News, Ed Barnes: “States’ Secretaries of State Are Tipping the Balance of Power.”

“In 2000, it was Katherine Harris, the secretary of state of Florida, who made critical decisions that helped swing the State Republican.

“In 2004, it was Kenneth Blackwell, Ohio’s secretary of state, who earned

democratic wrath for ensuring a close Republican win.

“In 2008, it was the secretary of state of Minnesota, Mark Richie, who handed that State’s Senate seat to Al Franken and control of Congress to the Democrats.

“In every major election since 2000, secretaries of state have emerged as key, often decisive, and partisan figures in the outcomes of those ballot battles.

“And just last week in Massachusetts, there was cause of concern that the upset victory by Scott Brown could be compromised by that State’s secretary of state, who has to certify the results.

“According to Professor Robert Pastor of the Center for Democracy and Election Management at American University, the situation has gotten so bad that the partisan roles of the secretaries of states in the election process are undermining the faith of Americans in the election process.

“‘After the 2000 election, partisanship in the office accelerated. It has skewed enough elections since then that a sufficient number of Americans should be concerned,’ he said. ‘We are worse than many Third World countries’ in holding fair and nonpartisan elections.’”

And, again, that is February 2010 that this was written.

“And now there is a quiet, below-the-radar but major effort to target secretary of state offices in order to influence the outcome of upcoming elections.

“Since 2006, the Democracy Alliance, a left-leaning influence group funded by George Soros among others, has had remarkable success in targeting and claiming secretary of state’s offices in 11 of 13 critical States they targeted, including Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa.

“Called the Secretary of State Project, SOS, its aim is to target and capture the obscure, often overlooked office and implement election rules changes that give Democrats a better chance of winning a plurality.”

So, on that goes, and it covers some of the same ground as the last article.

But it is amazing, though, the brilliant strategy—you know, if you don’t mind fraud—the brilliant strategy of targeting secretaries of state, and in States like Texas where the secretary of state is appointed by a Republican Governor—has been for years—you go after the county clerks and make sure you have got good, stout Democrats who will hire firms funded, started by Democrat-leaning organizations so that they can work the system.

Now, I mentioned earlier, I didn’t wake up on how serious this effort, this brilliant effort by people on the far left was until I saw evidence of manipulating the results in Dallas County by the firm—and if I recall correctly, that may have been one of the Canadian-started firms. It has been a while, but they were hired to come in.

And think about it. If you wanted to manipulate the outcome of an election,

you get your person in to hire a firm where people could be trained to manipulate the vote.

And say you had early voting, like Dallas, like every place in Texas had, and each precinct turns in a flash drive with the votes on the flash drive to the person heading up the Democrat firm—Democrat-funded firm that then has from Friday night until Tuesday night to play with those returns.

And there were clear indications that in 2018, in the primary, that the early voting counts were manipulated.

They made some mistakes. But, you know, they were just getting this thing down, trying to figure out how to do it without being caught, so they made some silly blunders that made very evident the fact that they had manipulated numbers in the primary.

By the general election of 2018 in Dallas County, they got better about hiding it, but when you have got brilliant people who are looking into it, it is easier. I mean, those manipulations can be found and were found, and the information was offered to the Texas attorney general, whom I personally urged multiple times over the past 2 years: You have got to get on top of this, because the manipulations that we saw in Dallas County need to be exposed. People need to be indicted, and people need to go to jail for stealing elections or, at least, manipulating elections, and that way we can ensure a fair vote nationally in 2020.

Apparently, our attorney general was preoccupied by other things, so he never got around to getting a warrant, which I believe it sure looked like probable cause evidence sufficient to get a warrant to seize the vote counting equipment used in 2018.

As I understand, that has all been destroyed by now. The opportunity was missed by the Texas attorney general’s office to seize those with a warrant and show for the world exactly how manipulations were done. It is a lost opportunity.

And, of course, since we have a Director of the FBI who has shown more of an interest—he was put there to clean up the FBI of the massive abuse at the top, not necessarily demonstrated around the country. We have got a lot of great FBI agents around the country, but right here in Washington, I have seen the corruption firsthand. I have seen manipulation of the truth. I have seen FBI agents who lied about what they found and what they did in order to prevent people from being prosecuted that should have been.

I have seen deals made like with Cheryl Mills: Gee, you let us—we have got plenty of evidence to get a warrant and seize your computer, but if you will just let us look, we promise not to make copies of anything. We promise that we will give it back, and we promise, under this agreement, you can’t be prosecuted for anything that we find—and then giving the evidence back that could have been seized with a warrant, allowing that individual to sit in on

the questioning of a potential target, though Mills could have been a target herself.

These are the kinds of things that have given people across America the wrenching questions: Why has nobody gone to jail on that side of the political aisle?

And that is a good question, and the answer is heartbreaking.

If we don’t enforce the rule of law, especially in something as critical as elections, then we have known for some time we were going to be headed in the direction of a Third World government. And that is apparently what we have got in this election.

It could still be saved. The good thing for those involved in fraud in this last election is that you have a lot of Republicans who say: Look, we just want people to get along. You know, it is unpleasant when you talk about fraud in an election.

Well, yeah, it is because it will mean the end of this little experiment in self-government. So, yeah, that is unpleasant to talk about. But if we don’t clean up the process in this election, then there will be no free and fair future elections.

As a judge handling felonies, it was made clear in the short school we went to upon becoming judges, and then it was made abundantly clear—anybody who just kept researching the law, trying to follow the law—that there are two critical types of deterrents that can ensure a brighter future for a self-governing country.

One is general deterrence. There needs to be treatment of lawbreakers, in this case, people who have been involved in the fraud, to such an extent that the general public would not be tempted to engage in the fraudulent conduct. But that would be a deterrent. It would scare them out of participating.

That is what I had hoped if our Texas attorney general’s office had pursued the fraud that we knew of in Dallas County from the 2018 elections. There could have been general deterrents.

And then, also, there are specific deterrents for the person engaged in the fraud, and that is you have a sentence strong enough that would deter the individual criminal from engaging in such conduct in the future that they would want to conform their conduct to the requirements of the law so they did not end up with another sentence like they got in that case.

The problem for both general and specific deterrents, when it comes to voter fraud over recent years, is there has been no deterrence. There were a number of indictments issued in specific places, including the Gregg County commissioner, Democrats involved and others, but none involving the big frauds that would change a national election.

So that has been really tragic to see the missed opportunities. But those of us who never stop studying history know that this is one of those lessons

that gets—that is failed to be learned over and over, that brings about the end to republics.

Of course, in the first great republic, the Roman Republic, they had tried to learn lessons from the democracy of Athens, and they did. But soon things degenerated. The leadership was absent.

Caesar, as head of the military, did something that was illegal, crossed the Rubicon, and that was the end of the republic. Though senators still continued to be elected, by that point, it was a lost cause.

□ 1315

So I am looking here at an affidavit by Mellissa Carone, and something that many in the news media have not understood, and that is that when you say an allegation is unfounded, it means there is no evidence, a no evidence point, as appellate courts would call it. And when there is somebody who has risked going to jail for perjury and sworn to being a witness to fraud, then whether you like the evidence or not, that is evidence. It is not unfounded. It is evidence.

There are hundreds of affidavits that have been produced—maybe thousands. Some witnesses really don't have anything helpful, speculative suggestions, and those are not real evidence because they have no direct knowledge. It is kind of like the whistleblower—so-called whistleblower—who had no direct knowledge and no direct evidence. Well, that is not evidence if it would not be admissible in court. But if somebody has taken an oath and stated they witnessed fraudulent conduct, that is evidence. In some cases, the testimony is the creating of an environment in which fraud could occur and then seeing indications that fraud had occurred.

As someone once said about circumstantial evidence—I know some people say that you can't convict somebody on circumstantial evidence. Oh, yes. It is done all the time. This particular law student gave an example: If I am driving by Baylor Stadium, I can't see what is going on inside the stadium. But I know it is the time that a game was supposed to happen between Baylor and another team, and I can see the scoreboard and both of those teams are listed on the scoreboard. There is time that is clicking down, and there are scores, and there is the roar of the crowd, and I see the score change. I don't have direct evidence there is a football game going on, but when you look at all the circumstances, then clearly that is circumstantial evidence that a football game is going on.

So, Mr. Speaker, when you have evidence of all the circumstances and then outcomes that show this could not have happened without some misconduct or some gross negligence, then you have got significant evidence.

This affidavit by this witness talks about the Dominion training, and this

witness was hired, contracted, by Dominion Voting Services to perform IT work at the TCF Center in Detroit for the November 3, 2020, election. This person is a resident of Michigan.

It says:

During both shifts that were worked, I witnessed extreme irregularities in ballot counting, ballot fabrication/completion and data security.

Now, that is a summary, and again, not necessarily direct evidence, since we don't have any specifics.

But the affidavit goes on:

Improper counting protocol was prevalent during both shifts. It appeared the majority of people who manned the scanners or the counters were either untrained, poorly trained. They kept jamming machines and rescanning certain stacks of ballots. The proper procedure was to run a batch, a stack of 50 ballots through the tabulator and each ballot counted only once. When a jam happened, the computer would issue an error message indicating what number of the ballot stack had jammed the tabulator. At that point, the counter had two options: manually discard the batch on the tabulator and rescan it, or to continue scanning from the jammed ballot through the end of the batch.

Countless times, as I floated on the floor to assist with the jammed tabulators, I saw workers rescan entire batches of ballots without first discarding that very same partially scanned batch. I witnessed entire ballot batches rescanned multiple times.

Many Dominion employees were hired like me to un-jam the tabulator machines throughout the counting process. The jams and rescans of batches of ballots without the deletion of the scanned partial batches of ballots prior to each rescan was quite disturbing.

At about midnight I was assisting one of the counters with a paper jam. I noticed his machine had a count of more than 400 ballots scanned in that particular batch. This was unusual, to say the least, because only one lot of a batch is processed at a time. This means that either the jammed batch had been counted at least 8 times or the counting machine was defective.

I was so disturbed at this problem I brought it to the attention of my Dominion manager, Nick—

Whatever his last name is, however you say that.

Nick stated we were there to assist with IT, but not to run their election.

Besides extreme counting irregularities, the adjudication process volunteers watching the counting is supposed to be witnessed by one Republican and one Democrat. The conversations I overheard between those watching were usually derogatory comments about Republicans, thus I concluded that often there were two Democrat election volunteer poll watchers at many of the machines and no Republican poll watcher at all.

I want to describe what occurred during shift change, which commenced about 7 p.m. It was chaotic and stunningly disorganized. It took about 2 hours for people to be assigned an area. At one point perhaps 30 people came downstairs to tabulation machines to be counters. At least four of them, one of whom I have known for over 20 years, told me they received absolutely no training for the counting area whatsoever. Upon information and belief, none of these workers transferred to the mail-in ballot counting section knew how to fix a tabulation problem. I showed many of these new counters how to cancel a partially scanned batch of ballots before resubmitting that jammed batch of

ballots to be rescanned. Many of these new counters whom I helped with jams admitted they had received no training.

Prior to my first shift, I received an email from Dominion that I would be issued a badge when I arrived at the TCF Center. When I appeared for my first shift, it was difficult to enter the TCF Center because I did not receive a badge and could not prove my Dominion credentials. A Dominion employee nicknamed Danielle came over and explained who I was. Only then was I permitted to enter the building.

When I asked my manager, Nick, for a badge, he replied that I didn't need a badge. He stated we did not want our names to be showing because the challengers would attempt to question us while working. As a related aside, I recall a co-worker taking off her Dominion badge when a challenger asked whether or not the adjudication hardware was connected to the internet. Finally, Samuel Challenges removed his Dominion badge after a challenger took my picture and was escorted from the TCF Center.

Samuel Challenges, a top Dominion employee from Denver, left the TCF Center midafternoon on November 3, 2020, to assist at the warehouse.

When Samuel returned about 3 hours later, I asked him where the warehouse was and who owned it. I asked: Is it like an Amazon warehouse?

He said, no, then explained that we call it the Chicago warehouse. It is where I had my pre-election training, the city of Detroit elections building.

During the nightshift everyone was free to come and go as they pleased in and out of the counting room. Some people left reportedly to smoke and returned later to the counting room. I believe it is illegal to do this because boxes and stacks of ballots were left unattended. Nobody was present to verify that no ballots were removed or brought in, no one was paying attention, no one logged people as they came and went. When I returned to the TCF Center at 10 a.m. November 4, I walked right into the building, nobody stopped me, security was absent and nonexistent.

Sometimes city workers asked me for the location of the blank ballots. There was a white table of blank ballots left unattended. When a worker had a ballot or ballots that they deemed defective in some way, they would go to the white table of blank ballots and complete one or some. I believe they were supposed to complete the ballot to match exactly what the voter intended. I saw city workers actually sign names as this if they were the person who completed the original ballot reportedly being replicated. Nobody was present to verify if these newly completed replacement ballots were identical.

Dominion employee Samuel Challenges and a city worker who looked to be in his mid-twenties were responsible for submitting the final ballot numbers into the main computer. They had absolutely no supervision or accuracy verification. Dominion manager, Nick, was on the main floor assisting with IT jams most of the time. There was no city of Detroit staff present to witness the process.

During the evening, I overheard Samuel talking to Nick about losing tons of data. Then Samuel, Nick, and the city worker all moved to the side of the stage and made calls on their cellphones. I asked Nick what was going on. He replied it was all taken care of and not to worry. I did not see anyone approach the computer Samuel and the city worker utilized. Nick went back to helping un-jam the tabulator machines. It is my understanding this critical error remains undocumented and unaddressed.

Two vans pulled up to the garage of the counting room, one on day shift and one on night shift. I do not know what these vans contained, but I doubt it was food, because there was a shockingly short supply of food for the workers and I never saw food leave either of the vans. Coincidentally, the news announced Michigan discovered 100,000 additional ballots less than 2 hours after the last van left the building.

She goes on to talk about she was the only Republican working for Dominion Voting Systems that she was aware of.

There are more allegations and more statements, under oath.

On November 5 I called the FBI to report the activity I witnessed which I believed to be criminal activity. After my initial report I was disconnected. When I called back and explained the nature of my call, I was placed on hold for a long time. Eventually I was able to explain my concerns, provide my contact information. As of today, I have not been contacted by the FBI over my concerns of massive voter fraud.

But anyway, that is an affidavit, and affidavits are indeed evidence.

Here is an affidavit from another witness. It is sworn to. He personally observed the absent voter counting boards in Detroit at the TCF Center. He has attended the Wayne County campus on an almost daily basis.

□ 1330

On November 17, there was a meeting of the board of canvassers to determine whether to certify the results of Wayne County. The meeting did not start until 5, supposed to start at 3. We were told it was delayed so that representatives of the Democrat board members could obtain additional affidavits.

At 5 p.m., an open meeting and discussion began to discuss the issue of whether to certify the vote. In my review of the results, I determined that approximately 71 percent of Detroit's 134 absent voter counting boards were left unbalanced and many unexplained. I informed the board members of the discrepancies, but soon thereafter, a motion to certify was made by Vice Chairman Jonathan Kinloch. After further discussion, I renewed my concerns that the reason that the numbers did not balance for the majority of the AVCBs in Detroit and, importantly, could not be explained. If the vote totals did not match, there should have been a documented reason explaining why.

The board considered the ultimate question of whether to certify the vote, and the motion to certify failed 2-2.

This vote was followed by public derision from our two Democrat colleagues. I, and Monica Palmer, who also voted against certification, were berated and ridiculed by members of the public and other board members. This conduct included specious claims that I was racially motivated in my decision. This public ostracism continued for hours, during which time, we were not provided an opportunity to break for dinner and were not advised that we could depart and resume the hearing on another date.

I discussed a potential resolution with Vice Chair Kinloch in confidence. Ms. Anderson-Davis told us that we must vote to certify on that night. We were told that we could not consider matters such as the unexplained reasons that most of Detroit's AVCBs did not balance, and no one knew why.

They were told they couldn't consider that.

During the evening, Wayne County counsel, Ms. Janet Anderson-Davis, and my colleagues on the board continued to discuss irregularities. Ms. Anderson-Davis advised the board that the discrepancies were not a

reason to reject the certification, and based on her explicit legal guidance, I was under the belief that I could not exercise my independent judgment in opposition to the certification. Therefore, I voted to certify the results.

Late in the evening, I was enticed to agree to certify based on the promise that a full and independent audit would take place. I would not have agreed to the certification but for the promise of an audit.

Then he goes on to explain the different promises he was made. But as pointed out:

There are questions that need to be answered and can only be answered if Wayne County's canvass is transparent and provides information within its control. That information includes:

The logs indicating when drop box ballots were collected and delivered, the log of persons who made these deliveries and who had access to drop-box keys and when that access was obtained.

Similar concerns exist regarding the delivery of ballots to the TCF Center during the night of November 3 and the morning hours of November 4.

I am also concerned about the use of private moneys directing local officials regarding the management of the elections, how these funds were used.

He goes on:

Why do the poll books, qualified voter files, and final tallies not match or balance?

Seventy-one percent of Detroit's did not balance. Why not?

Anyway, great questions that need to be answered if we are going to ever get to a proper finding regarding the results in Wayne County.

I have an affidavit from Monica Palmer that was just mentioned. So like I said, there are hundreds of affidavits and sworn testimony as to improprieties.

It should be noted, a lot of people have heard about, this is the title, "Dominion Part of Council That Disputed Election Integrity Concerns in DHS Statement." This is by Jeff Carlson with Epoch Times.

But we now know—it has been blasted all over the news—that the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency headed by Christopher Krebs—he was fired. But before he was fired, his Agency issued a statement on November 12 disputing the allegation, saying: "The November 3 election was the most secure in American history."

What that Agency failed to disclose, however, is that Dominion Voting Systems is a member of the cybersecurity agency CISA. They are a member of CISA's Election Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Council, one of the two entities that authored the statement put out by CISA saying there is no fraud.

The Agency didn't respond to requests for comment immediately, but this article goes on to point out both Dominion and Smartmatic are listed as members of CISA's Sector Coordinating Council and appear to be actively involved, as they are named as organizing members. Among the key objectives is to "serve as primary liaison between the election subsector and Federal, State, and local agencies, in-

cluding the Department of Homeland Security."

Let's face it, Mr. Krebs worked for Microsoft at one time. They are not big fans of President Trump, nor is Bill Gates. But this article says: "As CISA notes, they do not have direct oversight or responsibility for the administration of our Nation's elections as that responsibility lies with State and local governments."

Yet, they had no problem issuing a statement promising everybody that these elections were totally free of fraud. Dominion used CISA to deny the allegations against Dominion.

There is more in that article, but time is short.

It is amazing. There was a judge, though. The judge didn't issue any order that cleaned up the problem. The judge noted that the case presented "serious system security vulnerability and operational issues that may place plaintiffs and other voters at risk of deprivation of their fundamental right to cast an effective vote that is accurately counted."

That is kind of like John Roberts: Yep, the case is presented. Could be a lot of fraud here, but I am going to let the fraud go forward. I am not going to deal with it.

This could be the last election where there is any hope of having a true two-party system for President. We saw what happened with the abuse by the FBI, Department of Justice, State Department, a certain individual or possibly individuals. Even the Department of Defense got involved, trying to frame President Trump's campaign, justified, according to some, originally, spying on the campaign. But we know a lot more now.

But let me make clear to people that are a bit slow-witted, like somebody at the Dallas Morning News: I have never advocated for revolution. I have mentioned the American Revolution, but I have quoted Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., including in the speech where I was said to have advocated for revolution. I said: We must follow his example, and that is a peaceful demonstration, that we can rise up, but it must be peaceful.

How much clearer does it need to be?

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

RECOGNIZING FREDDIE AND INEZ BRYANT UPON THEIR 65TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my dear family friends, Freddie and Inez Bryant of Gamaliel, Kentucky, on their 65th wedding anniversary on November 4.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Freddie Bryant my entire life. He worked with and was very close with my grandfather, Harlin Comer, at my grandfather's construction company. Freddie has told my father and I countless stories about his travels and adventures with my family.

Freddie Bryant is an expert standing timber appraiser, who tried unsuccessfully to teach me the trade as a young man. Freddie and Inez have three children, nine grandchildren, 17 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandson.

Mr. Speaker, congratulations to the Bryants, a wonderful Monroe County family.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker on Thursday, November 19, 2020:

H.R. 1833. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Tulip Avenue in Floral Park, New York, as the "Lieutenant Michael R. Davidson Post Office Building".

H.R. 3207. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 114 Mill Street in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, as the "Staff Sergeant Dylan Elchin Post Office Building".

H.R. 3317. An act to permit the Scipio A. Jones Post Office in Little Rock, Arkansas, to accept and display a portrait of Scipio A. Jones, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3329. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5186 Benito Street in Montclair, California, as the "Paul Eaton Post Office Building".

H.R. 4734. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 171 South Maple Street in Dana, Indiana, as the "Ernest 'Ernie' T. Pyle Post Office".

H.R. 4794. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8320 13th Avenue in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini Post Office Building".

H.R. 4981. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2505 Derita Avenue in Charlotte, North Carolina, as the "Julius L. Chambers Civil Rights Memorial Post Office".

H.R. 5037. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3703 North Main Street in Farmville, North Carolina, as the "Walter B. Jones, Jr. Post Office".

H.R. 5384. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Crosby Street in Mansfield, Louisiana, as the "Dr. C.O. Simpkins, Sr., Post Office".

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 967, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, November 24, 2020.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, November 24, 2020, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-5654. A letter from the Director, U.S. Mint, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a letter regarding the Mint's numis-

matic mission, Circulating Coins, Alternative Metals, and an Update on the Coin Supply; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-5655. A letter from the Secretary, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Facilitating Capital Formation and Expanding Investment Opportunities by Improving Access to Capital in Private Markets (RIN: 3235-AM27) received November 17, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-5656. A letter from the Secretary, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Use of Derivatives by Registered Investment Companies and Business Development Companies (RIN: 3235-AL60) received November 17, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-5657. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Burundi that was declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-5658. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua that was declared in Executive Order 13851 of November 27, 2018, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-5659. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting a letter listing six audit reports issued during FY 2020 regarding the Agency and the Thrift Savings Plan; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-5660. A letter from the Vice President, External Affairs, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting a notification of a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-5661. A letter from the Clerk of Court, Office of the Clerk, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, transmitting an opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit: *Servotronics, Inc. v. Rolls-Royce PLC and The Boeing Company*, No. 19-1847; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. AXNE (for herself and Mr. STEIL):

H.R. 8794. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an advisory team to examine strategies to increase cooperation between the public and private sectors for purposes of countering illicit finance, including proliferation finance and sanctions evasion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 8795. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish a climate impact management plan for the conservation of certain marine mammal species,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASTEN of Illinois (for himself and Mr. RIGGLEMAN):

H.R. 8796. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General to jointly conduct a study on the efforts of authoritarian regimes in foreign countries to exploit the financial system of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BEYER, Ms. WILD, Ms. MENG, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 8797. A bill to establish a Congressional Commission on Civics Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COOK:

H.R. 8798. A bill to establish a procedure for resolving claims to certain rights-of-way, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 8799. A bill to prohibit transfers of individuals between ICE facilities and Federal, State, and local facilities, to ensure physical distancing inside ICE facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Ms. CHENEY, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 8800. A bill to prohibit the trading of the securities of certain Communist Chinese military companies on a national securities exchange, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, Armed Services, Education and Labor, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. MAST, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Mr. STEWART, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BYRNE, and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 8801. A bill to provide redress to the employees of Air America; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 8802. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create a refundable tax credit for travel expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. RICHMOND):

H.R. 8803. A bill to establish the National Telephone Hotline and Online Resource Service for Victims of Police Violence and Harassment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MILLER (for herself and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 8804. A bill to promote exports of goods and services from and facilitation of business investment in rural areas of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 8805. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify rules related to rents received by real estate investment trusts from related parties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JUDY CHU

of California, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 8806. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for an investment option under the Thrift Savings Plan that does not include investment in any fossil fuel companies; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 1233. A resolution providing for the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. TRYUS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MENG, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. POCAN):

H. Res. 1234. A resolution supporting the goals and principles of Transgender Day of Remembrance of memorializing the lives lost this year to antitransgender violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. KIM, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MFUME, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. SPANO, Ms. FINKENAUER, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CROW, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 1235. A resolution expressing support for the recognition and celebration of the vital role of small businesses, along with the efforts of the Small Business Administration to help Americans start, build, and grow businesses; to the Committee on Small Business.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mrs. AXNE:

H.R. 8794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 8795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. CASTEN of Illinois:

H.R. 8796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. CIBILLINE:

H.R. 8797.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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

By Mr. COOK:

H.R. 8798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 8799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 8800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 8801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 8802.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MCEACHIN:

H.R. 8803.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. MILLER:

H.R. 8804.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 8805.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.R. 8806.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 303: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 1050: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 1368: Mr. CORREA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WILD, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SIREN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1597: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 1908: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 1966: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 2350: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3654: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 5646: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 5995: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHRIER, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 6144: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 6666: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 6958: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 7052: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 7197: Mr. SIREN.

H.R. 7364: Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

H.R. 7443: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 7562: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 7716: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 7734: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 7806: Mr. SIMPSON and Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 7854: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 7867: Mr. FOSTER and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 7876: Mr. SIREN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KILMER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 7947: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 7950: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 7956: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 8096: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. SCHRIER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 8179: Mr. GALLEGO and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 8192: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 8200: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 8254: Mr. DUNN, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 8318: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 8354: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 8460: Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 8493: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H.R. 8550: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 8551: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 8626: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 8632: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 8662: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 8681: Ms. NORTON and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 8696: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 8702: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 8744: Mr. KHANNA.

H. Res. 114: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

H. Res. 323: Mr. STEUBE.

H. Res. 1192: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 1200: Mr. GROTHMAN.

H. Res. 1203: Mr. TONKO.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Member added his name to the following discharge petition:

Petition 5 by Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER on House Resolution 1116: Mr. Mullin.



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2020

No. 198

Senate

The Senate met at 8:15 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JOSH HAWLEY, a Senator from the State of Missouri.

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. GRASSLEY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, November 20, 2020.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JOSH HAWLEY, a Senator from the State of Missouri, to perform the duties of the Chair.

CHUCK GRASSLEY,
President pro tempore.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 24, 2020, AT 12:15 P.M.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 12:15 a.m. on Tuesday, November 24, 2020.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:15 and 28 seconds a.m., adjourned until Tuesday, November 24, 2020, at 12:15 p.m.

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



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S7091

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING VANESSA MARCANO-KELLY AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Vanessa Marcano-Kelly, owner of Caracas Language Solutions and passionate community activist, as our Iowan of the Week for the week of October 9, 2020.

Each year, Hispanic Heritage Month is celebrated nationwide from September 15th to October 15th. It is an opportunity to celebrate and highlight the culture, traditions, and contributions of both Hispanic and Latinx Americans and shine a light on how these contributions have and continue to build our country and society for the better. Today there are nearly 195,000 Hispanic and Latinx Americans residing in Iowa—more than six percent of the state's population—and their families have enriched Iowa's culture and communities for generations. I have no doubt Vanessa's good work will leave its mark for generations to come.

A native of Caracas, Venezuela, Vanessa is a certified court interpreter in the state of Iowa, owner and lead linguist at Caracas Language Solutions since 2015 and respected by many for her drive to improve the lives of others by breaking down the language barrier. She specializes in community, conference, and legal interpretation, as well as translation and subtitling. She began regularly interpreting and translating during her work as a community organizer for Iowa Citizens for Community Improvement in 2012, and a year after realizing her passion for this profession, she obtained the Iowa Spanish Court Interpreter Certification, which she has held since 2015.

In 2014 Vanessa was the recipient of the LULAC Iowa Latino Leadership award. She also graduated from the Latina Leadership Initiative in 2014 and earned a place on the New Leaders Council in Des Moines. She serves on the board of directors of the Des Moines Film Society and the inaugural board of the Iowa Migrant Movement for Justice.

Vanessa believes strongly in the importance of civic engagement and has utilized her skills and determination to make an impact. The pursuit of making her community a better place through positive action has led her to creating the first Spanish speaking caucus site in Iowa and becoming involved with organizations like the Latino Political Network and the Department of Latino Affairs. She's worked with Grand View University on a multi-day program to ensure the parents of prospective first-year college students not only had support but felt included and welcomed as they learned about their young adults' educational opportunities. Vanessa also spearheaded the effort to expand access to COVID-19 information through a live audio interpretation of the briefings in Spanish.

I appreciate the opportunity to celebrate the culture and contributions of our Hispanic and Latinx neighbors not only during Hispanic Heritage Month but also year-round. I am honored to be their voice in Congress, and I will never stop fighting for legislation that makes Iowa a better place for their families.

Providing better access to opportunities and success for all Iowans is one of my primary goals while serving in Congress, and I have tremendous respect for how Vanessa approaches the same goal. Her work is opening doors, creating connections, and fostering a stronger sense of community in our state. The Hispanic and Latinx population is the fastest growing group of individuals in Iowa, and advocates like Vanessa have been working every day to make sure they have the representation they deserve. I want to thank Vanessa for her amazing efforts in Iowa's Third Congressional District, and it is my pleasure to recognize her as Iowan of the Week.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL HUIZENGA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. HUIZENGA. Madam Speaker, I rise today regarding missed votes due to a death in the family. Had I been present for Roll Call vote number 222, On Closing Portions of the Conference for the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act, I would have voted "Yea." Had I been present for Roll Call vote number 223, On Ordering the Previous Question Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8294) National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, and for other purposes, I would have voted "Nay." Had I been present for Roll Call vote number 224, On Agreeing to the Resolution Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8294) National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, and for other purposes, I would have voted "Nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Nov. 18, 2020. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 222.

HONORING DR. HAROLD C. SAYLES, PH.D.

HON. A. DONALD MCEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. MCEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and recognize Dr. Harold C. Sayles as the 2020 recipient of the inaugural Veteran of the Year Award for the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia.

Dr. Sayles has dedicated his life to serving our country, both as a Major in the United States Army and as a veteran assisting former servicemembers in his community and across our nation. Since 2015, Dr. Sayles has served as the State Chaplain for the Department of Virginia's Veterans of Foreign Wars. He offers spiritual counseling to veterans and their families, performs funerals for servicemembers, visits hospitals and homes of ailing veterans, and provides countless other services for Virginia's veterans. Dr. Sayles also serves on the Suicide Prevention Task Force for the Southern Conference of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, helping our veterans access much-needed mental health services and support.

For his service, Dr. Sayles has earned numerous awards, including the Bronze Star Medal for heroism in combat action against enemy forces on February 10, 1991 in direct support of Operation Desert Storm. He was also awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptional service and outstanding achievement in the performance of duties from November 1990 to March 1993 while serving with the 4th Psychology Operations Group, Airborne. Dr. Sayles has received a total of seven national and state-wide awards for his tireless work as Post Commander in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, a title he has held on three different occasions.

In addition to his commitment to uplifting and caring for our nation's servicemembers, we owe Dr. Sayles a debt of gratitude for the work he does for communities across the Commonwealth of Virginia. Dr. Sayles serves as the Executive Director of the Crater District Area Agency on Aging, providing services to senior citizens, and as Cub Master for Cub Scout Pack 525 and as Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 525, helping younger generations learn vital civic and interpersonal skills.

Dr. Sayles writes that, "I enjoy what I do and feel that I was not only born to serve, but a calling on my life." His dedication to serving his country and community is matched only by his commitment to his wife, Dr. Cheryl Jordan-Sayles, and their four children.

It is for these reasons and so many more that I am proud to recognize Dr. Sayles as the 2020 recipient of the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia's inaugural Veteran of the Year Award for his continued service to our Commonwealth and our country.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Dr. Sayles for his devotion to the United States of America and his selfless efforts to improve the lives of veterans and all those around him.

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

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

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT
OF 2020

SPEECH OF

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 19, 2020

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my colleague Congresswoman TITUS' amendment to H.R. 8294, the National Apprenticeship Act of 2020, which I cosponsored.

Our travel and tourism industry employs nearly 16 million workers across our nation. In my home state of Hawaii, tourism is our main economic pillar, with one out of five workers statewide employed within this industry.

I have literally hundreds of thousands of constituents and their families who are dependent on travel and tourism fear for their future due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of tourists arriving in Hawaii each day has dropped over 97 percent compared to a year ago. COVID-19 has devastated Hawaii's economy and threatened the livelihoods of countless individuals, forcing all into uncertainty and too many into unemployment and worse.

This bipartisan amendment will ensure these families and millions of their fellow workers and families across the country are not left behind by adding hospitality and tourism to the list of non-traditional apprenticeship industries eligible for the 21st Century Grants in the Modernizing the National Apprenticeship System. The amendment supports our workers and businesses in the hospitality industry at a time of great need, and it invests in this critical sector of our economy to help ensure a clearer path to recovery.

I am proud to support Congresswoman TITUS' amendment, and I remain committed to finding and pursuing opportunities that will help the travel and tourism industry swiftly recover from the impacts of this pandemic.

Mahalo.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I regretably missed one vote on Monday November 16, 2020. On Roll Call vote 220, S. 3147 Improving Safety and Security for Veterans Act, I would have voted YEA.

CONDEMNING ACTS BY PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND GOV-
ERNMENT OF HONG KONG SPE-
CIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
THAT VIOLATE FUNDAMENTAL
RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF
HONG KONG RESIDENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Congressional China Caucus and senior member of the House of Representatives, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1033, "Condemning acts by the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region that violate fundamental rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents as well as acts that undermine Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy".

First and foremost, I wish to thank my colleague, Chairman ENGEL, for his leadership on the Foreign Affairs Committee as well as on this vital, bipartisan piece of legislation.

Time and time again, the Federal Government of the United States has had to rebuke Beijing for its aggression against Hong Kong and the Chinese Government's continuous efforts to restrict the region's autonomy.

Today, we will once again defend Hong Kong by passing this resolution, which calls on Beijing to rectify national security law provisions inconsistent with the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law and advises the U.S. government to coordinate with allies and partners to respond to the deterioration of rights and freedoms in Hong Kong.

In 1997, the British relinquished control over Hong Kong to China under a unique agreement which created the infamous "one country, two systems" principle.

For over two decades, the people of Hong Kong enjoyed strong democratic institutions, including an independent judiciary, and have been able to proudly exercise their civil liberties.

However, since 2014, the Chinese government has increasingly sought to undermine Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy.

Most recently, on July 1, 2020, the Government of China imposed sweeping national security legislation on the people of Hong Kong, fundamentally altering Hong Kong's autonomy and undermining the basic rights and freedoms promised to the people of Hong Kong under the Sino-British Joint Declaration, a legally binding international agreement guaranteeing that the social and economic systems, as well as the life-style, in Hong Kong will remain unchanged through 2047.

Beijing's national security law is the culmination of Xi Jinping's years long assault on Hong Kong's democratic freedoms and autonomy, and we must do our part as defenders of democratic freedom around the world to push back on Beijing's aggression.

Under the national security law, the Chinese Government has criminalized any acts of:

Secession, breaking away from the country;
Subversion, undermining the power or authority of the central government;

Terrorism, using violence of intimidation against people; and

Collusion with foreign or external forces.

In addition, it authorizes China's national security agencies to establish a presence in Hong Kong.

This national security law gives Beijing a new tool with which to crack down on protesters and dissidents as well as push forward education that trumpets the successes of the Communist Party.

Mr. Speaker, you may remember that last year, pro-democracy protests erupted in Hong Kong in response to legislation that would have enabled suspected criminals to be extradited to mainland China.

Thousands of students, lawyers, pro-democracy legislators, corporate executives, and others came together to protest that grave incursion of Hong Kong's autonomy and appealed to the United States support their pro-democracy movement, and we did by making the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act public law.

By passing this crucial resolution today, Members of Congress are standing up for the democratic principles we hold so dear.

Since its founding, the United States has been a city upon a hill, the model of democracy for the rest of the world, and a fierce defender of civil liberties for all.

It is our moral duty to stand up for what is right and condemn what is wrong.

Our vote to pass H. Res. 1033 sends a clear message to China and the world that the U.S. not only condemns Beijing's actions as violation of international law but also that we will continue to stand with Hong Kong.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for H. Res. 1033.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Nov. 17, 2020. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 221.

HONORING KELLIE MARKEY AS
IOWAN OF THE WEEK**HON. CYNTHIA AXNE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Kellie Markey, the founder and executive director of Dorothy's House in Des Moines, as our Iowan of the Week for the week of October 16, 2020.

Raised and educated in Iowa, Kellie moved back to Des Moines in 2011 and began volunteering in order to reconnect with her community. She started working with teen girls at Youth Emergency Services & Shelter (YESS) and began to learn more about not only the nature of abuse against kids in our area, but also the extreme challenges these individuals face as they age out of care systems and try to find success in the world without proper resources.

Inspired by the hope and optimism of these young people who had endured so much hardship, Kellie became a foster parent for girls who had suffered abuse and sexual assault. The experience opened her eyes further to the challenges average people face in helping survivors stay safe and flourish. She also realized how little the crimes of sex trafficking and sexual exploitation are discussed in our communities, despite how present they are—and that there wasn't a place at the time that could house survivors and help them with their healing journey. That is when Kellie decided to found Dorothy's House.

Dorothy's House was established to create a safe place in Iowa for survivors of sex trafficking and exploitation to get back on their feet and find resources, support, and the space they needed to take those next steps. They provide both residential and nonresidential programming, which for many includes substance abuse or mental health treatment.

The mission of Dorothy's House is to support the individual. Because of this, they make sure to look at someone's profile and identify specifically how they can assist. Common personal goals and needs include physical health care, mental wellbeing, medication support, legal support, job skills, and so on. After identifying what specifically works for the individual's plan, Dorothy's House then surrounds that individual with resources to address and overcome deficiencies.

Awareness is a major challenge when it comes to combating trafficking. It may be hard for people to believe, but the crime of trafficking is prevalent in Iowa. One of the main goals for Kellie and her team is to help people understand that this crime is happening, whether they are aware of it or not. It is underreported, yet it still happens right here in our towns and neighborhoods. By raising awareness of the issue and working with other advocates and law enforcement, Dorothy's House hopes to make it so difficult to transact that traffickers avoid Iowa altogether.

Kellie has made it clear she was not trying to reinvent the wheel on resources when it came to Dorothy's House. We are fortunate that Polk County and Iowa have many organizations and groups that help participants remember their goals and help them to be independent and happy. Since it was founded, however, Dorothy's House has provided a remarkable opportunity for survivors to heal and for the community to stand up against abuse. Kellie's organization has already helped many, and I have no doubt her good work will continue to make a meaningful impact on everyone Dorothy's House serves.

When Iowans identify a problem, they don't walk away from it; they take action and make a difference. Kellie felt called upon to work with struggling teens, to foster youth in need of a stable environment, and to found a unique organization dedicated to helping individuals who have endured unimaginable suffering. That sense of hope and optimism in the face of challenge runs deep in Iowans, and Kellie is no exception. She and the volunteers of Dorothy's House confront pain and challenges every day, yet they still manage to see silver linings and focus on the good—just like those they serve. I want to thank Kellie Markey and her amazing team at Dorothy's House for their compassion, complete dedication, and hard work in central Iowa, and it is my pleasure to recognize them as Iowan of the Week.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL
DALLAS RALPH HANNA

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Colonel Dallas Ralph Hanna and to thank him for his service as a veteran of the U.S. Air Force. Colonel Dallas Ralph Hanna (Ret.) was born August 14, 1938 in Salem, Ohio and passed away on November 16, 2020.

In 1956, Ralph graduated from Salem High School and went on to get his undergraduate degree from Ohio Wesleyan University. He received his master's degree from Central Michigan University becoming a graduate of Air War College and starting his career in the United States military.

Following college, Ralph became a highly decorated career Fighter Pilot in the United States Air Force. He was involved in both the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War and held two FIS command positions, retiring as a Colonel. He was stationed everywhere from Goose Bay, Labrador to Colorado Springs, Colorado to Keflavik, Iceland. Throughout his career, he flew the F-102, the F-4, the F-15, the F-106 and the T-33 but one of his favorites was the A-1 Skyraider. Ralph became part of the biggest rescue mission in the Vietnam War flying the A-1 by rescuing downed aircrews and controlling the battlefield until additional reinforcements arrived. This mission is one example of the many times Ralph put his life on the line to serve his fellow servicemen and women and the United States of America.

I had the pleasure of working with and representing Ralph in Virginia's First District, and he will be missed dearly. Mr. Hanna was a patriot of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States. Ralph is survived by his loving wife of 50 years, Lou; his two daughters, Nikki and Jenny; his son-in-law, Glen; and his two granddaughters, Hanna and Marissa.

His commitment to the ideals that America stands for, his good citizenship, self-sacrifice and longevity of service are a testimony to all that is best about our country. That is evident throughout his career. Colonel Dallas Ralph Hanna (Ret.) is to be commended for his dedication and commitment to our nation's democratic principles and for the safety of our country. Therefore, Madam Speaker, I ask that you rise with me in honoring the life of Colonel Dallas Ralph Hanna and thanking him for his years of dedicated service to the United States of America.

HONORING ARCHBISHOP ABUNE
MELKETSEDEK

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor His Eminence Archbishop Abune Melketsedek and his remarkable life committed to faith, knowledge, and compassion. With his passing at the age of 97, he leaves behind a legacy of undeniable virtue and resolve.

Born in Megenta Kusquan in the province of Gondar, Ethiopia, Archbishop Melketsedek was identified at an early age as a prodigious student of the Church. At the age of 11, he was appointed to the diaconate at Debre Tabor Mehanealem, assuming the position of deacon for all the churches he visited. With a gift for scripture and unwavering devotion, he worked his way up through the Church, eventually becoming a close friend of Emperor Haile Selassie I and a trusted member of his cabinet. In 1959, the Emperor appointed the Archbishop to Director of Religious Affairs and tasked him with shaping a new clergy based on merit and integrity. He capitalized on his role, while also using his influence to support charitable organizations that established schools in Addis Ababa and rural parts of Ethiopia.

In 1973, tragedy struck the Archbishop when the militant Derg Regime overthrew the Emperor and imprisoned and executed many of his cabinet and close associates. During the upheaval, the Archbishop was thrown in jail for over eight years. Amid this painful chapter, he remained resolute, spending his time as a counselor and spiritual guide for his fellow inmates who remember him as, "a gift from God and father of consolation." Upon his release, His Eminence could not stand to see the destruction of his country and the debasement of his Church and began actively speaking out against the Derg regime which led to his exile from Ethiopia.

The Archbishop found a new home in Berkeley, California where he continued his work as General Secretary of The Holy Synod of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahdo Church. From the United States he flew all over the world to support and unite the members of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. Archbishop Abune Melketsedek is a credit to the State of California and history will remember him as a good-hearted man with an unflinching commitment to his cause.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Madam Speaker, I was unable to be present for a recorded vote on November 19, 2020, on Ordering the Previous Question on H. RES. 1224 and Adoption of the Rule Providing for Consideration of H.R. 8294. Had I been present, I would have voted nay on Roll Call No. 223, and nay on Roll Call No. 224.

IN RECOGNITION OF MAJOR RYAN
T. REILLY

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Major Ryan T. Reilly for his exemplary dedication to duty and service as an Army Congressional Fellow and Congressional Budget Liaison for the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management

and Comptroller). Major Reilly is transitioning from his present assignment to continue his service to our nation and America's Army.

A native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Major Reilly was commissioned from West Virginia University's ROTC Program as an Adjutant General Officer. He completed his undergraduate studies at Waynesburg University earning a Bachelor of Arts degree. Major Reilly also has a Master's degree in Legislative Affairs from George Washington University.

Major Reilly has served in a broad range of assignments during his Army career. He served as the Battalion Personnel Officer (S-1) for the 3rd Battalion 27th Field Artillery Regiment (HIMARS), 18th Fires Brigade (Airborne), Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He then transitioned to the Brigade Personnel Strength Manager for the 18th Fires Brigade (Airborne) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Upon completion of this assignment, he attended and completed the Adjutant General Captains Career Course at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. After completion of this course and completion of Airborne School, Major Reilly was assigned as Battalion Personnel Officer for the 1st Battalion 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Following this assignment, Major Reilly became the Personnel Strength Manager for the 82nd Airborne Division. Upon completion of this job, Major Reilly was selected to serve as a Basic Officer Leader Course Instructor for the Adjutant General Corps located at the United States Soldier Support Institute at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Major Reilly was then selected for the Army's Office of the Congressional Legislative Liaison's Fellowship Program.

In 2018, as an Army Congressional Fellow, I had the privilege of working with Major Reilly in my office for a year and my office, and I have worked closely with him during his subsequent assignment as a Congressional Budget Liaison for the U.S. Army.

Major Reilly worked tirelessly with Members of Congress and their staffs to accurately articulate the Army's budget positions to the Appropriations Committees. His professionalism, diligence, and commitment to the mission are unmatched, and his work both as a fellow and as a liaison enabled him to successfully represent the U.S. Army and the Department of Defense to the United States Congress.

The foundation of Ryan's military success is his family. Raised in Pittsburgh by Jim and Karen Reilly as one of two children, particular values were established early as paramount: service, sacrifice, hard work, and compassion. He is a devoted husband to his wife, Sara, and a committed father to his son, Jackson, and daughter, Amelia. Sara, Jackson, and Amelia provide the foundation for Ryan's service. Their attitude of service and care for others permeates every organization and activity they participate in; true examples of servant leaders in the Army and the communities they engage.

Throughout his career, Major Reilly has positively impacted soldiers, peers, and superiors. Our country has benefited tremendously from his extraordinary leadership, judgment, and passion. Today, I applaud Major Reilly for a job well done, and I know that my House colleagues join me in wishing Ryan and his family the very best in their future Army assignments and beyond.

Madam Speaker, it has been a genuine pleasure to have worked with Major Ryan Reilly over the last three years. On behalf of a grateful nation, I join my colleagues today in recognizing and commending Ryan for his service to our country, and we wish him all the best as he continues his service in the United States Army.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Nov. 16, 2020. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 219 and YEA on Roll Call No. 220.

IN RECOGNITION OF LAUREN GAYDOS

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to give my sincere thanks to Lauren Gaydos, who recently ended her four-year tenure with my office. While it is a loss for our staff, I am grateful for her time serving the constituents of my district and wish her all the best in her next chapter.

Lauren began her Washington, D.C. career as an intern in the House of Representatives and was quickly promoted to a full-time staff position during her senior year of college at the Catholic University of America. Being a dedicated public servant, she continued her Capitol Hill career by working for the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. In 2016, she began working in my office as the communications director. Lauren has been devoted to the Second District of Kentucky since her first day, and, her commitment to serving Kentuckians will be missed.

REAFFIRMING VITAL ROLE OF UNITED STATES-JAPAN ALLIANCE

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the U.S.-Japan Congressional Caucus and a cosponsor of this resolution, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 349, "Reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond."

First and foremost, I wish to thank my colleague, co-chair of the U.S.-Japan Congressional Caucus, and fellow Texan, Congressman CASTRO, for his leadership on this important, bipartisan piece of legislation.

For over 70 years, the partnership between the United States and Japan has played a

vital role in ensuring peace and prosperity in Asia and beyond.

At the core of this crucial relationship is a deep and shared commitment to freedom, democracy and the rule of law.

Over the years, this partnership has benefited not only our two countries but also the rest of the world.

From promoting human rights and democracy to combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to improving global health to countering human trafficking as well as assisting the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide, the U.S.-Japan alliance has resulted in so much good for millions of people globally.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a leader on this resolution and to voice not only the importance of this invaluable friendship but also draw attention to the significance of this partnership in addressing many of the world's challenges.

Furthermore, the U.S.-Japan alliance is a cornerstone of Indo-Pacific stability, and we must continue to prioritize this partnership to further our shared goals of peace and prosperity in the region.

In the past decade, U.S.-Japan defense cooperation has improved and evolved in response to security challenges, such as the North Korean missile threat and the confrontation between Japan and China over disputed islands.

I commend the Japanese leadership for deepening defense cooperation with the United States for the past two decades as part of their efforts to ensure a fair balance of power in the Indo-Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the U.S. and Japan continue to collaborate and pursue our shared, positive vision for Asia that offers a better path than authoritarianism, predatory economics and geopolitical competition.

Japan's importance as a democratic and economic partner cannot be understated nor should it be ignored.

With uncertainty arising around the world, this alliance is more important than ever before, and I look forward to building on our decades-long partnership by further strengthening our ties and ensuring the safety and prosperity of both nations.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DOWNTOWN INDY, INC. FOUNDER TAMARA ZAHN

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Tamara Zahn, the founder of Indianapolis Downtown Inc. now known as Downtown Indy, Inc., an organization tasked with developing, managing and marketing downtown Indianapolis. Known as Indy's "greatest cheerleader," her loss will be felt far and wide across the city where she worked as a real estate analyst and consultant before establishing Indianapolis Downtown Inc. Her vision and enthusiasm and well-known contagious pride in the city led to national recognition for outstanding urban revitalization, development and beautification. She was an advocate for the city she loved and a valued mentor to many.

Tamara was born on June 22, 1953, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Phyllis and Bob Zahn. She earned her BA from Indiana University and launched her career in real estate in Indianapolis. She consulted on large scale projects and played key roles with the Simon Property Group as it developed the Mall of America in Minneapolis and Circle Centre Mall in Indianapolis. In 1993, she became the first president of Indianapolis Downtown, Inc. (IDI), where she served until 2012. During her years at IDI, Tamara parlayed her real estate experience and marketing insights to help Indianapolis expand its ability to host major conventions, events such as Several NCAA Final Four and the NFL's 2012 Super Bowl. She launched the Cultural District program, the Marge Tarplee Downtown Beautification Fund, and chaired the Indianapolis Cultural Trail. She facilitated the United Way's Executive Women's Leadership class in 2012, and in 2013, she was elected chair of the International Downtown Association (IDA). IDA provides tools, intelligence and strategies for creating healthy and dynamic centers that anchor the well-being of towns, cities and regions of the world.

Tamara received multiple awards throughout her time leading in the State of Indiana including IBJ Inaugural Class of 40 Under 40 (1993); Olympic torch bearer (1996); IBJ's Inaugural class of Most Influential Women (1997); IUPUI Notable Woman (2000); NUVO Cultural Vision (2012); Downtown Champion (2014) and in 2004 she was awarded the State of Indiana's highest civilian award, The Sagamore of the Wabash.

Tamara was known for her infectious laugh, upbeat attitude, strong vision and love for people. She was a mentor, a leader and an advocate for the growth of Indianapolis, and for women and equality. I admired Tamara and was blessed to count her among my friends.

Tamara Zahn passed away unexpectedly on October 1, 2020. I join her beloved husband of 28 years, Tim Wade, her son, Tim Wade, Jr., and brother, Tom Zahn as well as countless Hoosiers in mourning the loss of a great leader and friend. The City of Indianapolis as well as the State of Indiana will miss her remarkable talents and loving personality but her legacy will live on as the city continues to flourish on the path she created.

MALCOLM NELSON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Malcolm Nelson for his work as the Ombudsman for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program and to congratulate him on his retirement.

Since his appointment in 2006, Nelson has dedicated his career to helping former nuclear weapons workers navigate a complex claims process. During his time as Ombudsman, Nelson served with compassion and an unparalleled understanding of the law. He consistently served as a resource to claimants about the adjudication process and listened to their concerns in order to make recommendations to improve the program.

Accessibility was an important part of Nelson's role as the Ombudsman. He often trav-

eled to claimants, attended outreach town halls, and even held his own town halls in more remote areas like Canyon City, Colorado to make sure all claimants were being reached. Former Rocky Flats workers in my district were well served by Nelson. He was even nominated for the Service to America Medals by the Alliance of Nuclear Worker Advocacy Groups in 2018.

During his over 40-year tenure in government, Nelson also served as general counsel and as acting administrative appeals judge for DOL's Benefits Review Board, where he assisted with the appeals process under the Black Lung Benefits Act and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

While I will miss Malcolm Nelson as he leaves this important post, I wish him luck in his retirement and I thank him for his many years of service to our nuclear weapons workers across this country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Nov. 19, 2020. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 223 and NAY on Roll Call No. 224.

HONORING CAMERON GRABER AS
IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing a dedicated and community-minded young man from Treynor as this week's Iowan of the Week. Cameron Graber, a current student at the University of Iowa, was recently honored with the 2020 Spirit of the Relay Award from the American Cancer Society for the Iowa/Nebraska Area.

October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month and an important time to remember the work we still have ahead of us to defeat this disease. According to the ACS, one in eight women will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer in their lifetime. The Spirit of the Relay Award recognizes people who have gone above and beyond to help the American Cancer Society in its mission to save lives, celebrate lives, and lead the fight for a world without cancer. ACS has worked tirelessly to conduct research, educate, and provide support for all who have been, or may be touched by cancer. Since he was four years old, Cameron has volunteered with the American Cancer Society. His mother, Amy, inspired him and took him to his first Relay for Life at that young age. She's been an encouraging force for Cameron to continue volunteering within his community ever since. That first event set Cameron on a path to make a difference through volunteering with the American Cancer Society. As a young man, he has worked as a Team Captain and helped oversee and

coordinate many aspects of publicity and marketing for Relay for Life and other fundraisers that bring in critical donations at ACS. Cameron has also carried his dedication to the cause with him while attending the University of Iowa. He is currently the Co-Chair of the National Campus Leadership Team that helps coordinate strategy and direction to the collegiate and high school fundraising programs across the country. He's a leader in the fight for millions of people in Iowa and across the globe who will be diagnosed.

Cameron's dedication to volunteering and supporting the ACS is another example of the hard work, selflessness, and fortitude of Iowans. Growing up in a small, rural community like Treynor helped to shape Cameron's work ethic and his continued dedication to the American Cancer Society's cause has instilled in him the importance of helping others. It will be exciting to see how this young man continues to grow through his college education and beyond.

I am proud to recognize Cameron for his devotion to supporting his community and causes that make a meaningful, local impact. I am even prouder knowing there are so many young people across southwest Iowa who are investing in their communities with this same passion and spirit. It is my honor to share Cameron Graber's story and recognize him as our Iowan of the Week.

RECOGNIZING URBAN PARTNERS
LOS ANGELES

HON. JIMMY GOMEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 20, 2020

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Urban Partners Los Angeles (UPLA), a nonprofit in the Koreatown/Westlake neighborhoods dedicated to providing food and educational resources to underserved and underprivileged communities in the city.

Since the organization's founding in 1995, Urban Partners' free programs and services—everything from educational courses and tutoring to food distributions and assistance—have filled critical gaps and addressed the needs of Angelinos throughout Los Angeles. UPLA has since become a critical lifeline to the community.

This could not ring truer than during the COVID-19 pandemic, where UPLA's staff and volunteers were on the frontlines, distributing over 9,000 bags of groceries to more than 4,500 families during the onset of the crisis. Even now, volunteers tirelessly work to distribute over 50,000 pounds of food to 1,000 families, ensuring no one leaves empty handed.

It is also because of those at the helm of UPLA, like Executive Director and Board President Rochelle McAdam and volunteer Executive Director and Board Member Trinity Tran, and their dedication of heart and hand to the community that food-insecure individuals and families in Los Angeles are not left behind and do not go hungry.

We are truly grateful to UPLA's board members, staff, and volunteers for their fierce advocacy of those the organization serves, their empowering work of community building, and the love of community they continue to show week after week.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate met at 8:15 a.m. in pro forma session, and adjourned at 8:15:28 a.m. until 12:15 p.m., on Tuesday, November 24, 2020.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 13 public bills, H.R. 8794–8806; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 1233–1235 were introduced. **Pages H6015–16**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H6016**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

National Apprenticeship Act of 2020: The House passed H.R. 8294, to amend the National Apprenticeship Act and expand the national apprenticeship system to include apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and pre-apprenticeship registered under such Act, to promote the furtherance of labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, by a yea-and-nay vote of 246 yeas to 140 nays, Roll No. 227. Consideration began yesterday, November 19th. **Pages H5993–H6007**

Agreed to:

Levin (MI) amendment No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–593 that any eligible entity applying for a title II grant should be partnering with a labor or joint labor-management organization, to the extent practicable (by a yea-and-nay vote of 236 yeas to 152 nays, Roll No. 225); and **Pages H6005–06**

Smucker amendment No. 15 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–593 that includes providing authority for additional programs of work-based learning, striking the establishment of the National Advisory Committee and interagency agreement, and providing additional flexibility for the state plan process (by a yea-and-nay vote of 142 yeas to 243 nays, Roll No. 226). **Page H6006**

H. Res. 1224, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8294) was agreed to yesterday, November 19th.

Providing for the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress: The House agreed to H. Res. 1233, providing for the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress. **Page H6007**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6005–06, H6006, and H6006–07.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:39 p.m.

Committee Meetings

THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE PEACE PROCESS ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The U.S. Military Mission in Afghanistan and Implications of the Peace Process on U.S. Involvement”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing entitled “Oversight Subcommittee Hearing with the Commissioner of the

Internal Revenue Service". Testimony was heard from Charles Rettig, Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2020

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

12:15 p.m., Tuesday, November 24

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, November 24

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will meet in pro forma session.

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 10 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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