

means, with respect to any individual in connection with a qualifying excess consumption tax revenue year, the taxable year of such individual which contains 6 or more months of such qualifying excess consumption tax revenue year.

“(3) IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual shall not be treated as an eligible filer for any year unless such individual includes on the return of tax for such year—

“(i) such individual’s valid identification number,

“(ii) in the case of a joint return, the valid identification number of such individual’s spouse, and

“(iii) the valid identification number of any qualifying child (as defined in section 32(f)) claimed on such return.

“(B) VALID IDENTIFICATION NUMBER.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘valid identification number’ means a social security number issued to an individual by the Social Security Administration. Such term shall not include a TIN issued by the Internal Revenue Service.

“(C) SPECIAL RULE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a joint return where at least 1 spouse was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States at any time during the taxable year.

“(d) CONSUMPTION TAX REFUND AMOUNT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The consumption tax refund amount for any eligible filer for any qualifying excess consumption tax year shall be the product of—

“(A) the applicable amount, times

“(B) the applicable shares of the eligible filer.

“(2) APPLICABLE AMOUNT.—The applicable amount for any qualifying excess revenue consumption tax year is an amount equal to—

“(A) the excess described in subsection (b)(1), divided by

“(B) the total number of applicable shares of all eligible filers for such year.

“(3) APPLICABLE SHARE.—The number of applicable shares for any eligible filer shall be the sum of—

“(A) 1 (2 in the case of a joint return), plus

“(B) ½ of the number of qualifying children (as defined in section 32(f)) claimed on the eligible filer’s return for the filer’s qualifying rebate taxable year.

“(e) TIME FOR PAYMENT.—Payments under subsection (a) shall be made as soon as practical after the Secretary has determined the consumption tax refund amount.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 1324(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “or 6431” and inserting “6431, or 6433”.

(2) The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 6433. Refunds of excess consumption tax revenue.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to calendar years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 5035. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide matching payments for retirement savings contributions by certain individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I have introduced the Encouraging

Americans to Save Act (EASA). This legislation makes common sense reforms to the saver’s tax credit by making the credit refundable and restructuring it as a government matching contribution that is directly deposited into a worker’s retirement savings account.

This bill would offer matching contributions for the first time to millions of middle and lower income individuals not covered by an employer-sponsored retirement plan, including those who save through an IRA under a State or local government savings program—such as workers in my home State of Oregon under the OregonSaves program. The government match is also available to middle and lower income savers who participate in an employer-sponsored plan.

The government match provided by the bill would both encourage saving and help middle and low income earners build assets by providing an immediate, meaningful return on their personal contributions. The legislation would also establish a coronavirus bonus recovery credit that would provide an additional government match of up to \$5,000 to workers on their retirement saving for a five year period beginning in 2022. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 5036. A bill to amend the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016 to extend the Secret Service overtime pay exception through 2023, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

S. 5036

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Secret Service Overtime Pay Extension Act”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF OVERTIME PAY EXCEPTION THROUGH 2023 FOR PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016 (5 U.S.C. 5547 note) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “2020” and inserting “2023”;

(2) in subsection (a), by striking “during 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2020” and inserting “during any of calendar years 2016 through 2023”; and

(3) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by inserting “for a given calendar year” after “for premium pay”; and

(B) by striking “during 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020” and inserting “during each of calendar years 2016 through 2023”.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) REPORT ON EXTENSIONS.—Not later than January 30 of each of calendar years 2021, 2022, and 2023, the Director of the United States Secret Service shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the effects of the amendments made by sub-

section (a) and the amendments made by section 2(a) of the Secret Service Overtime Pay Extension Act (Public Law 115-383; 132 Stat. 5121), which shall include, with respect to the previous calendar year, the information described under paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 2(c) of the Secret Service Recruitment and Retention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-160; 132 Stat. 1246).

(3) OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Secret Service shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report discussing the progress of the United States Secret Service in implementing each recommendation of the Government Accountability Office to the United States Secret Service that has not been designated as closed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

(4) PROTECTIVE MISSION PANEL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the extent of the progress made by the United States Secret Service in implementing the recommendations of the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel, including in particular those items pertaining to training and personnel enumerated in the Executive Summary to Report from the United States Secret Service Protective Mission Panel to the Secretary of Homeland Security dated December 15, 2014.

(c) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 2(b) of the Secret Service Overtime Pay Extension Act (Public Law 115-383; 132 Stat. 5121) is repealed.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 803—DESIGNATING ROOM S-124 OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL AS THE “U.S. SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH ROOM” AND DESIGNATING ROOM S-115 OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL AS THE “U.S. SENATOR BARBARA A. MIKULSKI ROOM”, IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR SERVICE TO THE SENATE AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 803

Whereas Senator Margaret Chase Smith served the people of Maine for more than 32 years as a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

Whereas Senator Margaret Chase Smith became the first woman to serve in both the House of Representatives and the Senate;

Whereas Senator Margaret Chase Smith served as Chair of the Republican Conference, the first woman to hold a leadership position in the Senate;

Whereas, during her tenure in the Senate, Senator Margaret Chase Smith served as—

(1) the first woman Ranking Member of the Committee on Armed Services, the first woman Ranking Member of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and the Chair of the Committee on Rates and Compensation of Certain Officers and Employees of the Senate; and

(2) a member of the Committee on District of Columbia, the Committee on Expenditures

in the Executive Departments (renamed the Committee on Government Operations in 1952), the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies;

Whereas, on June 1, 1950, Senator Margaret Chase Smith spoke out against McCarthyism in the Senate Chamber, becoming one of the first Senators to do so, with her "Declaration of Conscience" speech;

Whereas Senator Margaret Chase Smith championed legislation and policies for women in the military throughout her Senate career and served as a role model to countless women seeking elective office and careers in public service;

Whereas Senator Barbara A. Mikulski served the people of Maryland for more than 45 years as a member of the Baltimore City Council, the House of Representatives, and the Senate;

Whereas Senator Barbara A. Mikulski served as Democratic Conference Secretary, the first woman to hold a Democratic leadership position in the Senate;

Whereas Senator Barbara A. Mikulski served as Democratic Conference Secretary, the first woman to hold a Democratic leadership position in the Senate;

Whereas, during her tenure in the Senate, Senator Barbara A. Mikulski served as—

(1) the first Chairwoman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations, and the first Vice Chairwoman of the Committee on Appropriations; and

(2) a member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (formerly the Committee on Labor and Human Resources) and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship;

Whereas Senator Barbara A. Mikulski championed policy on higher education, pay equality, space, technology, justice, Alzheimer's research, and maritime issues and sponsored legislation to improve women's health, including the creation of the Office of Research on Women's Health of the National Institutes of Health; and

Whereas Senator Barbara A. Mikulski mentored other female Senators as the Dean of the Women Senators and fostered bipartisan cooperation and friendship amongst the women of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in recognition of the service of Senator Margaret Chase Smith and Senator Barbara A. Mikulski to the Senate and the people of the United States, the Senate designates—

(1) room S-124 of the United States Capitol as the "U.S. Senator Margaret Chase Smith Room"; and

(2) room S-115 of the United States Capitol as the "U.S. Senator Barbara A. Mikulski Room".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2709. Mr. MORAN (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 221, to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, and for other purposes.

SA 2710. Mr. MORAN (for Mr. BRAUN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1387, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and for other purposes.

SA 2711. Mr. MORAN (for Mr. ENZI) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3287, to modify the governmentwide financial management plan, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2709. Mr. MORAN (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 221, to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to monitor and combat anti-Semitism globally, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism Act".

SEC. 2. FINDING.

Congress finds that, since the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-332) was enacted, in many foreign countries acts of anti-Semitism have been frequent and wide in scope, the perpetrators and variety of threats to Jewish communities and their institutions have proliferated, and in some countries anti-Semitic attacks have increased in frequency, scope, violence, and deadliness.

SEC. 3. MONITORING AND COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM.

Section 59(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2731(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting before the period at the end the following: ", who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate"; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The Special Envoy shall report directly to the Secretary."; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the heading, by striking "APPOINTMENT" and inserting "NOMINATION";

(ii) by striking the first sentence;

(iii) in the second sentence, by striking "If the Secretary determines that such is appropriate, the Secretary may appoint" and inserting "If the President determines that such is appropriate, the President may nominate"; and

(iv) in the third sentence, by striking "The Secretary may allow such officer or employee to retain the position (and the responsibilities associated with such position) held by such officer or employee prior to the appointment" and inserting "Such officer or employee may not retain the position (or the responsibilities associated with such position) held by such officer or employee prior to the nomination"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(3) **DUTIES.**—The Special Envoy shall serve as the primary advisor to, and coordinate efforts across, the United States Government relating to monitoring and combating anti-Semitism and anti-Semitic incitement that occur in foreign countries.

"(4) **RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR.**—The Special Envoy shall have the rank of ambassador.

"(5) **QUALIFICATIONS.**—The Special Envoy should be a person of recognized distinction in the field of combating anti-Semitism."

SA 2710. Mr. MORAN (for Mr. BRAUN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1387, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to improve the service obligation verification process for TEACH Grant recipients, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Consider Teachers Act".

SEC. 2. TEACH GRANTS.

Section 420N of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070g-2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "(referred to in this section as the 'service obligation window')" after "under this subpart";

(B) in subparagraph (C)(vii), by inserting "or geographic area" after "field"; and

(C) by striking subparagraphs (D) and (E) and inserting the following:

"(D) submit a certification of employment by the chief administrative officer of the school in accordance with subsection (d)(5); and

"(E) meet all State certification requirements for teaching (which may include meeting such requirements through a certification obtained through alternative routes to teaching);";

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "In the event" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the event"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) RECONSIDERATION OF CONVERSION DECISIONS.—

"(A) REQUEST TO RECONSIDER.—In any case where the Secretary has determined that a recipient of a grant under this subpart has failed or refused to comply with the service obligation in the agreement under subsection (b) and has converted the grant into a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D in accordance with paragraph (1), the recipient may request that the Secretary reconsider such initial determination and may submit additional information to demonstrate satisfaction of the service obligation. Upon receipt of such a request, the Secretary shall reconsider the determination in accordance with this paragraph not later than 90 days after the date that such request was received.

"(B) RECONSIDERATION.—If, in reconsidering an initial determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary determines that the reason for such determination was the recipient's failure to timely submit a certification required under subsection (b)(1)(D) (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Consider Teachers Act), an error or processing delay by the Secretary, a change to the fields considered eligible for fulfillment of the service obligation (as described in subsection (b)(1)(C)), a recipient having previously requested to have the TEACH Grant converted to a loan, or another valid reason determined by the Secretary, and that the recipient has, as of the date of the reconsideration, demonstrated that the recipient did meet, or is meeting the service obligation in the agreement under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

"(i) discharge the Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D, and reinstate the recipient's grant under this subpart;

"(ii) discharge any interest or fees that may have accumulated during the period that the grant was converted to a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D;

"(iii) if the recipient has other loans under part D, apply any payments made for the Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D during such period to those other loans under part D;

"(iv) if the recipient does not have other loans under part D, reimburse the recipient for any amounts paid on the Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D during such period;

"(v) request that consumer reporting agencies remove any negative credit reporting due to the conversion of the TEACH Grant to a loan; and