

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(b) DERIVATION OF FUNDS.—Funds to carry out this section shall be derived from amounts authorized to be appropriated to the National Weather Service that are enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

S. 1126. A bill to amend the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 and the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002 to strengthen research in adult education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the bipartisan Strengthening Research in Adult Education Act with my colleague, Senator YOUNG. We are in urgent need of identifying and disseminating innovative and effective methods for supporting adult learners. Our legislation will ensure that there is a strong research base to improve the teaching provided for, and the learning of, adults seeking to advance their literacy, numeracy, and digital literacy skills.

The most recent data from the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies show an urgent need for action in adult education with an estimated 19 percent of adults ages 16–65 in the United States performing at the lowest levels of literacy; twenty-nine percent at the lowest levels of numeracy; and 24 percent at the lowest levels of digital problem solving. This is a dire situation. These are essential skills for postsecondary education and the workplace. Beyond their value in the labor market, these skills are also correlated with health and civic participation, making adult education critically important to the health and well-being of our people, our economy, and our democracy.

In Rhode Island, it is estimated that nearly 82,000 working age adults have less than a high school education. Over 55,000 have limited English proficiency. Yet, we are reaching just over 5,000 through the current adult education program. Clearly, we need more resources and innovative, research-based ways to reach more people.

The Strengthening Research in Adult Education Act will support the key reforms to adult education in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act by ensuring that adult education is included in our national education research priorities. Specifically, the Strengthening Research in Adult Education Act will amend the Education Sciences Reform Act to require the Institute for Education Sciences and the National Center for Education Statistics to collect data and carry out research on: successful State and local adult education and literacy activities, the characteristics and academic achievement of adult learners, and access to and opportunity for adult edu-

cation, including digital literacy skills development, in communities across the Nation. It will also ensure that the Institute of Education Sciences draws on the expertise of adult educators when developing policies and priorities. Finally, the legislation would require that at least one research center would focus on adult education.

These straightforward amendments to the Education Sciences Reform Act will go a long way to strengthening the research base that will support the improvement of adult education across the country. I was pleased to work with the adult education community, and particularly, the Coalition of Adult Basic Educators and the National Coalition for Literacy in developing this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support the Strengthening Research in Adult Education Act and to work with me to ensure that its provisions are included in the reauthorization of the Education Sciences Reform Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 155—HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CÉSAR ESTRADA CHÁVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KELLY, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:.

S. RES. 155

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez spent his early years on a family farm;

Whereas, at the age of 10, César Estrada Chávez joined the thousands of migrant farm workers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth grade education, left school to work full-time as a farm worker to help support his family;

Whereas, at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas, in 1948, César Estrada Chávez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas, as early as 1949, César Estrada Chávez was committed to organizing farm workers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and the outlawing of child labor;

Whereas, in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas, in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization to establish the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas, under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farm workers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez effectively used peaceful tactics that included fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 38 days in 1988 to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farm workers in the United States;

Whereas, through his commitment to non-violence, César Estrada Chávez brought dignity and respect to the organized farm workers and became an inspiration to and a resource for individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of César Estrada Chávez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for individuals working to better human rights, empower workers, and advance the American Dream, which includes all people of the United States;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66 in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 people attended the funeral services of César Estrada Chávez in Delano, California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as “Nuestra Señora de La Paz”, located in the Tehachapi Mountains in Keene, California;

Whereas, since the death of César Estrada Chávez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas more than 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez each year on March 31;

Whereas March 31 is recognized as an official State holiday in California, Colorado, and Texas, and there is growing support to designate the birthday of César Estrada Chávez as a national day of service to memorialize his heroism;

Whereas, during his lifetime, César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King Jr. Peace Prize;

Whereas, on August 8, 1994, César Estrada Chávez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas, on October 8, 2012, President Barack Obama authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a César Estrada Chávez National Monument in Keene, California;

Whereas President Joseph R. Biden Jr. honored the life and service of César Estrada Chávez by proclaiming March 31, 2021, to be “César Chávez Day” and by asking all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

Whereas the United States should continue the efforts of César Estrada Chávez to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of César Estrada Chávez, a great hero of the United States;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César Estrada Chávez and to always remember his great rallying cry, “¡Sí, se puede!”, which is Spanish for “Yes, we can!”.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 156—COM-
MENDING THE OFFICERS AND
PERSONNEL OF FEDERAL,
STATE, AND LOCAL AGENCIES
DEPLOYED BY AIR, GROUND,
AND MARINE, AND AS TACTICAL
BORDER SECURITY, FOR THEIR
WORK DURING THE CRISIS AT
THE SOUTHERN BORDER**

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 156

Whereas U.S. Customs and Border Protection (referred to in this preamble as “CBP”) is charged with protecting the borders of the United States and facilitating travel and trade;

Whereas President Biden promised a humane approach to immigration but the Biden Administration was woefully unprepared for a surge of migrants from Central America, including a record number of vulnerable, unaccompanied children unlawfully crossing the unsecured United States-Mexico border (referred to in this preamble as the “Southern border”);

Whereas the Southern border is experiencing a humanitarian crisis with unprecedented numbers of vulnerable individuals attempting to unlawfully enter the United States;

Whereas, on March 13, 2021, the Department of Homeland Security directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to support a government-wide response effort to address the surge of unlawful crossings at the Southern border;

Whereas, in February 2021, 100,441 individuals were apprehended at the Southern border, which is a 28 percent increase from January 2021;

Whereas a total of 458,088 individuals were encountered at the Southern border in fiscal year 2020, which is only 61,130 encounters more than the number recorded in the first half of the current fiscal year;

Whereas, in all of fiscal year 2020, 33,239 unaccompanied minors were encountered at the Southern border, which is only 3,510 encounters more than the number recorded in the first half of the current fiscal year;

Whereas CBP has conducted more than 3,000 daily apprehensions, while still maintaining a posture to secure the border of the Nation and facilitate international trade and travel;

Whereas the immigration policies of President Biden are—

(1) luring hundreds of thousands of migrants to unlawfully cross the Southern border;

(2) leading to an alarming increase in human trafficking and drug smuggling by cartels and transnational criminal organizations; and

(3) putting unaccompanied minors at risk of human trafficking, violence, sexual abuse, and separation from the families of the unaccompanied minors;

Whereas numerous acts of selfless heroism by CBP agents occur on a daily basis, as the agents face dangerous conditions but continue to risk their lives during a global health pandemic to rescue migrants attempting to unlawfully enter the United States along the Southern border;

Whereas the selfless heroism by CBP agents has been on full display as the crisis at the Southern border grows and thousands of aliens attempt to unlawfully enter the United States each day, including recently reported rescues—

(1) in February 2021, of a migrant woman from Mexico abandoned by human smugglers and left to die in a freezing winter storm as they attempted to unlawfully enter Texas;

(2) in March 2021, of a migrant man and a 2-year-old child swept away by a swift current in a canal as they attempted to unlawfully enter Arizona;

(3) in March 2021, of a migrant man who was abandoned by human smugglers unlawfully entering California, remained missing for 8 days, and had to be carried out of the mountainous terrain on the shoulders of a CBP agent; and

(4) in March 2021, of a migrant man in severe distress in a remote desert location who was abandoned by human smugglers attempting to unlawfully enter New Mexico and who required serious medical attention;

Whereas faced with inadequate Federal resources to manage the surge of illegal border crossings, States along the Southern border have installed their own border protection patrols, such as Arizona Border Strike Force and Operation Lone Star in Texas; and

Whereas resources from Federal, State, and local agencies will need to be diverted from other areas to handle the surge of migrants unlawfully entering the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that there is an ongoing and growing crisis on our Southern border; and

(2) commends the men and women of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including Border Patrol personnel, Office of Field Operations personnel, Air and Marine Operations personnel, Office of Trade personnel, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and all support personnel and allies of such agencies from State and local governments for the work of such men and women during the crisis at the Southern border.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND
PROPOSED**

SA 1414. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, to facilitate the expedited review of COVID-19 hate crimes, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1415. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1416. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1417. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1418. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1419. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1420. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1421. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1422. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1423. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1424. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1425. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1426. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1427. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1428. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1429. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1430. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1431. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1432. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1433. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1434. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1435. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1436. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1437. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1438. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1439. Mr. MARSHALL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1440. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 937, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1414. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by