

S. 1337

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1337, a bill to address the impact of climate change on agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 46

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 46, a resolution calling on the President of the United States to take executive action to broadly cancel Federal student loan debt.

S. RES. 154

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 154, a resolution congratulating the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the centennial of the founding of the Jordanian state.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. PETERS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 1378. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to allow for the retirement of certain animals used in Federal research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Michigan, Senator PETERS, in introducing the Animal Freedom from Testing, Experiments, and Research Act, known as the AFTER Act, to promote the adoption or retirement of animals used for research by Federal agencies.

In fiscal year 2019, the Federal government experimented on approximately 38,000 animals for research purposes. These experiments occurred across fourteen different federal agencies. The animals used were mainly cats, dogs, monkeys, and rabbits. Tracking these animals following experimentation is challenging. In many instances, animals no longer needed for research are killed since many agencies lack formal retirement or adoption policies. Recent peer-reviewed studies indicate that research animals that are adopted, however, often thrive in their new environments.

In 2013, led by Senators Harkin, Alexander, CANTWELL and myself, the Senate passed the CHIMP Act, which allowed for the retirement of hundreds of primates that were formerly used in National Institute of Health (NIH) experiments. In addition, the Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs, FDA, and NIH recently enacted successful animal retirement policies. While I am encouraged by the Senate's past work on primates and the recent policies developed by a few Federal agencies, there are many other Federal agencies, including the Agriculture Department, NASA, and the Environ-

mental Protection Agency, that lack formal policies for animals used in experiments.

The AFTER Act builds on successful policies at DOD, VA, and NIH by directing all Federal agencies to promulgate regulations that would facilitate the retirement of laboratory animals. The bill provides flexibility for each agency to devise its own policy, with the goal of ensuring that such animals, whenever possible, are retired and not killed. Additionally, the AFTER Act requires that animals be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian and pronounced both mentally and physically healthy before leaving an agency. This will help ensure a smooth transition to a new environment.

Our legislation also encourages Federal agencies to work with non-profit organizations to help place retired animals in sanctuaries and shelters across the country, not just those closest to the research facility. This would allow a State like Maine, which does not have Federal research labs that use animals, to play a role in retiring these animals and providing homes for them.

Mr. President, animals that are suitable for adoption or retirement should not be killed by our Federal government. The AFTER Act would provide the necessary direction Federal agencies need in order to move forward with developing retirement policies. I urge all of my colleagues to join in support of this important bipartisan legislation, the Animal Freedom from Testing, Experiments, and Research Act.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. REED, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 1385. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1385

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 "Puppy Protection Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DEALERS.

(a) HUMANE TREATMENT OF DOGS BY DEALERS.—Section 13(a) of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2143(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(9) In addition to the requirements under paragraph (2), the standards described in paragraph (1) shall, with respect to dealers, include requirements—

"(A) that the dealer provide adequate housing for dogs that includes—

"(i) completely solid flooring;

"(ii) indoor space sufficient to allow the tallest dog in an enclosure to stand on his or

her hind legs without touching the roof of the enclosure;

"(iii) with respect to dogs over 8 weeks in age, primary enclosures that, with the length of the dog measured from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, provide at least—

"(I) 12 square feet of indoor floor space per each dog measuring not more than 25 inches long;

"(II) 20 square feet of indoor floor space per each dog measuring more than 25 but less than 35 inches long; and

"(III) 30 square feet of indoor floor space per each dog measuring not less than 35 inches long;

"(iv) enclosures that are not stacked or otherwise placed on top of or below another enclosure; and

"(v) temperature control that—

"(I) is appropriate for the age, breed, and condition of each dog in the enclosure; and

"(II) is between 45 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit, when dogs are present in the enclosure;

"(B) that appropriate and nutritious food be provided to each dog at least twice per day, in an amount sufficient to maintain the good health and physical condition of each dog;

"(C) that each dog has continuous access to potable water that is not frozen and is free of feces, algae, and other contaminants;

"(D) that each dog has adequate exercise, including, for each dog over the age of 12 weeks—

"(i) except as provided in clause (ii), unrestricted access from the primary enclosure of the dog during daylight hours to an outdoor exercise area that—

"(I) is at ground-level;

"(II) is a solid surface;

"(III) is enclosed by a fence or other structure;

"(IV) is properly controlled for the safety of the dog; and

"(V) allows the dog to extend to full stride, play, and engage in other types of mentally stimulating and social behaviors; or

"(ii) if the dealer obtains a certification from the attending veterinarian stating that a dog should not have unrestricted access to an outdoor exercise area for a specific medical reason, an alternative exercise plan prescribed by the veterinarian for the dog that meets the applicable requirements under section 3.8 of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations);

"(E) that each dog has meaningful socialization with humans and compatible dogs for at least 30 minutes each day that—

"(i) includes positive interaction with a human such as petting, stroking, grooming, feeding, playing with, exercising, or other touching of the dog that is beneficial to the well-being of the dog; and

"(ii) does not include time spent in veterinary care;

"(F) that each dog receives adequate veterinary care, including—

"(i) prompt treatment of any disease, illness, or injury by a licensed veterinarian;

"(ii) a thorough, hands-on examination by a licensed veterinarian at least once each year, which shall include a dental exam;

"(iii) core vaccinations recommended by the latest version of the American Animal Hospital Association Canine Vaccination Guidelines; and

"(iv) medications to prevent intestinal parasites, heartworm disease, fleas, and ticks that are approved by a licensed veterinarian for canine use;

"(G) with respect to safe breeding practices for dogs, including—

"(i) a screening program for known prevalent inheritable diseases that may be disabling or likely to significantly affect the

lifespan or quality of life of the mother or the offspring;

“(ii) prohibiting breeding, unless each dog bred—

“(I) has been screened by a licensed veterinarian prior to each attempt to breed; and

“(II) is found in the screening under subsection (I) to be free from health conditions that may be disabling to, or likely to significantly affect the lifespan or quality of life of, the mother or the offspring;

“(iii) prohibiting the breeding of a female dog to produce—

“(I) more than 2 litters in any 18-month period; or

“(II) more than 6 litters during the lifetime of the dog;

“(iv) that a female dog of any small breed (having a maximum weight range at maturity that is less than 40 pounds) not be bred—

“(I) before reaching the age of 18 months; or

“(II) after reaching the age of 9 years;

“(v) that a female dog of any large breed (having an expected weight range at maturity that includes 40 or more pounds) not be bred—

“(I) before reaching the age of 2 years; or

“(II) after reaching the age of 7 years; and

“(vi) that any canine caesarian section be performed by a licensed veterinarian;

“(H) that dogs be housed with other dogs, unless health or behavioral issues make group housing unsafe; and

“(I) to make all reasonable efforts to find humane placement for retired breeding dogs—

“(i) such as with an adoptive family, rescue organization, or other appropriate owner for that dog; and

“(ii) not including selling at auction or otherwise placing a retired breeding dog with another breeder for breeding purposes.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 13(a)(2)(B) of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2143(a)(2)(B)) is amended by inserting “subject to paragraph (9),” before “for exercise of dogs”.

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue final regulations establishing the standards for the care of dogs by dealers, as required by this section and the amendments made by this section.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1386. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for efforts relating to Move Over laws, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require crash avoidance technology on motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1386

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 “Protecting Roadside First Responders Act”.

SEC. 2. MOVE OVER LAWS.

(a) HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS.—Section 402 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) MOVE OVER LAWS.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF MOVE OVER LAW.—In this subsection, the term ‘Move Over law’ means

a State law intended to ensure first responder and motorist safety by requiring motorists to change lanes or slow down when approaching an authorized emergency vehicle that is parked or otherwise stopped on a roadway.

“(2) COMPLIANCE WITH MOVE OVER LAWS.—For each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, subject to the requirements of the highway safety plan of a State under subsection (k), as approved by the Secretary, a State may use a portion of the amounts received under this section to implement statewide efforts to improve compliance with Move Over laws in the State.

“(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Statewide efforts under paragraph (2) may include—

“(A) purchasing and deploying digital alert technology that is capable of sending alerts to civilian drivers to protect first responders on the scene and en route; and

“(B) educating the public about Move Over laws in the State through public information campaigns.”.

(b) STUDY ON MOVE OVER LAW PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under which the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall carry out a study on the efficacy of Move Over laws (as defined in section 402(o) of title 23, United States Code) and related public awareness campaigns.

(2) REPORT.—On the completion of the report under paragraph (1), the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine shall submit to the Secretary of Transportation and to Congress and make publicly available a report on—

(A) the findings of the study; and

(B) any recommendations to improve public awareness campaigns related to the laws described in that paragraph.

(c) NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 405 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking “5” and inserting “4”;

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (10) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) PREVENTING ROADSIDE DEATHS.—In each fiscal year, 1 percent of the funds provided under this section shall be allocated among States that meet requirements with respect to preventing roadside deaths (as described in subsection (i)).”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) PREVENTING ROADSIDE DEATHS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to States to prevent death and injury from crashes involving vehicles striking vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside.

“(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity funded through a grant under this subsection may not exceed 80 percent.

“(3) ELIGIBILITY.—A State shall receive a grant under this subsection in a fiscal year if the State submits to the Secretary a plan that describes how the State will use funds provided under the grant, in accordance with paragraph (4).

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts received by a State under this subsection shall be used by the State—

“(A) to purchase and deploy digital alert technology (as described in section 4(b) of the Protecting Roadside First Responders Act);

“(B) to educate the public about the safety of vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside in the State through public information campaigns for the purpose of reducing roadside deaths and injury;

“(C) for law enforcement costs related to enforcing State laws to protect the safety of vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside; and

“(D) for programs to identify, collect, and report data to State and local government agencies relating to crashes involving vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside.

“(5) GRANT AMOUNT.—The allocation of grant funds to a State under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be in proportion to the apportionment of that State under section 402 for fiscal year 2009.”.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING.—It is the sense of Congress that the national priority program for preventing roadside deaths under subsections (a)(8) and (i) of section 405 of title 23, United States Code, should receive new and additional funding in comparison to the funding level for all national priority programs under section 405 of title 23, United States Code, for the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. CRASH AVOIDANCE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 30129. Crash avoidance technology

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue a final rule to establish minimum performance standards with respect to crash avoidance technology and to require that passenger motor vehicles (as defined in section 32101) and commercial motor vehicles (as defined in section 31101) manufactured for sale in the United States on or after the compliance date under subsection (b) are equipped with—

“(1) a forward collision warning and automatic emergency braking system that—

“(A) alerts the driver if the distance to a vehicle ahead or an object or person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, in the path of travel ahead is closing too quickly and a collision is imminent; and

“(B) automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to do so;

“(2) a lane departure warning and lane keeping assist system that—

“(A) warns the driver to maintain the lane of travel; and

“(B) corrects the course of travel if the driver fails to do so; and

“(3) a blind zone detection system that—

“(A) warns the driver if another vehicle, an object, or a person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, is in the blind zone of the vehicle; and

“(B) provides an additional alert if the driver attempts to change the course of travel while another vehicle, an object, or a person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, is in the blind zone of the vehicle.

“(b) COMPLIANCE DATE.—Compliance with the final rule under subsection (a) shall be required beginning for the model year that begins not later than 2 years after the date on which the final rule is published in the Federal Register.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subchapter II of chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 30128 the following:

“30129. Crash avoidance technology.”.

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEETS.

(a) **CRASH AVOIDANCE TECHNOLOGY.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with section 30129 of title 49, United States Code, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that each new passenger motor vehicle (as defined in section 32101 of that title) and commercial motor vehicle (as defined in section 31101 of that title) purchased or leased as part of a Federal fleet of the agency is equipped with—

(1) a forward collision warning and automatic emergency braking system that—

(A) alerts the driver if the distance to a vehicle ahead or an object or person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, or any other road user, in the path of travel ahead is closing too quickly and a collision is imminent; and

(B) automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to do so;

(2) a lane departure warning and lane keeping assist system that—

(A) warns the driver to maintain the lane of travel; and

(B) corrects the course of travel if the driver fails to do so; and

(3) a blind zone detection system that—

(A) warns the driver if another vehicle, an object, or a person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, is in the blind zone of the vehicle; and

(B) provides an additional alert if the driver attempts to change the course of travel while another vehicle, an object, or a person, including a pedestrian, a bicyclist, and any other road user, is in the blind zone of the vehicle.

(b) **DIGITAL ALERT TECHNOLOGY.**—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that each vehicle in a Federal fleet of the agency—

(1) if the vehicle is used for emergency response activities, is equipped with digital alert technology that is capable of sending alerts to civilian drivers to protect first responders on the scene and en route; and

(2) is equipped with digital alert technology (which may be provided by an aftermarket device) that is capable of receiving alerts regarding nearby first responders.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 180—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 26 THROUGH APRIL 30, 2021, AS “NATIONAL SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL APPRECIATION WEEK”

Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 180

Whereas there are more than 1,000,000 specialized instructional support personnel serving the schools and students of the United States, including—

(1) school counselors;

(2) school social workers;

(3) school psychologists; and

(4) other qualified professional personnel, such as—

(A) school nurses;

(B) psychologists;

(C) social workers;

(D) occupational therapists;

(E) physical therapists;

(F) art therapists;

(G) dance and movement therapists;

(H) music therapists;

(I) speech-language pathologists; and

(J) audiologists;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel provide school-based prevention and early intervention services to reduce barriers to learning;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel work with teachers, school leaders, and parents to ensure that all students are successful in school;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel encourage multidisciplinary collaboration to promote student and school success;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel provide educational, social, emotional, and behavioral interventions and activities that support—

(1) student learning; and

(2) teaching;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel help to create environments that are safe, supportive, and conducive to learning;

Whereas safe and supportive school environments are associated with improved academic performance;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel support—

(1) student communication;

(2) the development of social skills by students;

(3) the physical wellness of students;

(4) the physical development of students; and

(5) the behavioral, emotional, and mental health of students; and

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel serve all students who struggle with barriers to learning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April 26 through April 30, 2021, as “National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week”;;

(2) recognizes that specialized instructional support personnel implement evidence-based practices to improve student outcomes;

(3) commends—

(A) those individuals who work as specialized instructional support personnel; and

(B) the individuals and organizations that support the efforts made by specialized instructional support personnel to promote and improve the availability of specialized instructional support services;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together to raise awareness of the importance of specialized instructional support personnel in school climate and education efforts;

(5) recognizes the important role of specialized instructional support personnel in efforts to improve mental health, reduce drug use, and improve overall community safety for students; and

(6) encourages experts to share best practices so that others can replicate the success of those experts.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1460. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes.

SA 1461. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. KING, and Mr.

ROUNDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1462. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1463. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1464. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1465. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1466. Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1467. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. KELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1468. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1469. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1470. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1460 proposed by Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) to the bill S. 914, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1460. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 914, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize programs under those Acts, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definition of Administrator.

TITLE I—DRINKING WATER

Sec. 101. Technical assistance and grants for emergencies affecting public water systems.

Sec. 102. Drinking water State revolving loan funds.

Sec. 103. Source water petition program.

Sec. 104. Assistance for small and disadvantaged communities.

Sec. 105. Reducing lead in drinking water.

Sec. 106. Operational sustainability of small public water systems.

Sec. 107. Midsize and large drinking water system infrastructure resilience and sustainability program.