

2409 of title 10 and section 4712 of title 41) of the agency; and

“(2) the term ‘Federal agency’ means an agency, office, or other establishment in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Federal Government.”

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2537. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for previously-owned qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles; to the Committee on Finance.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the “Affordable EVs for Working Families Act of 2021.”

This bill is an important measure that will ensure more widespread, equitable adoption of electric vehicles by creating a tax credit for buyers of pre-owned electric vehicles, similar to the tax credit that exists for purchasers of new electric vehicles.

Starting now, and over the next several decades, the United States must take swift, decisive action to reduce our carbon emissions—especially from the transportation sector, which makes up one-third of all U.S. carbon emissions.

I am proud to say that California has led the way in the adoption of low- and zero-emission vehicles for several decades by incentivizing the development and purchase of electric and hybrid electric vehicles, and setting high fuel economy standards that 13 States have opted to follow.

According to research released just last month by the Pew Research Center, California has by far the highest share of electric vehicles of any State in the Nation—on average, 12 electric vehicles registered per 1,000 people.

As a result, California now has the largest pre-owned electric vehicle market in the nation. Sales for pre-owned electric vehicles in California have grown significantly in recent years.

However, a study released just last month by Energy Innovation found that for lower-income households, the up-front costs of purchasing an electric vehicle presents an especially large hurdle, despite the long-term cost savings that they offer, such as on gas and maintenance.

Transportation is the second-largest expense for all U.S. households, but presents a particular burden for lower-income households—suggesting that incentives for pre-owned buyers targeted toward lower and middle-income communities can increase adoption of electric vehicles in those communities significantly, and further accelerate overall adoption.

We cannot miss an opportunity to ensure that as we electrify our transportation sector, electric vehicles become an option for all families—not just those who can afford new ones.

My bill would do just that.

My bill would provide a \$2,500 tax credit to purchasers of preowned electric vehicles, similar to the credit already offered to purchasers of new electric vehicles. The credit only applies to

vehicles that cost \$25,000 or less, and would be phased down for buyers whose adjusted gross income exceeds \$75,000 per year for individuals and \$150,000 for joint filers.

My bill also includes critical safeguards such as a vehicle identification number reporting requirements and a 2-year previous ownership requirement to ensure that any attempted fraud is quickly caught.

I would like to thank Congressmen JIMMY GOMEZ who is introducing the House companion to this bill, and has carried this effort in the House, along with Congressman MIKE THOMPSON who included a similar provision in the House clean energy tax incentives package, the GREEN Act.

I would also like to thank the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California Air Resources Board, our utilities and other California localities that have led the way on this policy by offering their own rebates for pre-owned electric vehicles.

Now, with the Senate considering historic investments in electric vehicles and charging infrastructure, it is time for the federal government to follow California’s lead and ensure that buyers of pre-owned vehicles receive a tax credit similar to the one for buyers of new EVs.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2553. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to protect employees of the Federal judiciary from discrimination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Judiciary Accountability Act of 2021. I thank Representatives JOHNSON, SPEIER, NADLER, TORRES, and MACE, along with my co-sponsors, Senators WHITEHOUSE, MURRAY, and DURBIN, for working with me to finally ensure that employees of the Federal judiciary have strong statutory rights and protections against discrimination, sexual harassment, retaliation, and other forms of workplace misconduct.

More than 30,000 people work in the Federal judiciary. As with any organization of this size, the judiciary is not immune from workplace misconduct.

Over the years, however, a variety of factors have worked together to prevent instances of workplace misconduct within the judiciary from coming to light. There is a unique power imbalance between the Federal judges who sit atop this vast organization and the clerks, staffers, and other employees who rely on connections and recommendations to advance their careers. The cloak of confidentiality ensures what happens in chambers stays in chambers. And, perhaps most important, there is a lack of legal recourse available to judicial employees who are

denied even the most fundamental workplace protections. Indeed, the Federal judiciary is one of the few employers—private or public—whose employees are not protected by state or federal civil rights laws.

Despite all these reasons to keep quiet, a number of victims have bravely come forward to report serious harassment by Federal judges over the past several years. In December 2017, six former law clerks and staffers accused Ninth Circuit Judge Alex Kozinski of subjecting them to a range of inappropriate sexual conduct and comments. In September 2019, the Tenth Circuit Judicial Council issued an order finding that District Court Judge Carlos Murguía had harassed multiple employees over a period of years, including by subjecting them to sexually suggestive comments; inappropriate text messages; and excessive, non-work-related contact. In February 2020, a former law clerk to the late-Ninth Circuit Judge Stephen Reinhardt accused the judge of a months-long harassment campaign.

In the face of this egregious misconduct and Congressional pressure, the federal judiciary has taken only small, limited steps to protect its employees. It is not enough.

The Judiciary Accountability Act fills the void left by the judiciary’s inaction and extends to judicial branch employees the same anti-discrimination rights and remedies other government sector employees and private sector workers have had for decades. It also goes further. Among other things, it would create an Office of Judicial Integrity to administer a nationwide, confidential reporting system; establish a Special Counsel for Equal Employment Opportunity empowered to investigate all workplace misconduct complaints; form an Office of Employee Advocacy to assist in judicial branch employees in matters relating to workplace discrimination and harassment; protect whistleblowers by prohibiting retaliation; and establish a comprehensive workplace misconduct prevention program.

These reforms are not only necessary, they are long overdue. I therefore encourage my colleagues to support the Judiciary Accountability Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 328—DESIGNATING AUGUST 1, 2021, AS “GOLD STAR CHILDREN’S DAY”

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 328

Whereas the recognition of Gold Star Families in the United States dates back to World War I, when the families of fallen service members displayed a service flag in the window of their homes with a gold star;

Whereas, in 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law legislation declaring Gold Star Mother's Day, a national observance honoring the mothers of fallen service members annually on the last Sunday of September;

Whereas, since 2010, the Senate has honored Gold Star Spouses by resolution annually on April 5, recognizing the unique sacrifices made by spouses of fallen service members;

Whereas thousands of sons and daughters of military families have lost mothers or fathers who served in the Armed Forces and also deserve national recognition for the burden and legacy they carry; and

Whereas no date has existed to specifically recognize the children of fallen service members of the United States as part of a national debt of gratitude that the people of the United States owe to the service members who sacrificed all in protecting the freedom of the United States and the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 1, 2021, as "Gold Star Children's Day";

(2) honors the sacrifices and hardships of the children of fallen service members; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Children's Day in support of children of the fallen men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 329—AMENDING THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR THE SENATE EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE CENTER

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 329

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENATE EMPLOYEE CHILD CARE CENTER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Center;

(2) the term "Center" means the Senate Employee Child Care Center;

(3) the term "Congressional employee" means a Congressional employee, as defined in section 2107 of title 5, United States Code, who is not an employee of the Senate or an employee of the Center;

(4) the term "employee of the Senate" has the meaning given that term in section 207(e)(9) of title 18, United States Code; and

(5) the term "Federal employee" means an employee, as defined in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code, who is not an employee of the Senate, an employee of the Center, or a Congressional employee.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—For fiscal year 2022, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of the Senate shall, from amounts in the appropriations account "Miscellaneous Items" within the contingent fund of the Senate, reimburse the Center for the cost of the basic pay paid to the Executive Director and the cost of the basic pay paid to the Assistant Director of the Center.

(c) ENROLLMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receiving reimbursement under subsection (b), not later than 120 days after the date on which no parent or guardian of a child enrolled at the Center is serving in a position as an employee of the Senate, an employee of the Center, a Congressional employee, or a Federal employee, the Center shall terminate the enrollment of the child at the Center.

(2) ORDER.—As a condition of receiving reimbursement under subsection (b), the Center shall provide enrollment—

(A) first, to a child of an individual serving as a Senate employee or as an employee of the Center;

(B) second, to a child of an individual serving as a Congressional employee; and

(C) third, if there is an enrollment slot available in the Center, no child of an individual serving as an employee of the Senate, as an employee of the Center, or as a Congressional employee accepts the slot, and no currently enrolled child is ready to transition to the class in which the slot is available, to a child of an individual serving as a Federal employee.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of adoption of this resolution.

(B) APPLICATION TO EMPLOYEES SEPARATING FROM SERVICE BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE.—For purposes of applying paragraph (1) to a parent or guardian of a child enrolled at the Center who ceases serving in a position as a Congressional employee, an employee of the Center, or Federal employee before the date on which paragraph (1) takes effect, the parent or guardian shall be deemed to have separated from such service on the date on which paragraph (1) takes effect.

SENATE RESOLUTION 330—RELATING TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE MIKE ENZI, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 330

Whereas Mike Enzi was born in Bremerton, Washington, where his father was serving in

the naval shipyards during World War II, and was raised in Thermopolis and Sheridan, Wyoming;

Whereas Mike Enzi, who never ceased his involvement with the Boy Scouts of America, was an Eagle Scout and a recipient of the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award;

Whereas Mike Enzi earned a bachelor's degree in accounting from George Washington University in 1966 and a master's degree in retail marketing from the University of Denver in 1968;

Whereas Mike Enzi served in the Wyoming Air National Guard from 1967 to 1973;

Whereas, in 1969, Mike Enzi married Diana Buckley, who then moved to Gillette, Wyoming, together to—

(1) expand his father's shoe business, NZ Shoes;

(2) raise their 3 children, Amy, Brad, and Emily; and

(3) spend time as the proud grandparents of Megan, Allison, Trey, and Lilly;

Whereas Mike Enzi was an accomplished fly fisherman, having achieved, in 2015, the dream of every fly fisherman by completing his Wyoming "Cutt-Slam";

Whereas, in 1974, Mike Enzi began his more than 40 years of elected public service on behalf of the people of Wyoming, including—

(1) 2 terms as Mayor of Gillette;

(2) 2 terms as a member of the Wyoming House of Representatives;

(3) 2 terms as a member of the Wyoming Senate; and

(4) 4 terms as a member of the United States Senate, where he served for 24 years after first being elected in 1996;

Whereas Mike Enzi served as Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and, in 2015, became the first accountant to chair the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, where he worked to enact comprehensive tax reform;

Whereas Mike Enzi championed—

(1) efforts to ensure a quality education for all; and

(2) initiatives to improve workforce development;

Whereas Mike Enzi expanded access to affordable, quality health care and spearheaded the most significant pension reform in 30 years, securing the retirements of millions of individuals in the United States;

Whereas Mike Enzi focused on—

(1) the soaring national debt;

(2) reforming the Federal budget process;

(3) improving mine safety;

(4) helping end the AIDS epidemic in Africa;

(5) passing legislation to improve mental health parity; and

(6) championing Wyoming and coal country;

Whereas Mike Enzi followed the "80/20" rule when legislating, focusing efforts on passing legislation on the 80 percent of an issue on which agreement could be reached;

Whereas Mike Enzi successfully passed more than 100 bills that were signed into law;

Whereas Mike Enzi served with intelligence, dignity, and grace, and never wavered in his commitment to God, family, country, and Wyoming; and

Whereas Mike Enzi was known by many as the moral compass of the Senate, and lived by the mission statement, "Doing What Is Right, Doing Our Best, Treating Others as They Wish to be Treated": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Mike Enzi, former Senator for the State of Wyoming; and

(B) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—