

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 5, Concurrent Budget Resolution, as amended.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S413–S559

Measures Introduced: Fifty-one bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 218–268, S. Res. 33–35.

Measures Passed:

Concurrent Budget Resolution: By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. 54), Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 5, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2021 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030, after taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S413–60**

Adopted:

By 90 yeas to 10 nays (Vote No. 14), Sinema (for Wicker) Amendment No. 261, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to establishing a fund to provide grants to food service and drinking establishments affected by the COVID–19 pandemic. **Page S432**

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. 16), Rubio Amendment No. 69, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting legislation that would increase taxes on small businesses during any period in which a national emergency has been declared with respect to a pandemic. **Pages S433–34**

Thune/Portman Modified Amendment No. 52, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the authority of States or other taxing jurisdictions to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States or taxing jurisdictions. **Page S435**

By 58 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. 18), Young/Cotton Amendment No. 54, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to preventing legislation that would allow illegal immigrants to receive Economic Impact Payments or any other similar direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance. **Pages S435–36**

By 99 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. 19), Manchin Amendment No. 775, to establish a deficit-neutral

reserve fund relating to targeting economic impact payments to Americans who are suffering from the effects of COVID–19, including provisions to ensure upper-income taxpayers are not eligible. **Page S436**

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. 21), Cardin Amendment No. 716, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to COVID–19 vaccine administration and a public awareness campaign. **Pages S437–38**

By 98 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. 22), Barrasso Amendment No. 653, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to supporting elementary and secondary schools in States with lost revenue due to the Federal moratorium on oil and natural gas leasing on public lands and offshore waters. **Page S438**

By 99 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. 26), Collins Amendment No. 546, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to strengthening the Provider Relief Fund, including a 20 percent set aside for rural hospitals. **Page S441**

By a unanimous vote of 100 yeas (Vote No. 27), Shaheen Modified Amendment No. 834, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to improving services and interventions relating to sexual assault, family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and child abuse. **Page S442**

By 57 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. 28), Braun Amendment No. 833, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to prohibiting the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating rules or guidance that bans hydraulic fracturing in the United States. **Pages S442–43**

Cortez Masto/Cramer Amendment No. 853, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to expanded support to struggling Americans in relation to their employment in hospitality, including those in conventions, trade shows, entertainment, tourism, and travel. **Pages S443–44**

By 97 yeas to 3 nays (Vote No. 30), Inhofe Amendment No. 786, to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to maintaining the United States Embassy in Jerusalem, Israel. **Page S444**