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No. 27

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, our Father, what great love You have lavished on us. We need only open our eyes to the affection You show us in the generosity of a friend, in the laughter of children, in the endearing embrace of a loved one to know that all good gifts come from the depth of Your love for us.

But even these precious gifts pale in comparison to the unmerited grace You have bestowed on us that we should be called Your children. That we would enjoy such close fellowship with You, to call upon You as Your beloved ones, is both humbling and heartening.

In Your love do we find life. So may our lives then reflect Your love.

Inspire us that we would love one another as You have loved us. From the love that comes from You, may we show love to those whom You have called us to serve.

With the compassion You have shown us, may we show compassion to those in need.

Out of the generosity You have shared with us, may we show the same generosity of spirit with our children.

And with the same selflessness You have demonstrated to us, may we give selflessly of ourselves to our family and friends.

In love, may we give love, in Your strong name, may we pray with strength.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING 113TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the floor today my most recent copy of the "Boy Scout Handbook." I would say this: After the Bible, it is one of the most influential books in my life.

I rise today to recognize the 113th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, the Nation's foremost youth program of character development and values-based leadership training.

On February 8, 1910, Chicago businessman William Boyce, who grew up in western Pennsylvania, incorporated the Boy Scouts of America.

Since that time, millions of young men and women have joined the Scouts and learned the values of patriotism, courage, and self-reliance. There are more than 1 million youth currently enrolled in Scouting who contributed more than 17.7 million community

service hours in 2022, helping to advance important projects, from conserving local waterways to constructing accessible parks, in nearly every congressional district across the country.

I spent more than 50 years in Scouting, including serving as a Scoutmaster and achieving the rank of Eagle Scout in 1977. It was these experiences that first sparked my interest in public service. The Boy Scouts oath, in part, urges us to perform our duty to our country.

As co-chair of Congressional Scouting Caucus, I am proud to introduce a resolution alongside my good friend from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) designating today as Boy Scouts of America Day to honor the tireless service of Scout volunteers and participants in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts of America has played a pivotal role in shaping the leaders of tomorrow, and I look forward to seeing their continued contributions to our country.

END HUNGER NOW

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I have had it up to here with lies coming from the other side about food assistance programs like SNAP.

This weekend, five of my Republican colleagues said that they could save \$400 billion by cutting SNAP and instituting tougher work requirements for folks on the program. Clearly, they didn't do their homework. Let me correct the record.

First, 9 out of 10 SNAP recipients are in households with children, seniors, and people with disabilities.

Second, there are already strict work requirements for SNAP. Let me repeat that. Most of the people receiving

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H783

SNAP who can work actually do work. They come home when their shift ends and count pennies because the average benefit is only a couple of bucks.

I am sick and tired of Republicans coming down to the floor and going on social media to beat up on poor people. Members of Congress are not on SNAP. Do you know who is? Children, seniors, veterans, people with disabilities.

For the record, there is a special place in hell for those who want to take food out of the mouths of vulnerable Americans.

HONORING SIX NORTH CAROLINIANS WHO DIED IN PLANE CRASH OFF THE COAST OF CARTERET COUNTY

(Mr. MURPHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart.

Today, we honor six North Carolinians who died in a plane crash off the coast of Carteret County on the 13th of February 2022. Four days from now will be the 1-year anniversary of this horrific tragedy.

Last March, we held a moment of silence in their remembrance. No words can describe the pain and devastation that our community has felt. Yet, I continue to be moved by the outpouring of love and support from individuals not only across North Carolina but this great Nation.

Today, I am introducing legislation with the entire backing of the North Carolina delegation to designate six creeks in Carteret County after six of the individuals who lost their lives.

My bill, the Down East Remembrance Act, gives exact latitudes and longitudes as to the creeks' locations. They will be named after Noah Styron, Hunter Parks, Kole McInnis, Stephanie Fulcher, Jacob Taylor, and Daily Shepard.

Upon adoption, these names will become part of the fabric of eastern North Carolina.

May God bless them and their families and give them peace.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MICHAEL N. MOSTEIT

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Michael N. Mosteit.

Mike was a trailblazer in the labor movement, a dedicated public servant, and a loving family man.

As a member of IBEW Local 66 for over 50 years, he strived to ensure our workers had fair representation and proper wages.

I had the honor of standing shoulder to shoulder with Mike many times—de-

fending workers, organizing, walking the picket line, winning, and sometimes trying and trying again.

The work was never about the money. It was about fighting for the quality of life and transformational difference a good job can do for a family.

That is what leadership is: wanting something better for others than you have for yourself. That was Mike Mosteit.

Our hearts go out to his loving wife, Carol, a wonderful educator in her own right, and their son, Joshua.

Rest in peace, Mike. We will keep up the fight until we meet again on another picket line. God bless.

CELEBRATING BLACK BUSINESS OWNERS

(Ms. BROWN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today ahead of National Entrepreneurship Week and during Black History Month to acknowledge and celebrate the remarkable contributions of Black business owners.

Entrepreneurship drives economic growth and creates jobs, yet too few Black businesses have the capital and connections to start and scale successful companies, contributing to the racial wealth gap through entrepreneurial inequity.

Here are the facts. Of the 6 million employer businesses in the U.S., just 130,000 are Black owned, barely more than 2 percent.

My district's entrepreneurs are helping drive our region and Nation's economy forward, and I will share their stories as we celebrate Black Americans' past and present achievements.

That includes people like Kanisha Harwell, owner of Balance Cheer and Gymnastics in my hometown of Warrensville Heights. Kanisha started her gym after experiencing the lack of support for diversity in gymnastics, taking on multiple jobs to fund the creation of an inclusive environment for Black athletes.

Minority entrepreneurs are a vital asset to our economy, and I urge my colleagues to work with me to build a more equitable economy for all.

COMMEMORATING LIVES TAKEN DURING THE HENRY PRATT SHOOTING

(Mr. FOSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the lives taken during the Henry Pratt shooting in Aurora, Illinois, nearly 4 years ago.

On February 15, 2019, gun violence stole the lives of five innocent people and injured six police officers when a person who should not legally have had a gun opened fire in a workplace.

Unfortunately, this is a reality that we are all too familiar with as Americans. Throughout our Nation, in every State, gun violence continues to claim innocent lives. These victims are our family members, our friends, and our neighbors. We must do better.

I am proud that Congress came together in the last year to pass the most significant piece of gun violence legislation in nearly three decades, but more must be done.

We cannot wait for the next tragedy. We must continue to pursue commonsense gun safety measures that will keep guns out of the wrong hands and help save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I stand with the Aurora community during this time of remembrance and reflection.

SUPPORTING OUR YOUTH TODAY

(Ms. SCHOLTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of our kids. It is so important that we come together alongside the next generation of Americans and give them the resources they need to succeed in a 21st century economy.

There are so many issues facing our youth today. Between the mental health crisis, rising costs of education, and childhood hunger, our children are dealing with issues that can and must be addressed by Federal lawmakers.

Mental illness is on the rise among the next generation of Americans. We are witnessing an unprecedented increase in depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and suicide.

We are in the middle of a crisis. Mental health concerns are American parents' top concerns for their children, and the pandemic just exacerbated already troubling trends.

Working families matter. Our kids matter. There is so much opportunity to come together across partisan divides and address these critical issues.

This week, I have been meeting with school board members and college officials from my district. They are ready to partner with us to improve the lives of our students.

I am here for the next generation of west Michiganders. We owe it to our kids to address these critical issues through commonsense solutions that work for them.

DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE REVISED CRIMINAL CODE ACT OF 2022

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 97, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 26) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARL). Pursuant to House Resolution 97, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 26

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress disapproves of the action of the District of Columbia Council described as follows: The Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (D.C. Act 24-789), enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia on January 17, 2023, and transmitted to Congress pursuant to section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act on January 27, 2023.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The joint resolution shall be debated for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER).

□ 0915

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of Representative CLYDE's H.J. Res. 26, a resolution disapproving the District of Columbia's Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

There is a crime crisis in America's Capital City. According to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, carjackings in the District have increased by 90 percent compared to this time last year. Total property crime is up 31 percent, and homicides are up 29 percent. In fact, D.C. is currently on track to have the most homicides since 1995.

But the radical D.C. Council has chosen to prioritize legislation that will turn this crime crisis into a catastrophe. The D.C. Council's progressive soft-on-crime legislation eliminates almost all the mandatory minimum sentencing requirements for violent crimes, and it drastically reduces the maximum penalties allowable to the courts. These changes further embolden criminals to run rampant throughout the District of Columbia.

The act also grants the right to a jury trial for most misdemeanor offenses. The D.C. court system is already overloaded. This change will burden the D.C. court system even more, reducing the resources devoted to hearing cases for serious felony offenses.

The D.C. Council's legislation is eroding an individual's right to a fair and speedy trial granted them through our Constitution.

All Americans should feel safe in their Capital City, but they don't because of D.C. Democrats' leniency toward criminals at the expense of Americans' safety.

Ensuring public safety and addressing crime is a cornerstone of the House Republicans' policy agenda. In November of last year, Americans voted for a new majority in the House—a new majority that will address crime head-on to ensure a nation that is safe.

This D.C. Council legislation is a brazen rejection of law and order. Ignoring the high rates of criminality in the District and doubling down on leniency for society's violent criminals is a dereliction of duty. This terrible policy will impact anyone who sets foot in the District of Columbia, including residents, the commuting workforce, Federal Government officials, foreign dignitaries, and Americans visiting their Nation's Capital.

If the D.C. Council wants to continue to skirt its responsibility to the people, then they will have to answer to this Congress.

It should be noted that we in Congress are not alone. The D.C. Police Union, representing 3,500 members, and the National Fraternal Order of Police are strongly in favor of H.J. Res. 26 stating in a recent letter to Congress that the D.C. act "will embolden criminals, dramatically increase crime and violence, and render police officers in the District of Columbia virtually powerless to adequately police the city and keep its residents and visitors safe."

This resolution is also endorsed by the National Association of Police Organizations representing over 241,000 law enforcement officials across America and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association.

Additionally, on January 4, Washington, D.C., Mayor Muriel Bowser took the extraordinary step of vetoing this legislation, calling the proposals controversial and stating that the act does not make the District of Columbia safer.

Mayor Bowser's bold executive veto sent a strong message that the policy proposals of this bill are simply unworkable and unsafe for the District. There may not be much Mayor Bowser and I have agreed on in the past, but today we are on the same page.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to join me in supporting Mr. CLYDE's resolution disapproving of the D.C. Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022. We must ensure these terrible criminal code reforms are not put into place.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.J. Res. 26, the second episode in the new miniseries where the House majority asks the United

States Congress to act as a super city council of 535 members to make decisions for the people of Washington, D.C., which is a real city with a real city council and Mayor and which some of my colleagues apparently have never visited or had any real interaction with.

The people in Washington, D.C., want to make their decisions about democratic self-government for themselves. They don't want the Representatives of other Americans to come and make decisions for them.

President Biden was here this week for his great State of the Union Address, and, Mr. Speaker, when you could hear him over the heckling, he talked about the great progress we are making as a nation economically with 12 million new jobs.

In terms of support for Americans in their healthcare with the dramatic reduction in healthcare prescription drug costs, we have cut to \$35 a month what people have to spend on their insulin shots if they have diabetes.

We just passed a record investment in climate preparedness to deal with the extreme climate emergency and all of the extreme weather events that people in the United States are experiencing across the country.

That is a national agenda. That is a real national agenda.

Now, my friends across the aisle want to spend this week instead supervising and reviewing the bills that are being passed by the D.C. Council for 713,000 American citizens who live in Washington, D.C.

Yesterday, it was about voting rights. Today, it is about criminal justice reform. I am sure down the road, just as in the past, it is going to be their gun safety laws, and it is going to be their laws allowing for Medicaid funded abortions for poor women. Then they will go after their LGBTQ laws and so on. There will be a parade of attacks on local democratic self-government in Washington, D.C.

Now, I believe that the people of Washington should be treated like all other American citizens. Right now what they have asked for is admission to the Union as a State.

Now, most of the Members of this body represent States that were admitted after the original 13. Thirty-seven States came in afterwards with Congress' exercise of its Article IV powers to admit new States. That was very much the design of the Constitution and the Founders' plan. Go back and read some Thomas Jefferson about that.

We were not set up as a country where certain people would make decisions for other people but people, instead, would be able to govern themselves. In fact, the basis of our attack on British rule over America was our rejecting the idea of virtual representation: that some people could make decisions for other people. No. The whole premise of American democracy is that people make decisions for themselves.

So the 713,000 taxpaying, draftable citizens of Washington, D.C.—whose population has participated in every war America has ever fought from the point of the American Revolution to the Civil War and all the way up through the recent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq—those people are asking for admission to the Union.

This House of Representatives in the 117th and the 116th Congresses voted to give it to them. It didn't quite make it through the Senate, which is always slower on these things, but that is the trajectory that the people of D.C. are on.

Instead of trying to join President Biden and all of the great national economic progress, infrastructure progress, and healthcare progress we are making, the House majority decides instead to usurp the role of the D.C. Council and to begin to micromanage their government and finger paint all over their laws. That is what they are doing today.

Now, we don't have time to compare the laws of D.C. with the laws of each of the other States, but I just want my colleagues to be on notice that I have got the laws of the other States, and I can do those direct head-to-head comparisons.

I don't think we should go down this road. I don't think it is a healthy thing for us to be doing as a Congress because we should be respecting the democratic self-government rights of the people of Washington, D.C.

Nobody is more interested in public safety in Washington than the people of Washington.

Nobody is more interested in the processes of democratic self-government in Washington than the people of Washington.

Nobody is more interested in their healthcare policies and in their housing policies than them.

I invite any of my colleagues who have actually been to a meeting of the D.C. Council or their local advisory neighborhood commission to rise and tell us about the experience.

But if they haven't, then they should leave democratic self-government and local self-government of Washington to the people of Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, it appears my Democratic colleagues would rather disregard their statutory responsibility in the Home Rule Act. How convenient to pick and choose when to do their duty.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) who is the sponsor of the resolution.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, Chairman COMER, for yielding.

It is no secret that crime has beleaguered Washington, D.C., for years. Yet, in the midst of rising crime rates in D.C., our Nation's Capital is now on track to become even more dangerous.

The D.C. Council is advancing a severely misguided bill, the Revised

Criminal Code Act, to eliminate minimum sentences and reduce maximum penalties for numerous violent criminal offenses.

This legislation isn't just reckless. It is radical. Washington's own Democratic Mayor Bowser vetoed the legislation telling the council: "This bill does not make us safer."

Well, for once, I agree with the Mayor because eliminating mandatory minimum sentences for all crimes except first-degree murder, eliminating life sentences, and reducing maximum penalties for violent crimes including burglary, carjacking, and robberies will undoubtedly embolden criminals and threaten the safety of both residents and visitors here in Washington, D.C.

But ultimately, the D.C. Council ignored Mayor Bowser's valid concerns and overrode her veto.

Many have asked why, as a Congressman from northeast Georgia, I am leading the effort to block the D.C. Council's radical rewrite of Washington's criminal code.

It is because I care, and I would expect and hope that everyone here in this Chamber would care, too. Congress has the responsibility and the authority to take this action.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to "exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such District."

But we don't just have a constitutional obligation to stop this soft-on-crime bill from becoming law, we also have a moral obligation to protect America's safety and security in our Nation's Capital City.

Just 2 days ago in his State of the Union Address, President Biden said right here in this very Chamber: "We have an obligation to make sure all our people are safe," and adding: "Public safety depends on public trust."

For once, I agree with the President because all Americans deserve to visit our Nation's Capital without facing fear or violence, and all Americans should be able to trust public officials to implement policies that protect their safety and well-being.

Yet, under the D.C. Council's radical crime bill, residents, small businesses, constituents, and our own staff here on Capitol Hill will inevitably encounter additional danger and violence.

As the President delivered his State of the Union Address on Tuesday night, there was a shooting blocks away in the Navy Yard and a stabbing over in Georgetown.

Earlier this week on Capitol Hill, a Capitol Hill reporter's wheels were stolen right off his car. The same crime happened to one of my Democrat colleagues, Congresswoman BARRAGÁN, last month.

Just last week at the Potomac Avenue Metro station, a crazed criminal shot and killed a 64-year-old Metro mechanic, Robert Cunningham, who heroically attempted to stop the violent criminal from shooting a woman nearby.

Clearly, crime after crime is on the rise here in D.C., yet the D.C. Council's bill will only make matters worse.

Combating crime is not a conservative or a liberal objective. It is not Republican or Democrat. It is simply a commonsense one. In fact, it has been my honor to work with a local Democrat, Denise Krepp, who formerly served as an Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner here in D.C. For years Ms. Krepp pleaded with Democrats to be tough on crime for the sake of the residents she served, yet she was routinely ignored.

In a letter sent to this very body in December—which I shall include in the Record—she urged Congress to introduce a resolution of disapproval to block the D.C. Council's Revised Criminal Code Act. It is an effort I am honored to lead and an effort that I am proud the House will pass today.

Because we must send a clear message to the Senate, to the White House, and to the American people that the people's House rejects soft-on-crime policies that jeopardize Americans' safety and security, I urge all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "yea" on my commonsense resolution, H.J. Res. 26.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the December 12, 2022, letter from Ms. Krepp.

DECEMBER 12, 2022.

Re. B24-0416—Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

Rep. PELOSI,
Washington, DC.

Rep. MCCARTHY,
Washington, DC.

Senator SCHUMER,
Washington, DC.

Senator MCCONNELL,
Washington, DC.

REPRESENTATIVE PELOSI, REPRESENTATIVE MCCARTHY, SENATOR SCHUMER, AND SENATOR MCCONNELL: My name is K. Denise Rucker Krepp and I'm an Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner in Washington, D.C. I'm writing to you today to ask that you enact into law a joint resolution disapproving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (RCCA). The bill hurts victims of violent crime.

Currently, convicted rapists must serve their full prison sentence. The RCCA creates a new right to petition for early release from prison. The D.C. Councilmembers who drafted this provision call it proportionate, balancing the interests of victims and those who commit the crimes.

Rape is an irreversible crime. Victims don't get to rewind the clock and as a locally elected D.C. official I respectfully ask that you disapprove the bill, stopping it from becoming law.

Additionally, I respectfully ask that you conduct oversight over prosecutions of violent crimes occurring in Washington, D.C. At a March 2022 meeting, the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia told me that he didn't know what crimes his office prosecutes each year and that it is unreasonable for me to expect him to know this information.

I've been a locally unpaid, no staff elected official in Washington, D.C. for eight years. Over this period of time, I've tracked the murders, armed carjackings, assaults, robberies, stabbings, shootings, and rape that have occurred in my single member district. The U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia has staff and resources, and it's reasonable for him to know what crimes his office

prosecutes. Please ask him to do so and to share this information with you and DC residents.

Thank you.

K. DENISE RUCKER KREPP,
ANC6B10 Commissioner.

□ 0930

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia says he is in favor of the resolution because he cares about Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), someone else who cares about Washington, D.C.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I strongly oppose this profoundly undemocratic, paternalistic resolution.

The House of Representatives, in which nearly 700,000 District of Columbia residents have no voting representation, is attempting to nullify legislation enacted by D.C.'s local legislature, whose members are elected by D.C. residents.

By scheduling this vote, I can only conclude that the Republican leadership believes that D.C. residents, a majority of whom are Black and Brown, are either unworthy or incapable of governing themselves.

The dictionary defines democracy as "a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections." D.C.'s lack of voting representation in Congress and Congress' plenary authority over D.C. are the antithesis of democracy.

I remind House Republicans that they once professed support for local control of local affairs. Their fiscal year 2016 budget said this: "America is a diverse Nation. Our cities, States, and local communities are best equipped and naturally inclined to develop solutions that will serve their populations, but far too often local leaders are limited by numerous Federal dictates."

The legislative history and merits of the legislation enacted by the District of Columbia that are the subject of this resolution are irrelevant to the consideration of this resolution, since there is never justification for Congress nullifying legislation enacted by the District, but I would like to set the record straight.

The Revised Criminal Code Act comprehensively revises D.C.'s criminal code, which has not been done since it was created in 1901. Everyone in the D.C. legal system agrees that such a revision is long overdue. The bill is the product of over a decade of work by D.C. to create a modern, comprehensive, systematic criminal code. A majority of States, both red and blue, have adopted such a code.

In 2016, D.C. enacted legislation establishing an independent agency, the Criminal Code Reform Commission, to recommend a new criminal code. The Commission, which consisted of non-partisan experts, drafted the Revised

Criminal Code Act over nearly 5 years in a fully public process. The voting members of the Commission's advisory group, including the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, unanimously approved transmitting the bill to the D.C. Council and the Mayor.

The D.C. Council held three hearings on this bill. The council, as required by Congress, passed the bill on two separate occasions by votes of 12-0 and 13-0. The Mayor vetoed the bill. The council overrode the veto by a vote of 12-1. The provisions of the bill do not take effect until October 1, 2025, at the earliest.

I say to every Member of Congress: Keep your hands off D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote "no."

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Speaker of the House.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for the work he is doing.

Mr. Speaker, a healthy Republic has two basic duties: Guarantee free and fair elections, and protect life, liberty, and property from violence.

Yet, two new acts from the Washington, D.C. Council will dilute the vote of American citizens and endanger city residents and visitors. Today, the House of Representatives will vote to stop these acts from taking effect. I urge all my colleagues to support these resolutions.

Let me start with the voting resolution. Last year, Washington, D.C., passed a law that would give the vote to illegal immigrants. The law makes no exceptions for foreign diplomats or agents who have interests that are the opposite of ours. Under this bill, Russian diplomats would get a vote and Chinese diplomats could get a vote.

The CCP is already infiltrating our culture, our farmland, and our skies, but the D.C. Council will let them infiltrate our ballot boxes. Just today, we had a classified briefing for all the Members of Congress talking about what the CCP just did last week over the skies of America, and now the D.C. Council wants to open up the ballot boxes for the CCP.

Even The Washington Post opposes this idea because, as they wrote, it would allow an "estimated 50,000 non-citizen residents" who live in Washington, D.C. to cast ballots in local elections. These elections, of course, can set the laws that cover the White House, Congress, and even government agencies. If we set this precedent, other cities will follow, and faith in our elections will plummet.

Now, let me address the crime resolution. To date, early in this year, early in February, there now have been 65 carjackings in Washington, D.C., just this year alone. That is more than one every single day.

Two weeks ago, two 18-year-old carjackers crashed into two Capitol Police vehicles just yards from this floor.

The suspects were quickly arrested by the Capitol Police. Tragically, carjackings, shootings, and other crimes have become a reality of everyday life in our Nation's Capital.

In 2020, Washington, D.C., defunded the police. From that point on, the city government has done nothing but pass laws that have clearly made the city less safe. Today, many residents are worried about taking their kids to school or going to the grocery store.

Rather than attempt to fix the problem, the D.C. Council wants to go even easier on criminals. Their dangerous new criminal code softens penalties for violent crimes like assault, carjacking, rape, and even most types of murder.

If enacted into law, criminals would be treated like they are victims, and victims would be treated like they don't matter. Even liberals like The Washington Post Editorial Board and Mayor Bowser are against it. In fact, Mayor Bowser vetoed the new law last month. According to the Mayor, the law sends the wrong message to criminals and does not make us safer.

By overriding the Mayor's veto, the D.C. Council advanced the interests of radical activists at the expense of those who are forced to suffer the consequences. This is not fair. It is not right, and it must stop.

Under the Constitution, Congress, not the D.C. Council, has the final say over the laws governing the Nation's Capital. We have a responsibility to hold Washington, D.C., accountable and stop the new criminal code from taking effect.

This is exactly what this resolution does, Mr. Speaker. It is about more than just numbers. This is about our neighbors who are traumatized, injured, and have to live in fear. It is about parents who worry about whether it is safe to let their children play outside. It is about our constituents and students on school trips who might choose to stay home rather than visit their government in person.

That is why the men and women in blue support this resolution. The Fraternal Order of Police supports it; the D.C. Police Union supports it; the National Association of Police Organizations supports it; and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers' Association supports it.

You would think the D.C. Council would listen to the concerns of cops on the beat. They didn't, but Congress will. We will always back the blue, and we will always work to make our communities safer.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues have put some stuff on the floor, and I will answer it.

The distinguished gentleman from Georgia invoked a couple of crimes in Washington, D.C., including one in the Metro. He didn't talk about the hundreds of crimes that were committed here at the Capitol, in Congress, in Washington, D.C., because he viewed

the events of January 6 as akin to a "normal tourist visit."

Now he dares to lecture the people of Washington, D.C., about keeping Washington, D.C., safe. He seeks to associate Washington, D.C., with crime. Indeed, he and his colleagues constantly try to link images of crime to what they call Democrat-controlled cities.

I did some research last night just to clarify matters. The seven States with the highest murder rates in 2020 all were States that were majority for Donald Trump in the 2020 election. The murder rate in the States that voted for Trump was higher in aggregate than the murder rate in the States that voted for Biden in each year from 2000 to 2020. I invite the gentleman not to lecture the people of Washington, D.C., about crime rates because the murder rate is worse in the red States than it is in the blue States.

Five of the ten cities with the highest murder rate through the first half of last year were in States that voted for Donald Trump in 2020. All those cities have higher murder rates than Washington, D.C. Among the top 10 is a city in the State represented by the sponsor of the disapproval resolution, Mr. CLYDE.

Now, the Speaker rose to talk about both yesterday's resolution and today's resolution. He also gave the people of Washington, D.C., a lecture about diluting the vote when he rejects their admission to the Union as a State.

In other words, he is trying to squelch and nullify their statehood drive that would give them real political equality in the country, and then he says the people of Washington, D.C., are diluting the vote. Well, he is blockading the vote. He is preventing the vote for people in Washington, D.C.

Then he joins the chorus denouncing crime in Washington, D.C., which is suddenly of concern to them. I had not heard them mention that before. Well, it turns out that Bakersfield, California, has one of the highest crime rates in America, recently described as one of the top 10 deadliest cities in America for its size, and its crime rate is higher than that of Washington, D.C.

However, we are going to take this opportunity to kick around the people of Washington, D.C. Why? Because they are vulnerable, because they don't have voting representation in the House, and they have no voting representation or voice in the U.S. Senate. That is a scandal from the standpoint of democracy.

Instead of trying to solve that problem, my colleagues, instead, want to use the people of Washington, D.C., as a whipping post, as a pinata, something to kick around. I just think that that is outrageous, and it is wrong.

On January 6, when we were attacked at the Capitol and in this Chamber, there were hundreds of residents of Washington, D.C., who work for the Capitol Police, who work for the Metropolitan Police Department, who work for other police forces who came

here to defend us. They came to defend the Congress that they are excluded from. You talk about patriotism, that is patriotism.

These people have a real grievance, a valid grievance, not an imaginary, fake, counterfeit grievance like a Presidential election which they still claim Donald Trump won, even though their arguments were rejected in more than 60 Federal and State courts.

□ 0945

Trump lost that election by more than 7 million votes, 306-232 in the electoral college. I am glad they are nodding over on that side of the aisle because these facts are indisputable, yet, still, they indulge the follies and the fantasies and the pathologies of Donald Trump.

That is what they do instead. They try to kick around the people of Washington, D.C., who defended us as patriots on that day.

There are veterans in Washington, D.C., and we will submit these for the RECORD, who have demanded their voting rights and demanded admission as a State. Yet, they dare to lecture the people of Washington, D.C., about what to do with their democratic rights.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I feel compelled to respond. These resolutions have been called paternalistic. However, the last time Congress passed a joint resolution of disapproval was all the way back in 1990, my senior year in high school—I am 50 years old, Mr. Speaker—over 30 years ago.

Congress does not act upon D.C. legislation unless it is absolutely necessary, and that is what we are faced with today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the joint resolution that would help protect the citizens of Washington, D.C., and prevent violent criminals from being let free to terrorize folks and reoffend.

Even Mayor Bowser, by no means a conservative or moderate, was adamantly opposed to the Revised Criminal Code Act. She vetoed it. It is no wonder why she vetoed this measure. So far, year to date, according to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., has seen a 90 percent increase in auto theft, a 143 percent increase in sex abuse, and a 29 percent increase in homicides. On the whole, year to date, property crime is up 31 percent and overall crime is up 23 percent.

That doesn't sound like a recipe for doing away with mandatory minimums, lowering maximum sentences, and increasing rehearings for violent criminals.

In New York State, we have seen the impacts of these soft-on-crime policies. In New York City, total crimes were up 22 percent in 2022 from 2021 and over 47

percent from 2020, the year that cashless bail took effect.

It is alarming; it is startling; and it is a preview of what is to come in Washington, D.C., if we do not stop this radical measure that was passed from going into effect.

Cashless bail in New York was the single stupidest policy that has ever been enacted anywhere. Forty percent of those who have been released on nonmonetary bail for felony offenses have been rearrested. Judges do not have judicial discretion.

New York State is the only State in the country that does not have a dangerousness standard. There is non-enforcement of petty crimes in New York City. There has been elimination of the anticrime unit, which is primarily responsible for getting illegal guns off the streets. They have raised the age where 16- and 17-year-olds are tried in family court rather than criminal court, yet using guns in the commission of a crime, they are being released. Is it any wonder why gangs would use them?

Unrepentant cop killers, child rapists, and murderers are being released by an out-of-control parole board. There is a radical defund the police movement. This has happened in New York City, and it will happen in Washington, D.C., if this law is allowed to go into effect.

The greatest responsibility of any government is to ensure the safety and security of its citizenry. Cities like New York and now Washington, D.C., and Chicago are failing in their responsibility.

We are putting our citizens and law enforcement at risk. It needs to stop. This law should not be allowed to go into effect, and Congress has an obligation—an obligation—to act.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot about crime in D.C., so I think it is fair to ask: How do the Revised Criminal Code Act penalties compare to the penalties in the States, the States represented in this House? I will cite a few examples from Kentucky, Chairman COMER's home State.

The Revised Criminal Code Act has a higher mandatory minimum penalty for murder one than Kentucky.

The Revised Criminal Code Act has a higher maximum penalty for involuntary manslaughter and unarmed robbery than Kentucky.

How about armed and unarmed carjacking? The Revised Criminal Code Act has specific armed and unarmed carjacking crimes. Kentucky does not.

The Revised Criminal Code Act maximum penalty for armed carjacking is higher than for first degree robbery in Kentucky. The Revised Criminal Code Act maximum penalty for unarmed carjacking is higher than for unarmed robbery in Kentucky.

How about felony murder? The Revised Criminal Code Act has a maximum sentence of 20 years with a maximum of 30 years for aggravating factors. Kentucky abolished felony murder.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentlewoman from the District of Columbia has just made a very powerful point, which is that on a whole range of offenses under the newly revised D.C. act that they want to overthrow, the criminal law is tougher in Washington, D.C., than it is in the distinguished chairman's home State of Kentucky.

On carjacking, on first degree murder, on involuntary manslaughter, the people of D.C. have chosen tougher penalties, but the gentlewoman didn't arrive to denounce Kentucky as soft on crime or weak on crime and say the whole United States Congress has to turn itself into a superlegislature for Kentucky and strike their laws down. That is up to the people of Kentucky. They don't even have a carjacking statute. You have to use armed robbery there, which gets you up to 20 years in prison. In the District of Columbia, they have a specific carjacking statute that could get you 24 years in prison.

That is the beauty of the Federal system, which I thought our colleagues supported, the idea that people decide at the local level whether they want tougher laws, as in the District of Columbia, or weaker laws, as in Kentucky. That is up to the people of the States to go offense by offense.

I am afraid that my friend and colleague, Ms. NORTON, is taking them a bit too seriously because they are not really interested in scrutinizing the actual criminal justice policy. They just want to kick the people of Washington, D.C., around. They want to lord it over them.

We have President Biden here this week inviting both parties to work together for a continued acceleration of this great economic rebound we are in with 12 million new jobs, with us finally addressing climate change, with us finally getting prescription drug benefits to the people of America. He invited us to participate in a bipartisan national renewal, and what does the majority come back with? They want 535 Members of the United States Congress to act like a super-city council lording over the people of Washington, D.C.

It is unjust and unfair to the people of Washington, and it is beneath our dignity as a democratic Congress to be acting in this way.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I am pretty sure we haven't had a carjacking in my congressional district in several years. If someone thought about carjacking a vehicle in my district, it probably wouldn't end well for them. I don't think this has anything to do with this important bill in a city that

has been ravaged with crime and carjackings every day.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO).

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today in staunch opposition to the disastrous new criminal justice reform act passed by the D.C. Council.

If enacted, the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 would effectively prevent the local justice system from keeping criminals off of our streets, all while D.C. grapples with a crime wave.

You see, sir, this is not a lecture. As a matter of fact, I spent a career proudly wearing the uniform. I have stood the line between good and evil. I have interrogated criminals. I have consoled victims.

In Washington, D.C., from February 2022 to February 2023, homicides have increased 17 percent; motor vehicle theft is up 76 percent; total property crime is up 24 percent. Every crime has a victim. Every victim has a story.

Instead of working to stop crime, the D.C. Council chooses to eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for all crimes, except first degree murder, as part of the RCCA.

This misguided legislation also reduces maximum penalties for violent crimes such as burglaries, carjackings, and robberies.

The D.C. Council is empowering criminals, empowering criminals at the expense of the public, which is why I stand in absolute opposition to their newest soft-on-crime plan.

To say that we are targeting the people of D.C., using them as "pinatas," how do you think the victims feel? Sadly, this procriminal agenda has found its way into many other American cities and States, including my home State of New York.

In fact, the D.C. law mirrors New York State's disastrous cashless bail laws implemented by New York State Democrats. Cashless bail allows criminals to commit crimes and be back out on the streets in record time to commit more crimes and wreak havoc on more victims.

We have seen it recently in my own district, where illegal immigrants robbed a store, were released without bail, and failed to report to their court date afterward.

This progressive playbook on justice reform endangers the public, treats criminals with kid gloves, and poses a serious risk to the future of American cities and, most importantly, our Nation's Capital.

Instead of enabling criminals to escape punishment for their crimes, we should empower judges and juries to impose responsible penalties for crimes committed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, we owe it to the people of Washington,

D.C., and the people of the United States of America who live in fear of crime to fight criminals instead of working to protect them.

We must stop the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 from becoming law.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If you google carjacking in Kentucky, what will come up is, just a few months ago, two people were carjacked in different incidents at gunpoint in Louisville, which I think is in the State of Kentucky. Since we are talking about State laws, that is what should be relevant. Carjacking is, obviously, a problem across the country.

The conceit of the other side seems to be that they care more about crime and public safety in Washington, D.C., than people who live in Washington, D.C. We just got lectures from two different Members from New York about the terrible conditions in New York. Well, if that is what their concern is, then they should run for the New York State Legislature and change the laws that are involved if they can persuade their fellow citizens that they have it right. If they can't, then maybe they should reconsider what their agenda is.

In any event, if you want to micro-manage the laws of Washington, D.C., and rewrite this 275-page act that was passed to revise the criminal code, which they hadn't revised in a century, with the input of Federal and local judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and the D.C. Council, then move to Washington, D.C., and run for D.C. Council.

□ 1000

These resolutions of disapproval come to the House floor without the benefit of a single hearing in the Oversight Committee.

They have not had a hearing where the Members of Congress could be heard on this, where we could have a single witness, where we could have a single fact introduced, much less have the members of the D.C. Council—who sent a letter petitioning for respect for democratic self-government in D.C.—had the right to be heard, much less if the Mayor had the right to be heard.

They keep invoking the name of the Mayor of the District of Columbia who said she does not want Congress to be overturning the laws of the District of Columbia, even if she opposes those laws.

Well, that is a principled position in favor of democratic self-government. I dare say, most of the Members of this body would say even if they disagreed with a law passed by their State legislature in their State and signed by the Governor that Congress should not selectively overturn that law. But that is precisely what they are proposing to do to the people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from more than 100 groups led by D.C. Vote calling on Congress to keep its hands off of D.C.

FEBRUARY 7, 2023.

Majority Leader CHARLES E. SCHUMER,
Washington, DC.

Minority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL,
Washington, DC.

House Speaker KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Washington, DC.

Minority Leader HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP:

CONGRESS SHOULD STAY OUT OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA'S LOCAL AFFAIRS

We, the undersigned organizations, representing millions of Americans from across the country, are concerned about the numerous measures that have been introduced that will unjustly undermine critical local decisions made by the people of the District of Columbia and their elected leadership. These local laws were enacted to address important local concerns, most notably criminal justice reform, reproductive freedom, democracy and equal treatment under the law. Efforts by members of Congress to impose legislative "riders" or pass disapproval resolutions usurp the prerogative of the District of Columbia's elected mayor and council and the residents they represent.

We also urge Congress to refrain from taking action that could threaten the District's Local Budget Autonomy Act. The Act allows the District to spend local tax dollars based on its local budget at the beginning of the new fiscal year. The DC Superior Court has ruled the Act is valid, and the DC Council and mayor are proceeding with the District's local budget in accordance with the law.

We understand that some in Congress are still seeking to use the legislative process to impose policy riders upon the people of the District. The undersigned organizations advocate on diverse issues and are united in our opposition to the inclusion of any legislative vehicle that overrides, limits or otherwise usurps locally elected decision-making by the District of Columbia.

Already, in just the first month of the new Congress, legislators have promised or introduced measures that takes away the fundamental right to self-governance from the people of Washington, DC.

Congressional interference in these local matters is unfair and intolerable.

Right now, Americans are debating important issues in communities throughout this country. But what is not up for debate is who gets to decide these questions. DC's locally-elected leadership should decide what is best for the people of the District of Columbia.

The Mayor of the District of Columbia and the DC Council were elected by DC residents to represent their interests. Congress does not impose its views on any other local jurisdiction, and Americans in DC have no vote in the Congress to cast against this egregious and increasingly relentless attack on their local democracy. We expect Congress to be consistent by letting District residents manage their own affairs without interference or meddling.

We urge you to respect local autonomy and oppose any efforts that seek to force Congress' views upon DC residents.

Sincerely,

DC Vote; 51 for 51; ACLU; ACLU of DC; All Souls Church Unitarian; American Family Voices; American Federation of Government Employees; Anacostia Coordinating Council; Bend the Arc; Jewish Action; Better Organizing to Win Legalization; Black Voters Matter Fund; Blue Future; Capital Stonewall Democrats; Center for Common Ground; Cen-

ter for Popular Democracy; Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW); Clean Elections Texas; Clean Water Action; Coalition on Human Needs; Common Cause; Common Defense; D.C. Affairs Community of the District of Columbia Bar*; DC Committee to Build a Better Restaurant Industry; DC Democratic State Committee; DC Development Disabilities Council.

DC Environmental Network; DC Fiscal Policy Institute; DC for Democracy; DC Jobs With Justice; DC League of Women Voters; DC Marijuana Justice; DC Statehood Coalition; DC Statehood Green Party; Death with Dignity; Defending Rights & Dissent; Democracy for America Advocacy Fund; Democratic Messaging Project; Drug Policy Alliance; East Area Progressive Democrats (EAPD); Economic Policy Institute; End Citizens United/Let America Vote Action Fund; FairVote; Family Values @ Work; Federation of Community Associations; Friends of the Earth U.S.; GLAA; GLSEN; Greenspace USA.

Harriet's Wildest Dreams; Health in Justice Action Lab, Northeastern University HIPS; Human Rights Campaign; In Our Own Voice; Indivisible; Indivisible Chicago Alliance; Indivisible Marin; Indivisible MN03; Indivisible Northern Nevada; Indivisible Santa Fe; Jean-Michel Cousteau's Ocean Futures Society; Justice Policy Institute; Lake Research Partners; Lawyers for Good Government (LAGG); League of Conservation Voters; League of Women Voters of the United States; Legacy DC; LONG LIVE GOGO; Love Huntsville; Metro Washington Council, AFL-CIO; More Than Our Crimes; National Center for Lesbian Rights; National Center for Transgender Equality; National Council of Jewish Women; National Disability Rights Network (NDRN); National Employment Law Project; National Immigration Law Center.

National Organization for Women; National Partnership for Women & Families; National Women's Law Center; Neighbors United for DC Statehood; Netroots Nation; NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice; Northridge Indivisible; Oregonizers; Our Revolution; Peace Action; People For the American Way; Physicians for Reproductive Health; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington, DC; Plymouth Area Indivisible; Progressive Democrats Of America; Public Citizen; Public Justice Center; Rachel Carson Council; SEIU; SEIU 32BJ; Sojourners; SPACES In Action; Stand Up America.

Statehood4DC; Take on Wall Street, a project of Americans for Financial Reform; The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights; The Workers Circle; United Church of Christ, Justice and Local Church Ministries; United Democratic Women; United Nations Association of National Capital Area; Venice Resistance; Veterans United for DC Statehood; Voices for Progress; Voto Latino; Washington AIDS Partnership; Washington Parks & People; Washington, D.C. Lawyer Chapter of the American Constitution Society; Who Speaks For Me; Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

*The views expressed herein are presented on behalf of the D.C. Affairs Community, a voluntary association of individuals, most but not necessarily all of whom are members of the D.C. Bar. The D.C. Bar itself made no monetary contribution to fund the preparation or submission of this statement. Moreover, the views expressed herein have been neither approved nor endorsed by the D.C. Bar, its Board of Governors, or its general membership.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to cite examples of increased max-

imum penalties in D.C. You can't call D.C. soft on crime.

For example, nonconsensual sexual conduct, which is the most commonly charged sex event, current maximum, 6 months. New maximum, 2 years.

Attempted murder, current maximum, 5 years. New maximum, 23.5 years.

Attempted sexual assault, current maximum, 5 years. New maximum, 15 years.

Threats to do bodily harm, current maximum, 6 months. New maximum, 2 years.

Possession of a machine gun, sawed-off gun, or ghost gun, current maximum, 1 year. New maximum, 4 years.

It increases the maximum penalties for misdemeanor and felony assault on a police officer.

I would like to cite examples of new crimes. Negligent homicide, maximum penalty is 4 years. The current law does not criminalize negligently causing the death of another, except by operating a vehicle.

Reckless endangerment with a firearm. The maximum penalty is 2 years for firing a gun in public, even if the gun is not aimed at anyone or any property.

I urge the Members to look at how the D.C. Council has enhanced penalties, not reduced them, making this city safer for everyone.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we were actually to pass this resolution of disapproval against Washington, D.C., at this point, I wonder what my colleagues think we do at that point.

Sitting as the super council for the District of Columbia, would we rewrite the law?

In other words, would we then conduct hearings on each of the offenses that the gentlewoman has just invoked?

Are we going to have hearings about involuntary manslaughter and first degree murder and carjacking and so on in the District of Columbia?

They don't even want to have a hearing on their disapproval resolution, much less do we want to have a hearing on each of these bills and take over the governance of the District of Columbia.

Let's respect the Home Rule Act that was adopted in 1973. Home rule operates here just like it operates in all of our States, which is local matters are decided locally. Let's leave it at that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kentucky, the chairman of the Oversight Committee, for yielding.

I also thank Congressman CLYDE for bringing H.J. Res. 26, the bill to address this serious problem of crime.

You have been hearing this debate on the floor. I am sure people watching at

home are watching in amazement that this is not a unanimous discussion, that we are not all standing up here on the House floor deploring the crime that is out of control in the District of Columbia.

We have seen it in so many communities around America. You see it in so many big cities—pretty much all run by Democrats, I will point out—where crime is out of control after they have dropped penalties for criminals, where they have defunded the police, this massive shift against law enforcement, against keeping communities safe. You would think we would all be in agreement on that.

The fact is that in D.C., sexual abuse is up 157 percent. You would think you would hear the other side joining us in speaking out against that, not trying to defend laws that make it easier to get criminals out of jail.

Motor vehicle theft up 88 percent. Total property crime up 31 percent. Homicides increased 22 percent.

We see stories of carjackings every day, and what did the D.C. Council do?

They passed a resolution to get rid of mandatory minimums on many violent crimes.

This isn't some petty crime we are talking about. We are talking about violent crimes. Armed carjackings. The mandatory minimum used to be 15 years for an armed carjacking; dropped to zero. Not a day.

You can hold somebody up at gunpoint and take their car from them, and you could literally walk out of jail the next day without serving a day in prison, and you wonder why crime is out of control. The D.C. Mayor vetoed the ordinance; the council overrode it.

Now, you hear a lot of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talking about why is Congress even doing this?

Well, you know, Mr. Speaker, just the other day, we actually spent a day reading the entire United States Constitution on the House floor.

Maybe my Democrat colleagues didn't listen to that discussion. Maybe they haven't read the United States Constitution in a long time, but I will break the copy out. It is easy to read.

Article I, Section 8 talks about the District of Columbia. It says, "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District. . . ."

Yes. Congress is given the exclusive right to legislate in all cases dealing with the District of Columbia.

You can talk about debates that go on in statehouses. The District of Columbia is not a State for a lot of reasons.

Our Founding Fathers actually wanted a Capitol of the United States that wasn't part of a State. There is a lot of debate about why that happened.

In fact, this land that we are standing on right now used to be part of a State. The State is called Maryland. It is still there.

Maryland gave land to the United States because our Nation decided we

wanted the Capitol to be in a place that is not tied to the other States, that is just the home of the Nation's Capital.

It gave Congress in the Constitution the authority to get involved in these kinds of issues.

It doesn't happen often, but my God, if we can't come together with crime out of control, with people being killed, with criminals being let out the next day after violent crimes are committed, and mandatory minimums are dropped from 15 years to zero, if you hold a gun to somebody's head and carjack them, that is why we are coming together, to take a stand.

Everybody can vote. If they are okay with letting the carjacks walk scot-free, they will have that opportunity.

Don't count me in that number. I would say don't count the people that live in the District of Columbia, living in fear of crime. They don't want that crime.

The millions of people that come as tourists to visit our Nation's Capital should not live in fear of that violent crime every day because criminals get to walk free.

How is the governance determined?

They allow people that are here illegally to vote in D.C.

We have another bill that we are bringing up to say that people here illegally cannot vote in D.C. elections.

It is bizarre, listening to the debate on the other side that wants to defend that ability for illegals. We went and verified. There is not even an exception for foreign nationals.

So people that work at the Chinese Embassy, we saw how they respect our laws in the United States. They flew a spy balloon over most of the sensitive military bases of our Nation last week.

Yet, people that work at the Chinese Embassy are Chinese citizens and can vote in D.C. elections. There is a piece of legislation that repeals that, as well.

Obviously, there are some in this Chamber who want to defend the right for people here illegally, including people that work for the CCP that are Chinese nationals, that are Russian nationals, they want them to be able to vote in D.C. elections.

Enough is enough. We are exercising our constitutional right to say no to this madness. Let's restore law and order. Let's stand up for law and order and the people of the District of Columbia and all the millions of people who come to visit this Nation's Capital who don't want to live in fear, who don't think that the carjacks should be able to walk scot-free if they pull out a gun and put it to somebody's head to take their car or to break into their house or to do so many other violent things that are causing fear through our communities.

We can do something about this. We ought to do this. We ought to pass both of these pieces of legislation. I urge passage.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am ready to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to correct just a few of the major distortions that we just heard from the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana.

First of all, carjacking, as I understand it from this act, and I am willing to stand corrected, is not legal in the District of Columbia. On the contrary, it could be punished by up to 24 years.

I think the gentleman from Louisiana misunderstood my colloquy with the chairman of the committee because it is in Kentucky where carjacking is not a statutory offense.

If you were to charge the people who were committing carjackings recently in Louisville, you would have to charge them under armed robbery because there is not a carjacking statute.

Washington, D.C., has one, and it has a penalty of up to 24 years, which is more than you could get in Kentucky for armed robbery.

The second point is he said that crime was out of control in Washington, D.C. Well, the crime rate is higher in Bakersfield, California, which is represented by the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

A major city, New Orleans, in the gentleman's home State, in this quote from FOX News "New Orleans closes 2022 with sky-high homicide rate not seen in decades: 'Horrific.'" New Orleans was given the grim distinction of murder capital of the U.S. in September.

But we don't need to have some kind of race to the bottom Olympics in terms of which State or which city has the worst crime rate.

We should get together to deal with the problem of gun violence, which is why I invite our colleagues to join us and more than 90 percent of the American people who support a universal violent criminal background check, but they oppose it.

They are locked in the stranglehold of the NRA, and they won't back this, despite the fact that all the police unions they cited today about D.C. support a universal violent criminal background check.

Why don't they do something about semiautomatic assault weapons on the streets of our cities and towns across America?

They won't do it. No, they would rather use crime simply as a political club to try to take away other people's democratic rights.

Mr. Speaker, it is scandalous, the way the majority purports to stand up for local self-government and home rule when they want to trample all of the democratic rights of the people of Washington, D.C.

Let's not sit as a super city council of 535 Members doing the municipal minutiae of the people of Washington. Let them govern themselves.

We should be on the pathway to statehood for them, but at the very least, respect their right to home rule. Nobody cares more about public safety in D.C. than the people of D.C.

Nobody cares more about the condition of their communities than the

people who live in them. That is a basic precept of democratic ideals.

I hope my colleagues will respect that, and I hope everyone will vote to reject this continuing series of disapproval resolutions against the people of Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD four letters of support for this resolution, letters from the D.C. Police Union, National Fraternal Order of Police, National Association of Police Organizations, and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association.

DC POLICE UNION,

Washington, DC, February 6, 2023.

Speaker KEVIN MCCARTHY,

House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY: I am writing as Chairman of the Fraternal Order of Police, Metropolitan Police Department Labor Committee, D.C. Police Union ("D.C. Police Union") and on behalf of the nearly 3,500 members of the D.C. Police Union regarding in support of the disapproval resolution regarding a dangerous law that the D.C. Council has passed that will embolden criminals, dramatically increase crime, and render police officers in the District powerless to adequately police the City.

On January 17, 2023, the D.C. Council overrode Mayor Muriel Bowser's veto of the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (the "RCCA"). The RCCA eliminates mandatory minimum sentences for all crimes, drastically reduces the maximum penalties for crimes such as carjacking, and eliminates accomplice liability for felony murder. The provisions in this bill will create lawlessness, prevent police from holding criminals accountable, and increase the number of officers who leave the department.

THE RCCA ELIMINATES MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES AND DRAMATICALLY REDUCES STATUTORY MAXIMUM SENTENCES

The RCCA eliminates all mandatory minimum sentences in the District and dramatically reduces the statutory maximum sentence which may be imposed for nearly all crimes. This reckless legislation brings the District into uncharted and dangerous territory. Indeed, the Council has conceded that "no U.S. jurisdiction has entirely eliminated mandatory minimums." Despite this, the Council has persisted in its irresponsible encouragement of lawlessness in the District. The RCCA promotes crime by eliminating the certainty of punishment for offenders through the elimination of mandatory minimums while simultaneously stripping judges of the ability to impose a punishment that matches the severity of the offense through the dramatic reduction in statutory maximums.

ELIMINATION OF ACCOMPLICE LIABILITY FOR FELONY MURDER PROSECUTIONS

Section 22A-2201 of the RRCA eliminates accomplice liability for felony murder prosecutions in the District. Accomplice liability for felony murder is critical in establishing liability across multiple perpetrators when evidence is otherwise unable to prove which perpetrator committed the "lethal act." By eliminating accomplice liability, the RCCA ensures that police and prosecutors will be unable to hold the most violent and dangerous criminals accountable.

REDUCTION IN PENALTIES FOR CARJACKING

The RCCA dramatically decreases the penalties for carjackings, despite the fact that

carjackings have spiked in the District over the past two years. The RCCA endangers District residents and encourages lawlessness by reducing the penalties for carjacking offenses. Doing so also removes a critical degree of discretion from judges who, previously, were given proper latitude to craft a punishment that fit the severity of the crime.

REQUIREMENT OF MPD OFFICERS TO UNDERGO AN INDETERMINATE AMOUNT OF EXTENSIVE TRAINING

The sweeping changes to the criminal code in the RCCA will require D.C. police officers to receive extensive training and learn and entirely new criminal code in the District. The extensive retraining and overtime that will be required comes at a time when the number of officers in the District is at historical lows as a result of anti-police legislation passed by the Council. The RCCA will undoubtedly take a further toll of D.C. police officers and accelerate the current exodus of officers from the District.

This anti-police, pro-crime law will create a mass exodus of police officers from the District and will unquestionably make the District of Columbia more dangerous for citizens who live in the District, individuals who work in the District, and tourists that travel to the District. As a result, the D.C. Police Union strongly urges the House Oversight and Accountability Committee to take all action necessary to prevent this reckless legislation from becoming law.

Respectfully,

GREGGORY PEMBERTON,
Chairman, D.C. Police Union.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE,

Washington, DC, February 6, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN O. MCCARTHY,

Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM S. JEFFRIES,

Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. STEVEN J. SCALISE,

Majority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. KATHERINE M. CLARK,

Minority Whip, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER AND REPRESENTATIVES JEFFRIES, SCALISE, AND CLARK: I am writing on behalf of the members of the Fraternal Order of Police to advise you of our support for H.J. Res. 26, a resolution disapproving the adoption of the Revised Criminal Code Act (RCCA) of 2022 by the Washington, D.C. City Council.

The union representing the men and women of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is proudly FOP and the officers we represent have made it clear to us and to the residents of the city that the RCCA will embolden criminals, dramatically increase crime and violence, and render police officers in the District of Columbia virtually powerless to adequately police the city and keep its residents and visitors safe.

On January 17, 2023, the D.C. Council overrode Mayor Muriel Bowser's veto of the RCCA. Mayor Bowser, like the men and women of the MPD recognize that it will quickly have a negative impact on public safety in the District. The RCCA eliminates mandatory minimum sentences for all crimes, drastically reduces the maximum penalties for crimes such as carjacking, and eliminates accomplice liability for felony murder.

These so-called "reforms" have been implemented in other jurisdictions and have led inevitably to greater violence and crime across our country. Having it happen here, in

our nation's capital, will have a ripple effect and we are very concerned that other cities will model their reforms on laws like the RCCA.

To reduce the authority of law enforcement officers and erect numerous obstacles to effective prosecutions and just sentences in the middle of a national crime epidemic is at variance with common sense! It is also contributing to the recruitment and retention crisis in the District and around the nation. In the last three years, more than 500 officers have left MPD and many cite their terrible treatment by the City Council as the reason for their departure.

We urge the House to adopt H.J. Res. 26 and disapprove of the RCCA.

We further urge that the House review and consider a similar disapproval resolution for the Comprehensive Policing and Justice Amendment Act of 2022 which was enacted by the City Council on 19 January 2023 without Mayor Bowser's signature. Under the guise of police reform, the Act attacks the rights of D.C. law enforcement officers, including restricting their right to bargain collectively and destroying their ability to challenge disciplinary matters taken without just cause. The law is anti-police, pro-crime, and the leading reason for the exodus of officers from the MPD. Like the RCCA, it will make the District of Columbia more dangerous for citizens who live in the District, individuals who work in the District, and tourists visiting the District. As a result, the D.C. Police Union respectfully requests your assistance in defeating these horrible laws.

On behalf of the more than 364,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, we strongly urge all Members of the U.S. House of Representatives to support and pass H.J. Res. 26 to protect the safety of the public in Washington, D.C. If I can provide any additional information about this bill, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco in our Washington, D.C. office.

Sincerely,

PATRICK YOES,
National President.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.,
Alexandria, VA, February 7, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY AND MINORITY LEADER JEFFRIES: On behalf of the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) and the over 241,000 sworn law enforcement officers we represent across the country, I am writing to advise you of our concerns with the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (D.C. Act 24-789), as enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia on January 17, 2023, and our subsequent support for H.J. Res. 26.

According to the Metropolitan Police Department's crime data, from this time last year, the District of Columbia has experienced an increase in homicides, carjackings, and theft. Particularly, D.C. is amid a rise in gun violence and homicide rates among the city's youth. Yet, the Council still voted to enact the revised criminal code that lowers penalties for the crimes most impacting the city and its residents, including carjacking, illegal firearm possession, and robbery, and it will eliminate almost all mandatory minimum sentences.

Proponents of the Revised Code believe that it will ensure that sentences better fit their crimes and will give nonviolent, low risk offenders a chance to become productive

members of society. While NAPO agrees that these are laudable goals—to ensure the punishment fits the crime—we disagree on how this law accomplishes those goals. We continue to believe that mandatory minimums are a strong deterrent for criminals and an important tool in helping law enforcement keep our communities safe from violent crime.

In addition, the Revised Code significantly changes the law of self-defense for law enforcement officers that would considerably constrain an officer's ability to protect themselves and the public when confronted with imminent death. Under the Revised Code, the considerations the officer must make when faced with the need to use deadly force are not only unrealistic in the rapidly unfolding scenario of an attack upon an officer, they also create the perverse situation where a suspect who escalates his/her dangerous behavior toward an officer, to the point of deadly force being an option, is more likely to be let go than a less-violent suspect.

NAPO is concerned that the Revised Criminal Code Act, if allowed to be enacted into law, will decrease public safety and leave crime victims in a continual search for justice. Therefore, we support H.J. Res. 26, disapproving of the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, so that the Council of the District of Columbia can work with Mayor Muriel Bowser to revise the criminal code in a way that will not benefit violent criminals over victims and will make the city safer.

We appreciate your consideration of our concerns with the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022. If we can provide any assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, ESQ.,
Executive Director.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY, I am writing on behalf of the almost 32,000 members of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA) to express our strong support for H.J. Res. 26, "Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022."

In the past several years, there has been a dramatic increase in multiple categories of violent crime, including murders, homicides, robberies, aggravated assaults and carjackings. Areas across the United States are experiencing this heightened level of violent crime, with much violence being highly concentrated in lower socioeconomic and minority communities. These residents should not need to live in fear for their safety.

So far in 2023, Washington D.C. is experiencing a 29 percent increase in homicides, an 89 percent increase in motor vehicle thefts, and an overall 18 percent increase in total crime. These statistics are shocking for any community, but particularly shameful for our nation's capital city.

The primary goal of community leaders should be to provide law enforcement the effective tools to counter and prevent violent criminal activity. As proposed, the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 ties the hands of our law enforcement professionals. Therefore, FLEOA strongly supports this resolution disapproving of the Revision Criminal Code.

We are grateful for your leadership on this issue and your efforts to ensure that all law enforcement officers nationwide have the

ability to serve and protect the American public.

Sincerely,

LARRY COSME,
National President, Federal Law
Enforcement Officers Association.

□ 1015

Mr. COMER. The D.C. Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 is irresponsible. It is dangerous. It is playing with the livelihoods of all who live in or visit D.C. by gutting the local justice system and allowing emboldened criminals to remain on the streets.

This Congress must swiftly exercise its constitutional role concerning the District of Columbia and reject this misguided legislation from going into effect.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to unite in support of law and order and support this necessary resolution of disapproval.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I condemn H. Res. 26 in the strongest terms, which seeks to nullify the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, enacted by the council of the District of Columbia (DC). This bill is nothing more than a naked power grab on the part of House Republicans to enforce the will of Congress on the duly elected local representatives of the District of Columbia. I approach the subject of home rule as a former local government official having served on the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors for 14 years, including five as chairman and as a former chairman of the Council of Governments. I know what it takes to manage public safety. I cannot imagine how a local government can function efficiently or effectively, if each of its public safety decisions requires Congressional approval. I have consistently supported autonomy for the District and would argue Congress' actions have actually had a deleterious effect on the District and its residents. D.C.'s lack of autonomy affects the entire National Capital Region, especially the thousands of my constituents who are civil servants and work in the District. I hope the irony of this situation is not lost on those who support the conservative principles of limited government and states' rights. Let me remind my colleagues of what my fellow Virginian, James Madison, said in the *Federalist Papers*, Number 43, with respect to the intent of the Congressional authority. In referring to the residents of this federal District, Madison said "they will have had their voice in the election of the government which is to exercise authority over them; as a municipal legislature for local purposes." There is no more basic exercise of municipal authority than protecting public safety.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.J. Res. 26, a resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

This resolution is not only a brazen and misguided measure seeking to uphold decades of racially systemic policies of criminal injustice, it is an insulting attempt to trample on the rights and the will of the people in the District of Columbia.

By subjecting thousands of Black residents of Washington, D.C. to criminalization and incarceration, the Revised Criminal Code Act of

2022 was the first comprehensive revision of the D.C. code since the year 1901, something that should've been revised long before.

However, in contrast to the majority of other states, D.C. did not update its criminal statutes throughout the 1960s and 1970s.

As a result of the antiquated laws, which had been in place for decades, the human rights and freedoms of Washingtonians has been compromised, resulting in D.C. having one of the highest imprisonment rates in the nation, whereby Black males account for more than 95% of those who are behind bars.

The 2022 revision was a necessary push forward, and for the Republicans within this congress to attempt to undo these revisions, shows a rejection of Home Rule.

The revisions helped to correct many of the faults that the District of Columbia continuously ran into with the district itself making the necessary corrections with the support of the public.

The D.C. Criminal Code Reform Commission was formed by the D.C. Council to revise the statutes to guarantee that the revisions of offenses and punishments are precise, consistent, reasonable, and constitutional.

The District of Columbia Public Defender Service, the District of Columbia Attorney General, legal professionals, and the general public were among the sources of input that the Commission consulted.

Members of Congress should not use their own policy judgment to replace that of the elected officials within D.C.

Prior to these revisions simple assault carried a sentence of less than six months in prison, while the threat of simple assault carried a 20-year sentence.

Possession of self-defense spray and possession of a fully automatic machine gun carried the same maximum penalty of one year.

Some offenses can be traced back to the District's Black Codes and Slave Codes and others that were introduced by segregationists from states outside D.C.

The almost 700,000 individuals who live in Washington, D.C., are capable of self-government and through the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, proved themselves as such.

Congress is not judge, jury and executioner and should not overstep its place within Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C. has its sole right to govern its jurisdiction and citizens.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 97, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

CONDEMNING THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S USE OF A HIGH-ALTITUDE SURVEILLANCE BALLOON OVER UNITED STATES TERRITORY AS A BRAZEN VIOLATION OF UNITED STATES SOVEREIGNTY

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 104) condemning the Chinese Communist Party's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over United States territory as a brazen violation of United States sovereignty.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 104

Whereas, on February 2, 2023, the Department of Defense publicly announced it was tracking over United States territory a high-altitude surveillance balloon belonging to the People's Republic of China (PRC);

Whereas the Department of Defense has since acknowledged that North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) first began tracking the surveillance balloon on January 28, 2023, prior to its entry into United States airspace;

Whereas the Secretary of Defense has stated that the balloon "was being used by the PRC in an attempt to surveil strategic sites in the continental United States";

Whereas the surveillance balloon traveled near sensitive United States national security facilities, including Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana;

Whereas, on February 4, 2023, a United States Air Force aircraft shot down the surveillance balloon off the coast of South Carolina;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) intelligence collection directed against the United States poses a threat to United States interests and security;

Whereas, while the PRC has a long history of intelligence collection operations against United States national security entities, reports of its espionage have risen significantly in recent years;

Whereas the CCP attempted to spread false claims about the nature and purpose of the surveillance balloon, falsely claiming it to be a weather balloon that veered off-course due to "force majeure" events;

Whereas, on February 3, 2023, the Secretary of State postponed his planned trip to the PRC and referred to the balloon incident as an "irresponsible act and a clear violation of U.S. sovereignty and international law that undermined the purpose of the trip";

Whereas Article I of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, also known as the Chicago Convention, states that "every State has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its territory";

Whereas although PRC surveillance balloons have previously violated United States

airspace, this incident differs from those prior violations due to the length of time the balloon spent over United States territory; and

Whereas it is in the United States national security interest to deter foreign adversaries from engaging in intelligence collection and other malign activities within United States territory and airspace: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the PRC's brazen violation of United States sovereignty;

(2) denounces the CCP's efforts to deceive the international community through false claims about its intelligence collection campaigns in violation of United States sovereignty;

(3) determines that it should be the policy of the United States to promptly and decisively act to prevent foreign aerial surveillance platforms, including those directed by or connected to the CCP, from violating United States sovereignty; and

(4) calls on the Biden administration to continue to keep Congress apprised by providing comprehensive briefings on this incident that include—

(A) a complete account of all known infiltrations of the national airspace by the PRC over the past several years, regardless of platform;

(B) a complete account of similar past incidents of the PRC's use of surveillance balloons around the world;

(C) a complete timeline of events for the most recent infiltration from first detection to the eventual shootdown of the balloon;

(D) an assessment of what surveillance data the PRC was potentially able to collect or transmit, via the balloon while it was over United States territory;

(E) a detailed account of what measures were taken to mitigate the intelligence collection threat posed by the balloon, the costs of those measures, and the impact on the regular operations of the affected installations, platforms, and personnel;

(F) a description of what options were identified to mitigate the threat, and a description and timing of the recommendation the U.S. military made to the President regarding those response options;

(G) a detailed account of diplomatic communications between the United States and the PRC regarding this incident, including any demarches by Department of State personnel and subsequent responses by the PRC; and

(H) a detailed description of plans, capabilities, and methods to deter and defeat intelligence collection activities conducted by the PRC or other foreign adversaries in the national airspace system and any additional authorities needed from Congress to ensure detection and defeat of these activities in the future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCAUL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this past week the Nation watched in shock as a Chinese surveillance balloon traversed much of the United States, including sensitive American military sites like Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana. That base is one of the three places where our minuteman ICBM nuclear missiles are stored.

Americans were rightfully deeply disturbed by this brazen violation of sovereignty by the Chinese Communist Party. This act of aggression was done on the eve of a scheduled meeting between Chairman Xi and Secretary of State Antony Blinken. That meeting was ultimately canceled.

The balloon, I believe, was a test, a test of this administration to see how it would respond. I believe the President should have shot it down before it entered American airspace rather than allow it to cross over the Continental United States airspace.

But make no mistake, this was another intentionally provocative act by the CCP. As I have said often, weakness invites aggression. This act will only further embolden and empower our enemies; it will embolden and empower Chairman Xi.

Mr. Speaker, I have never seen a foreign nation adversary fly a reconnaissance aircraft that you could see from the ground with your own eyes. The CCP threat is now within sight for Americans across the heartland, a vision and memory that they will not forget.

This is further proof that the CCP does not care about having a constructive relationship with the United States. It is publicly challenging U.S. interests, threatening Taiwan, supporting Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine, and now violating U.S. sovereignty.

If there is any question whether the administration should request funds supporting Taiwan's foreign military financing grants, this incident alone should make it clear that the time is now to harden ourselves and our partners against the Chinese military aggression.

An event like this, Mr. Speaker, must not happen again, and it cannot go unanswered. They only understand one thing and that is force, and that is projecting power; and we need to project power and force and strength against the Chinese Communist Party.

They must understand that we do desire peace, but infringing upon our sovereignty leads us down a dangerous path. Our adversaries must believe that any future incursion into American airspace by a spy balloon or any other vehicle will be met with decisive force, and that is why the House should pass this resolution.

The resolution, under section 4, does call for the Biden administration to continue to keep Congress apprised by providing comprehensive briefings on this incident that include—and there

are many of these, but I want to go to the end,—most importantly, a detail description of plans, capabilities, and methods to deter and defeat intelligence collection activities conducted by the PRC or other foreign adversaries in the national airspace system and any additional authorities needed from Congress to ensure detection and defeat these activities in the future.

I hope this administration will comply with this resolution. This resolution, I believe, sends a clear, bipartisan signal to the CCP and our adversaries around the world that this action will not be tolerated; to tell the world, with a united voice, that our national security is not a partisan issue.

We stand together today with one voice, as Americans, Americans against this act of aggression by the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. Speaker, I urge unanimous support of this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 104, condemning the CCP's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over the United States territory as a brazen violation of U.S. sovereignty, that was authored by my friend and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, MICHAEL MCCAUL.

Last week, the entire world witnessed a clear and unacceptable breach of U.S. sovereignty. I stand here today to strongly denounce the presence of the PRC balloon in the United States airspace.

It is now up to Beijing to demonstrate, not just to the United States but to the world, that it is serious about respecting international rules and law, and that it is genuine about stabilizing relations with the United States.

Secretary Blinken was on his way to Beijing to engage in diplomacy but, and I believe, correctly, canceled his trip. It was the PRC's irresponsible behavior that once again hindered U.S. efforts at dialogue and de-escalation because once we crossed that line, it will not be good for any nation; and that is why diplomacy is always important.

The PRC also needs to come clean and stop pretending that this was a civilian airship gathering weather information that accidentally veered into the U.S. airspace. We all know, and now with the debris that we are picking up after the responsible shooting down of the balloon in the Atlantic Ocean, we all know that the PRC—it was a PRC surveillance balloon, full stop, and Beijing needs to own up to it.

I thank the Biden administration for the transparency that we learned that this was not the first time that the PRC balloon has transited over U.S. airspace. In fact, this has happened at least three times during the Trump administration and once before during this administration.

We also learned that last week's incident was part of a larger PRC global surveillance operation that has infringed on the sovereignty and threatened the security of nations across five continents.

We read this morning, in various public forums, like The New York Times and The Washington Post, that we have gained knowledge by shooting this balloon down in the Atlantic Ocean. As we dig it up, we will find more information and be able to share it with our allies so that we can collectively make sure that the violation of sovereignty does not continue by the PRC.

Over the weekend when this incident happened, I was talking to a number of members of my staff and they were telling me they were in the SCIF being informed by the administration of things that were going on. It is that kind of transparency and information that must continue, and I thank them for that.

Finally, let me just say that I thank the Biden administration for bringing that balloon down. I don't believe that China thought we would take it down. We did. We benefited from it. We have learned from it. We are examining it. We are working with our allies to make sure that our sovereignty is not invaded by the PRC.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. FRY), who personally eyewitnessed the spy balloon in the Atlantic Ocean as it was shot down on the beaches right off of his district, off the coast of his district in South Carolina.

Mr. FRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 104, a resolution condemning the Chinese Communist Party's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over United States territory as a brazen violation of United States sovereignty, introduced by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman MICHAEL MCCAUL of Texas.

I would never have imagined that my Saturday afternoon would have been disrupted due to a Chinese spy balloon. Not only did it float across most of South Carolina, it floated across the entire Continental United States, and ended up over my district and, out of all places in this country, the balloon was shot down right off the coast of my hometown, Surfside Beach, which I represent.

And yes, it does—if you watched it and if you were there on the ground—sound like it was straight out of a sci-fi movie.

There is no question that the response or, rather, lack of response from this administration, in my opinion, was negligent.

More than 19 million people annually visit our area to enjoy our beautiful beaches and southern hospitality along more than 60 miles of coast that is known as the Grand Strand.

Myrtle Beach is known for many things, Mr. Speaker, but part of that

equation has never been an international incident taking place right off of our shores.

□ 1030

The Chinese Communist Party last Friday, February 3, said that this was merely a weather balloon gathering meteorological data that got lost in our country. It is comical to me that they would actually think that we would fall for such a bogus claim.

Let me be clear: This was a blatant violation of American sovereignty as part of the comprehensive surveillance program on the United States as well as other countries across the globe.

This was a test by the Chinese Communist Party, and it saddens me to say that I think this administration failed that test.

This is the United States. Our foreign policy has always been built on peace through strength. This is our wake-up call. It is time for President Biden to step up on the world stage and take a page from one of my favorite Presidents, Teddy Roosevelt: Speak softly and carry a big stick. While diplomacy should always be our first objective, we must be prepared to respond with strength when necessary.

This resolution shows that the U.S. House of Representatives, in a bipartisan fashion, condemns the Chinese Communist Party's efforts to deceive the international community with their false claims of intelligence collection. I call on this administration to promptly and decisively act to further prevent surveillance attempts in the future.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, China says it reserves the right to retaliate against America for the temerity of shooting down their spy balloon over our territory. This arrogance should not surprise us. It is the fruit of decades of China successfully pushing us around and getting away with murder. The balloon is just the latest, and I think the smallest, invasion of our sovereignty.

China denies access to American companies to its market, thus creating the most lopsided trading relationship in the history of trading relationships, with all the macroeconomic effects that has.

But it also has an effect on our sovereignty, because it then allows access to their markets to selected American companies, handing out that access like dog training treats. And lo and behold, our corporations, they roll over, they sit down, they play dead. Morgan Stanley has to tell its American customers to invest—advises them to invest 15 percent of their money in China; and if it fails to do so, Morgan Stanley won't be able to do business in China.

God forbid anybody from the NBA mentions Hong Kong or the Uyghurs. They are bounced out of the league.

And Hollywood is told they can only get 40 movies into China every year, which means if they make a movie about Tibet, it will not be shown in China. Hell, if they make a movie about Tibet, none of their movies will ever be shown in China. As a result, we are not going to see a movie about Tibet or the Uyghurs. China controls what we see on our screens.

And then a little problem with COVID, where China's obfuscation and lack of cooperation led to hundreds of thousands of deaths around the world.

But most significantly are the millions of jobs that we have lost as we have seen our industry hollowed out. The result is a decline in real wages over the last 30 years of Americans without college degrees and the fentanyl crisis as well.

All of these offenses deserve a major response, and we cannot limit that response to just this balloon. Like a balloon, we cannot allow this to all blow over.

I have five modest proposals.

First, we should sell identified weapon systems to Taiwan, including the helicopters.

Second, we should provide that China automatically loses its most-favored-nation status if they invade or blockade Taiwan.

Third, all major American corporations should report to their shareholders how they would be affected by a rupture in the U.S.-China trade relationship, because that is a genuine risk factor. It might happen. But that will encourage the companies to disengage from China and to build resiliency to compete for capital by showing shareholders that they are ready and that they have disengaged. And if our companies are resilient, our economy is resilient.

Fourth, we need a fund to compensate American companies that choose not to bow down to China and, therefore, suffer losses. This needs to be funded from a tariff on Chinese goods.

And, fifth, we need tough responses to China in tariffs if they retaliate for any of the four things I just identified.

We have a lot to do. This balloon has woken up the American people, and it should wake us up to the far greater things that China has done.

In the meantime, let's pass this resolution.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), the vice chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and another eyewitness to this act of aggression as the balloon traveled across her State, the State of Missouri.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL for yielding the time and for this resolution. I rise in support of the resolution.

Literally, from the heart of Missouri's Second Congressional District, there I was, in the suburbs of St. Louis County, as I watched this spy balloon with my own eyes. I wasn't the only

one. I was getting calls from friends and family all over Missouri who were horrified that this was allowed to happen.

We watched in real time from our backyards and workplaces as a foreign aircraft equipped with spyware navigated over our neighborhoods, our military installations, and our vital infrastructure.

As this spy balloon approached Alaska, the response should have been crystal clear. It should have been shot down before it entered our skies. Instead, the Biden administration waffled again. They knowingly allowed a foreign military aircraft equipped with spyware to invade U.S. sovereign territory and navigate itself unimpeded all across the country, putting the privacy of countless Americans at risk.

Communist China issued a deliberate and serious provocation. Instead of responding with strength and resolve, the administration showed the dictatorship in Beijing that they could again be bullied.

President Biden's weakness and indecision send a dangerous signal to our adversaries like Iran, Russia, and North Korea, and it certainly does not give confidence to our allies.

It is unconscionable that the administration waited so long to take action and protect our national security, infrastructure, and military assets. The administration needs to take action to correct its mistake and to restore American deterrence.

Congress must get to the bottom of this deeply disturbing episode. We have a duty to our constituents, many of whom feel much less safe today than they did at about this time a week ago.

I can tell you that that is the case in Missouri's Second Congressional District, where families literally watched as a foreign military aircraft flew over their private property, collecting data about their lives to send back to Beijing.

Mr. Speaker, this must never happen again. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 104.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member and thank the managers of this bill for their work.

This was no weather balloon. This was a spy balloon.

Let me be very clear: Members of both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans, are standing before the American people and recognizing that this resolution of the Chinese Communist Party's actions are appropriate, and we should, as Americans, denounce their actions.

Let me be very clear as well: I want to congratulate United States military intelligence officials and others who effectively took the Commander in Chief's order that occurred on February 1 to shoot it down, and they handled themselves with the greatest

amount of appropriateness to ensure that the American people were safe, to contain the threat, and to do their job.

It serves no purpose to suggest that the Commander in Chief, President Joe Biden, failed the American people or did anything wrong.

Interestingly enough, in the midst of the spy balloon, over 70 percent of the American people believe that Joe Biden took to the podium in the State of the Union and gave them enough comfort that the State of the Union is well, our souls are strong, and the American people are strong.

Yes, as a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I am keenly aware and concerned about this Nation's national security, keenly aware of the timeframe in which this spy balloon came into our eyesight.

With that in mind, even as it traversed the United States, I can assure you, in spite of the chronicling of the facts here, that General Austin, the Department of Defense, and others that were responsible for our safety, pursuant to the direction of the Commander in Chief, followed this spy balloon and were able to handle it appropriately in the course of shooting it down.

Finally, let me say: It is important that we use this as a condemnation of the Chinese Communist Party. Let us not use this to intimidate Chinese Americans or to be able to create atmospheres of hate. I denounce that, and I denounce SB 147 in the State of Texas that wants to stop Chinese Americans from buying property. That is not the American way.

What is the American way is to stand as Democrats and Republicans and others and Members of Congress to take our full responsibility, alongside the executive, to ensure your national security. We have done that.

We have the facts, we know the traversing, and I can assure you that the Chinese Americans have not engaged themselves in this activity and should not be condemned.

The Chinese Communist Party is aware of the strength of the people of the United States and their defense.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for offering this very important and very timely resolution. It asks many of the tough questions that have to be asked, and we need answers.

Mr. Speaker, journalist Paul Bedard wrote an incisive article on February 3 entitled: "Dry run: Balloons called top 'delivery platform' for nuclear EMP attack." It points out that, obviously, the grid would be fried; we would be unable to do just about anything. Here is a balloon going over our military installations, including our ICBM base, with the capability to launch an EMP attack. Did we know it? Did it have such a payload? We have no idea.

Let me also say surveillance was at a minimum what was happening. It should have been shot down much sooner over the Aleutian Islands in a way that would have just stopped this unbelievable breach of U.S. sovereignty.

He quotes in this article a man by the name of David Stuckenberg, who is an EMP expert, and he says: "A high altitude balloon could be designed, created, and launched in a matter of months." And that is what they did. "There is nothing to prevent several hundred pounds of weapons material from being delivered" from that altitude. He talks about the flyover as being a dry run.

They are testing us, and we did not rise to that challenge.

Let me say to my friends and colleagues: The militaristic aspirations of the PRC and Xi Jinping are global. He watches his enemies, obviously, in the region, but he looks at the entire world, and he has a multi-year plan for conquest.

Finally, I have chaired 76 congressional hearings on human rights abuses in China. I am barred from going there by the CCP.

Xi Jinping and the CCP systematically murder, jail, torture, persecute, and commit genocide against their own citizens. As we all know, it does pose an existential threat to its neighbors in the region and to the United States.

We need to up our game and mitigate the threat to our own people. Americans deserve better, and this resolution is asking the tough questions so that happens.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1045

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), chair of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Indo-Pacific.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL for yielding and for his leadership on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution condemning the Chinese Communist Party's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over U.S. territory as a brazen violation of U.S. sovereignty and international norms.

The balloon has been shot down, and I thank those who bravely completed the mission.

However, many questions remain, and intelligence reports show what we all knew: This was neither a coincidence nor something to be taken lightly.

This surveillance balloon was part of a larger program by the CCP that has collected information on military assets in Indo-Pacific countries like Taiwan, Japan, India, and the Philippines.

We all know that this balloon does not even scratch the surface of the CCP's surveillance capabilities. Millions of Americans are spied upon every single day through TikTok and

other state-affiliated applications and technologies.

Whether in airspace or cyberspace, we cannot allow the CCP to spy on us. We cannot allow the CCP to threaten our way of life and the American Dream.

The time to project strength is now. We must defend our airspace, send a strong signal to the CCP that this behavior will not be tolerated, and equip our allies with the tools they need to deter and defend against CCP's aggression.

As the Indo-Pacific Subcommittee chair, I am committed to getting answers from the Biden administration about when they knew the CCP's balloon was entering the U.S. airspace and what they know about the CCP balloon program.

We need to ensure the United States responds to this type of aggression with strong, decisive action from our leaders.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that the Biden administration—we just had a classified hearing so the questions could be asked. They have been transparent. If there are any questions that need to be asked—as I said earlier, my staff and other staff were informed and briefed.

The fact of the matter is the Biden administration has declassified a lot of the information, and that is why we read it in *The New York Times* today and in *The Washington Post* yesterday. The American people know what is going on.

There is no secrecy in what took place. We know that there was a decision, as indicated in the *Times* today, that we would get more information by bringing it down in the Atlantic Ocean and obtaining the balloon, looking at it, learning from it, having more of a benefit than China did with what its civilian balloon was attempting to do. We know that.

If there is any question that any Member of Congress has about what took place or transpired, one, you can first just go to *The New York Times* or *The Washington Post*; two, yesterday, Secretary of State Blinken held a press conference; or you could have gone to the classified hearing this morning where all the decisionmakers were present to ask any question that you wanted to. There has been complete transparency by the Biden administration.

Mr. Speaker, I conclude by saying there is one thing that we all agree upon, that the United States' sovereignty was crossed by the PRC. There is one thing that we can agree upon, that the PRC are the ones that violated it and sent a civilian balloon not only here to the United States but, as we have learned, over five continents.

We have to work collectively together to isolate the PRC and its dictatorship for the harm and spying that it is doing across this globe.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ZINKE), an original cosponsor of this bill and yet another Member who witnessed the spy balloon as it flew over his State of Montana.

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Speaker, I am thrilled to death that both sides recognize it is a problem, and it is. Let's call it like it is.

First of all, I don't expect China to tell the truth. It says it was a civilian airship. We know that is a lie.

Nor do I appreciate the Biden administration's explanations. Let's go through them really quickly.

Number one was remote. Our concern not to shoot it down was because it was going someplace remote or we could have collateral damage on the ground. It went through the Aleutian chain, one of the most remote places on the planet. As a former SEAL, I can tell you there is not a lot out there.

Then, it went over Montana. Petroleum County, for instance, has 434 people in it. That is less than the United States Congress. I can guarantee you, the chance of hitting collateral damage was probably more off the coast of Myrtle Beach than it was in Montana.

They even suggest, well, we gained great intelligence as it meandered from Montana to the Carolinas because we were monitoring what the Chinese were spying on. That is like inviting a burglar to your house just to see what he takes.

Look, it is a problem and has been a problem. Also, to blame the Trump administration—look, I was Secretary of State. Does anyone in this body or anyone in America remember a balloon the size of three buses at 65,000 feet going from Montana to North Carolina? I mean, come on. We all recognize it is a problem.

Lastly, if this administration can't figure a balloon out, then how can we figure out Taiwan?

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MCCAUL and the ranking member for H. Res. 104. Mr. Speaker, I stand to support this resolution.

The sovereignty of any nation should, at the very least, be defined by its physical barriers. Certainly, sovereignty extends far beyond geographic borders, but at its base, a sovereign nation not only has the right to defend itself against intrusion, but it has the responsibility to do so.

Daily, our executive branch chooses policy pathways in the areas of national defense, foreign affairs, and homeland security that weaken the sovereignty of these United States. We see this on the southern border on a minute-by-minute basis.

This past week, we saw this weak-minded leadership when we failed to

take timely and decisive action to shoot down what we knew was an intelligence-gathering balloon on a mission from the Chinese Communist Party.

This Nation is capable of strong and decisive action to protect its national interests, but we must be willing to act on this capability.

Let the foreign affairs and national defense policies in this Nation be strong, strategic, and steady. If we are not, our sovereignty will certainly erode to nothing.

Mr. Speaker, I stand again to support H. Res. 104 and appreciate the bipartisan support on this issue. In doing so, I stand to support the sovereignty of the United States and the security of its people.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 104, which rightfully condemns this violation of the United States' sovereignty by the Chinese Communist Party.

Last week, we saw the Chinese Communist Party breach U.S. airspace with the intention of openly surveilling sensitive U.S. national security facilities, including locations housing nuclear missiles. This is unacceptable and demonstrates again that the CCP is willing to challenge the United States and to flaunt its intelligence-gathering operations in our country.

The Biden administration owes the American people an explanation as to why earlier action was not taken against this threat. Why is any foreign government allowed to act in this fashion without an immediate response from the U.S.?

We must project strength, not weakness, if this Nation wants to be taken seriously on the world stage.

I thank the men and women of our Armed Forces who carried out this mission to remove this surveillance from our skies. I will continue working with my colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee to support our partners in the Indo-Pacific to address this threat posed by the CCP and to provide appropriate oversight over this administration.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 104 is an opportunity for this body to denounce the People's Republic of China's repeated infringement of U.S. sovereignty. The events of the past week and our response to it, including this resolution, reveal the PRC's irresponsible actions to the world and demonstrate that the United States will always act to defend our sovereignty and work with our allies.

Indeed, this balloon traveled over Canada and, as we said, over five continents. There are conversations that

our allies are having collectively to make sure that sovereignty is preserved.

Through its measured and effective action that safeguarded civilian life and prevented escalation, the Biden administration showcased to the world once again that the United States is the responsible power. By swiftly sharing information about the PRC's global surveillance efforts, we have strengthened the confidence and trust that our allies and partners have in us.

In short, the PRC came out on the bottom and America came out on top.

With the confidence that we will continue to do so in our competition with the PRC, I hope that all of my colleagues join me in condemning the PRC's violation of our sovereignty and support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that lies, deceit, espionage, spying, this is nothing new.

Mr. Speaker, I remember, in 1997, I was assigned to a case at the Department of Justice to prosecute a man named Johnny Chung. He was taking money from Chinese intelligence officials, from China Aerospace, to put into the Clinton campaign to influence the election because China wanted to influence the election back then. They wanted satellites. They wanted aerospace technology. That is why they were doing it then.

Guess what? My FBI agent got indicted for espionage for sleeping with a Chinese spy—imagine that—a Chinese spy who for 20 years was cultivated as an FBI asset. Her name was Katrina Leung. I will never forget it because all the information I gave my agent went straight back to the mother ship in Beijing. A Chinese spy, 20 years cultivated, became a double agent reporting back to Beijing, and we can't release those documents from 20 years ago, 30 years ago.

□ 1100

But this—this one—takes the cake: a balloon this brazen that is only 60,000 feet above the ground and that can be seen with the naked eye surveilling the United States of America.

We talked at our organizational meeting last night about how this committee is bipartisan. We are bipartisan. We are bipartisan on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I will tell you this: If there is anything this Congress should get done—I challenge the other side of the aisle—let's stand together against this common enemy that we have.

Our enemy is not each other. Our enemies are foreign enemy nations like China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea—China being the largest foreign state adversary and the biggest threat long term to the national security interests of the United States.

Let's do it with one voice. Let's put our partisan politics aside and do what is right for America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAWLER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 104.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 104 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of H.J. Res. 24; and

Passage of H.J. Res. 26.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—419

Adams	Cherfilus	Fletcher
Aderholt	McCormick	Flood
Aguilar	Chu	Foster
Alford	Cicilline	Foushee
Allen	Ciscomani	Fox
Allred	Clark (MA)	Frankel, Lois
Amodei	Clarke (NY)	Franklin, C.
Armstrong	Cleaver	Scott
Arrington	Cline	Frost
Auchincloss	Cloud	Fry
Babin	Clyburn	Fulcher
Baird	Clyde	Gaetz
Balderson	Cohen	Gallagher
Balint	Cole	Gallego
Banks	Collins	Garamendi
Barr	Comer	Garbarino
Barragán	Connolly	Garcia (TX)
Bean (FL)	Correa	Garcia, Mike
Beatty	Costa	Garcia, Robert
Bentz	Courtney	Gimenez
Bera	Craig	Golden (ME)
Bergman	Crane	Goldman (NY)
Beyer	Crawford	Gomez
Bice	Crenshaw	Gonzales, Tony
Biggs	Crockett	Gonzalez,
Bilirakis	Crow	Vicente
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Good (VA)
Bishop (NC)	Curtis	Gooden (TX)
Blumenauer	D'Esposito	Gosar
Blunt Rochester	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer
Boebert	Davidson	Granger
Bonamici	Davis (IL)	Graves (LA)
Bost	Davis (NC)	Graves (MO)
Bowman	De La Cruz	Green (TN)
Boyle (PA)	Dean (PA)	Green, Al (TX)
Brecheen	DeGette	Greene (GA)
Brown	DeLauro	Griffith
Brownley	DelBene	Grijalva
Buchanan	Deluzio	Grothman
Buck	DeSaulnier	Guest
Bucshon	DesJarlais	Guthrie
Budzinski	Diaz-Balart	Hageman
Burchett	Dingell	Harder (CA)
Burgess	Doggett	Harris
Burlison	Donalds	Harshbarger
Bush	Duarte	Hayes
Calvert	Dunn (FL)	Hern
Cammack	Edwards	Higgins (LA)
Caraveo	Ellzey	Higgins (NY)
Carbajal	Emmer	Hill
Cárdenas	Escobar	Himes
Carey	Eshoo	Hinson
Carl	Españillat	Horsford
Carson	Estes	Houchin
Carter (GA)	Evans	Houlahan
Carter (LA)	Ezell	Hoyer
Carter (TX)	Fallon	Hoyle (OR)
Cartwright	Feenstra	Hudson
Casar	Ferguson	Huffman
Case	Finstad	Huizenga
Casten	Fischbach	Issa
Castro (TX)	Fitzgerald	Ivey
Chavez-DeRemer	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (IL)
	Fleischmann	Jackson (NC)

Jackson (TX) Miller-Meeks Scott (VA)
 Jackson Lee Mills Scott, Austin
 Jacobs Molinaro Self
 James Moolenaar Sessions
 Jayapal Mooney Sewell
 Jeffries Moore (AL) Sherman
 Johnson (GA) Moore (UT) Sherrill
 Johnson (LA) Moore (WI) Simpson
 Johnson (OH) Moran Slotkin
 Johnson (SD) Morelle Smith (MO)
 Jordan Moskowitz Smith (NE)
 Joyce (PA) Moulton Smith (NJ)
 Kamlager-Dove Mrvan Smith (WA)
 Kaptur Mullin Smucker
 Kean (NJ) Murphy Sorensen
 Keating Nadler Spanberger
 Kelly (IL) Napolitano Spartz
 Kelly (MS) Neal Stansbury
 Kelly (PA) Neguse Stanton
 Khanna Nehls Stauber
 Kiggans (VA) Newhouse Steel
 Kildee Nickel Stefanik
 Kiley Norcross Steil
 Kilmer Norman Stevens
 Kim (CA) Nunn (IA) Stewart
 Kim (NJ) Obernolte Strickland
 Krishnamoorthi Ocasio-Cortez Strong
 Kustoff Ogles Sykes
 LaHood Omar Takano
 LaLota Owens Tenney
 LaMalfa Pallone Thanedar
 Lamborn Palmer Thompson (CA)
 Landsman Panetta Thompson (MS)
 Langworthy Pappas Thompson (PA)
 Larsen (WA) Pascarell Tiffany
 Latta Payne Timmons
 LaTurner Pelosi Titus
 Lawler Peltola Tlaib
 Lee (CA) Pence Tokuda
 Lee (FL) Perez Tonko
 Lee (NV) Perry Torres (CA)
 Lee (PA) Peters Torres (NY)
 Leger Fernandez Petterson
 Lesko Pfluger
 Letlow Phillips
 Levin Pingree
 Lieu Porter
 Lofgren Posey
 Loudermilk Pressley
 Lucas Quigley
 Luna Ramirez
 Luttrell Raskin
 Lynch Reschenthaler
 Mace Rodgers (WA)
 Magaziner Rogers (AL)
 Malliotakis Rogers (KY)
 Mann Rose
 Manning Rosendale
 Massie Ross
 Mast Rouzer
 Matsui Roy
 McBath Ruiz
 McCarthy Ruppersberger
 McCaul Rutherford
 McClain Ryan
 McClintock Salazar
 McCollum Salinas
 McCormick Sanchez
 McGarvey Santos
 McGovern Sarbanes
 Meeks Scalise
 Menendez Scanlon
 Meng Schakowsky
 Meuser Schiff
 Mfume Schneider
 Miller (IL) Scholten
 Miller (OH) Schrier
 Miller (WV) Schweikert

NOT VOTING—15

Bacon Joyce (OH) Pocan
 Castor (FL) Kuster Scott, David
 Duncan Larson (CT) Soto
 Garcia (IL) Luetkemeyer Steube
 Hunt McHenry Swalwell

□ 1123

Mses. FOXX, GRANGER, and Mr. HIMES changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:
 Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 117.

DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE LOCAL RESIDENT VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 24) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 260, nays 162, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 118]

YEAS—260

Aderholt Davidson Hinson
 Alford Davis (NC) Houchin
 Allen De La Cruz Hudson
 Allred DesJarlais Huizenga
 Amodei Diaz-Balart Issa
 Armstrong Donalds Jackson (NC)
 Arrington Duarte Jackson (TX)
 Babin Dunn (FL) James
 Bacon Edwards Johnson (LA)
 Baird Ellzey Johnson (OH)
 Balderson Emmer Johnson (SD)
 Banks Eshoo Jordan
 Barr Estes Joyce (OH)
 Bean (FL) Ezell Joyce (PA)
 Bentz Fallon Kaptur
 Bergman Feenstra Kean (NJ)
 Bice Ferguson Kelly (MS)
 Biggs Finstad Kelly (PA)
 Bilirakis Fischbach Kiggans (VA)
 Bishop (GA) Fitzgerald Kiley
 Bishop (NC) Fitzpatrick Kilmer
 Boebert Fleischmann Kim (CA)
 Bost Flood Kustoff
 Brecheen Foa LaHood
 Buchanan Franklin, C. LaLota
 Buck Scott LaMalfa
 Bucshon Fry Lamborn
 Budzinski Fulcher Landsman
 Gaetz Langworthy
 Burgess Gallagher Larsen (WA)
 Burlison Garamendi Latta
 Calvert Garbarino LaTurner
 Cammack Garcia, Mike Lawler
 Caraveo Gimenez Lee (FL)
 Carey Golden (ME) Lee (NV)
 Carl Gonzales, Tony Leger Fernandez
 Carter (GA) Gonzalez, Vicente Lesko
 Carter (TX) Good (VA) Letlow
 Cartwright Gooden (TX) Levin
 Chavez-DeRemer Gosar Loudermilk
 Ciscomani Gottheimer Lucas
 Cline Granger Luetkemeyer
 Cloud Graves (LA) Luna
 Clyde Graves (MO) Luttrell
 Cole Green (TN) Mace
 Collins Greene (GA) Malliotakis
 Comer Grothman Mann
 Correa Guest Manning
 Costa Guthrie Massie
 Craig Hageman Mast
 Crane Harder (CA) McCarthy
 Crawford Harris McCaul
 Crenshaw Harshbarger McClain
 Cuellar Hern McClintock
 Curtis Higgins (LA) McCormick
 D'Esposito Hill McHenry
 Davids (KS) Meuser

Miller (IL) Reschenthaler Steel
 Miller (OH) Rodgers (WA) Stefanik
 Miller (WV) Rogers (AL) Steil
 Miller-Meeks Rogers (KY) Stewart
 Mills Rose Strong
 Molinaro Rosendale Tenney
 Moolenaar Rouzer Thompson (CA)
 Mooney Roy Thompson (PA)
 Moore (AL) Rutherford Tiffany
 Moore (UT) Ryan Timmons
 Moran Salazar Turner
 Moskowitz Salinas Valadao
 Murphy Santos Van Drew
 Nehls Scalise Van Dwyne
 Newhouse Schrier Van Orden
 Nickel Schweikert Wagner
 Norman Scott, Austin
 Nunn (IA) Self Walberg
 Obernolte Sessions Waltz
 Ogles Sherrill Weber (TX)
 Owens Simpson Webster (FL)
 Palmer Slotkin Wenstrup
 Panetta Smith (MO) Westerman
 Pappas Smith (NE) Williams (NY)
 Pence Smith (NJ) Williams (TX)
 Perez Smucker Wilson (SC)
 Perry Sorensen Wittman
 Petterson Spanberger Womack
 Pfluger Spartz Yakym
 Phillips Stanton Zinke
 Posey Stauber

NAYS—162

Adams Garcia (TX) Pallone
 Aguilar Garcia, Robert Pascarell
 Auchincloss Goldmann (NY) Payne
 Balint Gomez Pelosi
 Barragan Green, Al (TX) Peltola
 Beatty Grijalva Peters
 Bera Hayes Pingree
 Beyer Higgins (NY) Porter
 Blumenauer Himes Pressley
 Blunt Rochester Horsford Quigley
 Bonamici Houlahan Ramirez
 Bowman Hoyer Raskin
 Boyle (PA) Hoyle (OR) Ross
 Brown Huffman Ruiz
 Brownley Ivey Ruppersberger
 Bush Jackson (IL) Sanchez
 Carbajal Jackson Lee Sarbanes
 Cardenas Jacobs Scanlon
 Carson Jayapal Schakowsky
 Carter (LA) Jeffries Schiff
 Casar Johnson (GA) Schneider
 Case Kamlager-Dove Scholten
 Casten Keating Scott (VA)
 Castro (TX) Kelly (IL) Sewell
 Cherfilus-Khanna Kildee Sherman
 McCormick Kim (NJ) Smith (WA)
 Chu Krishnamoorthi Stansbury
 Cicilline Lee (CA) Stevens
 Clark (MA) Lee (PA) Strickland
 Clarke (NY) Lieu Sykes
 Cleaver Clyburn Takano
 Clyburn Cohen Lynch Thanedar
 Connolly Magaziner Thompson (MS)
 Courtney Matsui Titus
 Crockett McBath Tlaib
 Crow McCollum Tokuda
 Davis (IL) McGarvey Tonko
 Dean (PA) McGovern Torres (CA)
 DeGette Meeks Torres (NY)
 DeLauro Menendez Trahan
 DelBene Meng Trone
 Deluzio Mfume Underwood
 DeSaulnier Moore (WI) Vargas
 Dingell Morelle Vasquez
 Doggett Moulton Veasey
 Escobar Mrvan Velazquez
 Espallat Mullin Wasserman
 Evans Nadler Schults
 Fletcher Napolitano Waters
 Gosar Foster Neal
 Foushee Neguse Wexton
 Frankel, Lois Norcross Wild
 Frost Ocasio-Cortez Williams (GA)
 Gallego Omar Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—12

Castor (FL) Hunt Scott, David
 Duncan Kuster Soto
 Garcia (IL) Larson (CT) Steube
 Griffith Pocan Swalwell

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1130

Mr. LYNCH changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, having missed a vote today, I wish to submit the following: had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 118.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like the record to show that had my voted for H. Res. 104 been cast, it would be recorded as AYE. I would also like the record to show that had my vote for H.J. Res. 24 been cast, it would be recorded as “nay.” Had I been present, I would have voted: “yea” on rollcall No. 117 and “nay” on rollcall No. 118.

DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE REVISED CRIMINAL CODE ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 26) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 173, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 119]

YEAS—250

Aderholt	Cline	Franklin, C.
Alford	Cloud	Scott
Allen	Clyde	
Amodi	Cole	Fulcher
Armstrong	Collins	Gaetz
Arrington	Comer	Gallagher
Babin	Correa	Garbarino
Bacon	Costa	Garcia, Mike
Baird	Craig	Gimenez
Balderson	Crane	Golden (ME)
Banks	Crawford	Gonzales, Tony
Barr	Crenshaw	Gonzalez,
Bean (FL)	Cuellar	Vicente
Bentz	Curtis	Good (VA)
Bergman	D'Esposito	Gooden (TX)
Bice	Davidson	Gosar
Biggs	Davis (NC)	Gottheimer
Bilirakis	De La Cruz	Granger
Bishop (NC)	DesJarlais	Graves (LA)
Boebert	Diaz-Balart	Graves (MO)
Bost	Donalds	Green (TN)
Brecheen	Duarte	Greene (GA)
Buchanan	Dunn (FL)	Griffith
Buck	Edwards	Grothman
Bucshon	Ellzey	Guest
Budzinski	Emmer	Guthrie
Burchett	Estes	Hageman
Burgess	Ezell	Harder (CA)
Burlison	Fallon	Harris
Calvert	Feenstra	Harshbarger
Cammack	Ferguson	Hern
Caraveo	Finstad	Higgins (LA)
Carey	Fischbach	Hill
Carl	Fitzgerald	Hinson
Carter (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Houchin
Carter (TX)	Fleischmann	Hudson
Chavez-DeRemer	Flood	Huizenga
Ciscomani	Foxx	Issa

Jackson (TX)	McHenry	Scalise
James	Meuser	Schrier
Johnson (LA)	Miller (IL)	Schweikert
Johnson (OH)	Miller (OH)	Scott, Austin
Johnson (SD)	Miller (WV)	Self
Jordan	Miller-Meeks	Sessions
Joyce (OH)	Mills	Sherrill
Joyce (PA)	Molinaro	Simpson
Kaptur	Moolenaar	Slotkin
Kean (NJ)	Mooney	Smith (MO)
Kelly (MS)	Moore (AL)	Smith (NE)
Kelly (PA)	Moore (UT)	Smith (NJ)
Kiggans (VA)	Moran	Smucker
Kiley	Moskowitz	Sorensen
Kilmer	Murphy	Spartz
Kim (CA)	Nehls	Stanton
Kustoff	Newhouse	Staubert
LaHood	Nickel	Steel
LaLota	Norman	Stefanik
LaMalfa	Nunn (IA)	Steil
Lamborn	Obernolte	Stewart
Landsman	Ogles	Strong
Langworthy	Owens	Tenney
Latta	Palmer	Thompson (CA)
LaTurner	Panetta	Thompson (PA)
Lawler	Pappas	Tiffany
Lee (FL)	Pence	Timmons
Lee (NV)	Perez	Turner
Lesko	Perry	Valadao
Letlow	Pettersen	Van Drew
Loudermilk	Pfleger	Van Dуйne
Lucas	Phillips	Van Orden
Luetkemeyer	Posey	Wagner
Luna	Reschenthaler	Walberg
Luttrell	Rodgers (WA)	Waltz
Mace	Rogers (AL)	Weber (TX)
Malliotakis	Rogers (KY)	Webster (FL)
Mann	Rose	Wenstrup
Manning	Rosendale	Westerman
Massie	Rouzer	Williams (NY)
Mast	Roy	Williams (TX)
McCarthy	Rutherford	Wilson (SC)
McCauley	Ryan	Wittman
McClain	Salazar	Womack
McClintock	Salinas	Yakym
McCormick	Santos	Zinke

NAYS—173

Adams	Espallat	McGovern
Aguilar	Evans	Meeks
Allred	Fletcher	Menendez
Auchincloss	Foster	Meng
Balint	Foushee	Mfume
Barragán	Frankel, Lois	Moore (WI)
Bera	Frost	Morelle
Beyer	Gallego	Moulton
Bishop (GA)	Garamendi	Mrvan
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	Mullin
Blunt Rochester	Garcia, Robert	Nadler
Bonamici	Goldman (NY)	Napolitano
Bowman	Gomez	Neal
Boyle (PA)	Green, Al (TX)	Neguse
Brown	Grijalva	Norcross
Brownley	Hayes	Ocasio-Cortez
Bush	Higgins (NY)	Omar
Gaetz	Himes	Pallone
Cardenas	Horsford	Pascarell
Carson	Houlihan	Payne
Carter (LA)	Hoyer	Pelosi
Cartwright	Hoyle (OR)	Peltola
Casas	Huffman	Peters
Case	Ivey	Pingree
Casten	Jackson (IL)	Porter
Castro (TX)	Jackson (NC)	Pressley
Cherfilus-	Jackson Lee	Quigley
McCormick	Jacobs	Ramirez
Chu	Jayapal	Raskin
Cicilline	Jeffries	Ross
Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Clarke (NY)	Kamlager-Dove	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Keating	Sánchez
Clyburn	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Cohen	Khanna	Scanlon
Connolly	Kildee	Schakowsky
Courtney	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Crockett	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider
Crow	Larsen (WA)	Scholten
Dauids (KS)	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Davis (IL)	Lee (PA)	Scott, David
Dean (PA)	Leger Fernandez	Sewell
DeGette	Levin	Sherman
DeLauro	Lieu	Smith (WA)
DelBene	Lofgren	Spanberger
Deluzio	Lynch	Stansbury
DeSaulnier	Magaziner	Stevens
Dingell	Matsui	Strickland
Doggett	McBath	Sykes
Escobar	McCollum	Takano
Eshoo	McGarvey	Thanedar

Thompson (MS)	Trone	Waters
Titus	Underwood	Watson Coleman
Tlaib	Vargas	Wexton
Tokuda	Vasquez	Wild
Tonko	Veasey	Williams (GA)
Torres (CA)	Velázquez	Wilson (FL)
Torres (NY)	Wasserman	
Trahan	Schultz	

NOT VOTING—11

Beatty	Hunt	Soto
Castor (FL)	Kuster	Steube
Duncan	Larson (CT)	Swaiwell
Garcia (IL)	Pocan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1137

Mr. NUNN of Iowa and Ms. KAPTUR changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EZELL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 9, 2023.

I hereby designate the period from Friday, February 10, 2023, through Friday, February 24, 2023, as a “district work period” under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING DR. LUCY GREENE

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Lucy Greene for being awarded the Defense Community Champion Award by the Valdosta-Lowndes Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Greene has spent her entire career giving back to the community and our education system.

After serving for 31 years as an educator, she became a strong advocate in the fight to keep Moody Air Force Base open. Dr. Greene was instrumental in successfully advocating for the base to remain open.

For her hard work, she was awarded the Defense Community Champion

Award by the Valdosta-Lowndes Chamber of Commerce.

She also devoted her time to the Moody support group for Moody Air Force Base in 1991, where her husband, Parker, was named executive director.

I commend Dr. Lucy Greene for her tireless efforts as an educator and advocate for our Nation's servicemen and -women.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. Greene for everything she does.

□ 1145

CELEBRATING PASSAGE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERTY MEMORIAL PRESERVATION ACT

(Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Black and indigenous soldiers who played a crucial role in winning our Nation's independence.

Soldiers of color made up a quarter of George Washington's forces by the time they marched to victory in Yorktown, but they have been largely erased from the story of our Nation.

At best, the teaching of Revolutionary War history fails to highlight the contributions of Black and indigenous Americans. At worst, it actively whitewashes them.

This Black History Month, I celebrate the passage of my National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act, which President Biden signed into law as part of last year's omnibus funding package.

My bipartisan legislation will establish a memorial to honor the soldiers of color who risked everything for American independence.

By establishing this memorial, we can write these brave soldiers back into the narrative of our American history.

RECOGNIZING AVA LAWLESS

(Mr. ALFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ava Lawless, a resident and constituent from my district in Missouri, and I am so honored to appoint her to the United States Air Force Academy.

Ava was my first appointee to a military academy, and we took in a lot—a lot—of qualified applicants on this one.

Ava is active, focused, and driven. She is going to the U.S. Air Force Academy, and she is proudly going to serve our great Nation.

She comes from a strong family. Her dad is, in fact, a graduate of the Air Force Academy. Her family instilled in her great dedication and a foundation of understanding and respecting our Nation.

They cultivated a real patriotism and passion for service, and her family taught her the value of hard work.

We are so, so very proud of Ava Lawless and her commitment to serving our Nation. I couldn't be more proud and honored to recognize her today as our first appointee to the United States Air Force Academy.

God bless you, Ava. God be with you, and we look forward to seeing you here on Capitol Hill some day.

HONORING THOMAS W. DORTCH, JR.

(Mr. BISHOP of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give honor, along with the members of the Georgia delegation, to my friend of longstanding for almost 50 years, Mr. Thomas Dortch of Atlanta, Georgia.

Thomas is a fine gentleman, a Fort Valley State University graduate, a strong alumnus, a big supporter of the Fort Valley Foundation, and he is a founder of the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame Foundation.

He is a stalwart, a pillar of the 100 Black Men of the United States, and he has done so much for so many in mentoring youngsters.

Winston Churchill said, "We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give." Tommy has given so much to so many for so long, and we are so delighted to honor him and his legacy today.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW YORK 2023 BUDGET PROPOSAL

(Mr. MOLINARO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong opposition to New York State Governor Kathy Hochul's 2023 budget proposal.

Each year, Congress directs billions of Medicaid dollars to the State and local government to administer programs to help our most vulnerable neighbors.

Governor Hochul's budget puts these programs at risk and the people served in danger. Her budget steals \$1 billion in Federal Medicaid dollars from the most vulnerable to subsidize a bloated and broken State bureaucracy.

It puts programs that are meant to serve hungry children, impoverished seniors, and working mothers on the chopping block.

That is what is at risk: Things like food assistance and senior nursing care and addiction treatment services.

Governor Hochul is stealing from programs that help children, seniors, and those living in poverty and putting Albany bureaucracy in control of another billion dollars in taxpayer money.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this budget and seek that we protect the most vulnerable of our neighbors all across New York.

QUESTIONING SUPPORT FOR DONALD TRUMP

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to question my Republican colleagues' continued support of Donald Trump. He does not support our country nor their party.

He rejects our American Constitution. He steals Republican funds. For example, he raised \$150 million for Republican candidates and then kept all the money for himself and his rallies.

He insults Americans of faith and used the Bible as a prop during a promotional shoot. He attacks Republican officials and works to remove them from office. Now he could face Federal prosecution for his role in the January 6 insurrection.

I am proud to be part of the Democratic Party that works for the American people, not one person. Yet, too many Republicans support Donald Trump more than our country. It does not make sense to me nor the American people.

DEBT CEILING HYPOCRISY

(Mr. BACON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the President's hypocrisy when it comes to the debt ceiling. He opposed raising the debt ceiling three different times.

Here are some of those quotes when he voted to oppose debt ceiling increases. He said, "My vote against the debt limit increase cannot change the fact that we have incurred this debt already, and will no doubt incur more."

He also said, "It's a statement that I refuse to be associated with the policies that brought us to this point."

He also said, "There is just so much of our debt that other nations want to hold. The more of it they accumulate, the closer we are to the day when they will not want any more."

He also said, "Our interest rates will go up, the value of their U.S. bonds will drop, and we will have big problems."

The roots of that threat lie in the disastrous policies of this administration. I could go on and on. It is all in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Three times he has opposed raising the debt ceiling. The way you spell hypocrisy when it comes to the debt ceiling is simple. It is B-I-D-E-N.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

HONORING PETE REED

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Pete Reed, an alum

of the Community College of Rhode Island and former U.S. Marine who was killed while on a humanitarian mission delivering aid to evacuees in Bakhmut, a besieged city in the Donetsk region of Ukraine.

Pete dedicated his life to the service of others. He deployed twice to the Helmand Province in Afghanistan, joined Team Rubicon after Hurricane Sandy, and helped to train medical teams in both Haiti and Iraq.

Pete and fellow veteran Derek Coleman decided to form Global Response Medicine, an NGO dedicated to serving the world's most vulnerable people in the midst of conflict, war, or disaster after seeing the need for such an organization during the battle of Mosul in Iraq.

His work brought him to Global Outreach Doctors, which he joined in January, to lead its efforts in Ukraine.

A remarkable man, Pete Reed was not only a veteran and a humanitarian but also a mentor to CCRI students and veterans. It is impossible to know how many lives he touched.

My thoughts and prayers are with Pete's entire family and all those who loved him and called him a friend.

HONORING YUBA COUNTY SHERIFF GARY DENNIS TINDEL

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the memory of Yuba County Sheriff Gary Dennis Tindel.

Gary was born in October of 1947. He graduated from Marysville High School in 1965 and then went on to attend UC Davis and Cal State, Chico shortly afterward.

He joined the Yuba County Sheriff's Department in 1971. In 1975, he married his wife, Irene Chesini, and together they raised three children: Josh, Michelle, and Alicia. In 1990, he was elected Sheriff in Yuba County and served two terms in that role.

In his spare time, he taught law enforcement classes at Butte College and served as assistant coroner down in Marin County.

Even after retiring from public service, he continued to serve his people, his community, as an active member of the Kiwanis Club, helping with local Little Leagues and Boy Scouts.

He was a devoted family man and a paragon in his community. From his outstanding public service to his volunteering to keep our streets safe, his influence was felt everywhere.

It is with deep condolences to Gary's family and everyone who knew him that I rise today. This ideal American man will be dearly missed. May he rest in eternal peace.

UPLIFTING AND CELEBRATING THOMAS DORTCH, JR.

(Mrs. MCBATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dortch is the National Chairman of 100 Black Men of America, Incorporated, and his life and career have truly been exceptional.

Whether serving our government, consulting major American businesses, or giving back through philanthropic endeavors, Thomas Dortch, Jr., has excelled at the highest levels.

As a staff member for Senator Sam Nunn, he became the first African American in history to become chief administrator for a United States Senator.

As a speaker and mentor, his voice was always in high demand, including for our very own Congressional Black Caucus.

As the founder of the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame, he created a space for our country to celebrate the achievements of graduates of our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities and ensure that we continue to protect and invest in educational opportunities for Black Americans.

During Black History Month, it is good and proper that we celebrate the legacy of one man who has done so much for our community.

On behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus and the United States House of Representatives, we send our deepest love and appreciation for all that he has done.

Thank you, Mr. Dortch.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

□ 1200

CELEBRATING YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK'S BICENTENNIAL

(Ms. TENNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the bicentennial of Yates County, New York, named after New York State Governor Joseph Yates, the seventh Governor of New York who commissioned the county in 1823.

Yates County is home to rolling hills and spectacular lakeside views of three of the Finger Lakes: Keuka, Seneca, and Canandaigua.

Comprised of nine townships, Yates County is home to just over 24,000 New Yorkers, only a small increase from the 20,000 people that called Yates County home at the time of its founding in 1823.

Yates County has preserved its pristine beauty over these years and played an important role in our State's history, including being home to some of the State's oldest stone mills and the lovely town of Branchport, which served as an important trade hub for steamboats along the Finger Lakes.

It was my distinct honor to have as my guest at the State of the Union, Yates County Sheriff Ron Spike, the longest serving sheriff in the history of the State of New York.

It is an honor to represent Yates County in Congress, and I am proud to celebrate Yates County on its bicentennial.

HIGHLIGHTING ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight Elizabeth City State University, an HBCU that understands the importance of educating and empowering remarkable leaders.

This year, Elizabeth City State University will celebrate 133 years of service and, over those years, the university has left a significant mark on our district, State, and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Elizabeth City State University is home to the only 4-year aviation science program in North Carolina. I am proud of students such as Aleathia Hudson, who is not only a student in this program, but was my special guest for the State of the Union.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to help provide resources for Elizabeth City State University, those resources they deserve to be successful.

I commend Chancellor Karrie Dixon for her commitment to preparing the next generation of Viking leaders for their future.

Viking pride.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DONN J. THOMPSON

(Mr. MCCORMICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a fellow marine and a great American patriot, Mr. Donn J. Thompson of Spokane, Washington.

Donn was a student at the University of Washington when Pearl Harbor was attacked. But he left after his freshman year to join the Marines in 1943.

He took part in multiple assault landings, including the Battle of Okinawa, where he helped capture Sugar Loaf Hill with the 6th Marine Division in one of the bloodiest battles in the Pacific theater.

This month, Donn celebrates his 100th birthday. Last spring, Donn celebrated his 75th wedding anniversary

with his beloved wife and pen pal for life, Doodiee.

Donn represents the very best of our history and the very best of America. I thank him for his service to our country. I congratulate him on a century of life and wisdom and a life truly well lived.

May Donn and Doodiee receive every blessing and happiness under heaven.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF DR. GEORGE DEBNAM

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. George Debnam who, sadly, passed away last month.

Dr. Debnam was a towering figure in our community, best known for delivering 10,000 babies; the most by any single physician in the history of North Carolina.

Dr. Debnam dedicated his life to providing quality healthcare, championing accessible education, and advancing social justice. It is only fitting that we honor Dr. Debnam during Black History Month. He played a critical role in integrating healthcare in Raleigh while he worked at St. Agnes Hospital.

Born in Youngsville, and a longtime resident of Raleigh, Dr. Debnam attended Shaw University and worked throughout his life to ensure that Shaw got the resources it needed to grow and thrive.

Today, his enduring legacy lives on through his twin daughters; both are physicians at the Debnam Clinic in Southeast Raleigh.

Our community is forever indebted to Dr. Debnam and his family.

CELEBRATING CONTRIBUTIONS OF BLACK BUSINESS OWNERS DURING NATIONAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP WEEK

(Ms. STRICKLAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the contributions of Black business owners during National Entrepreneurship Week.

Black entrepreneurs have been at the forefront of innovation, introducing new products, services, and industries that drive economic progress. Yet, many face barriers accessing equity capital and financing with affordable interest rates to sustain their growth.

According to the Alliance for Entrepreneurial Equity, Black startups receive a mere 1 percent of total venture financing. Most start with just one-third of the capital available to their White counterparts.

This Black History Month, I want to recognize Makieda Hart, a startup founder and Black businessowner in my district. Through her tenacity and determination, she continues to grow her

business and makes an impact in the 10th Congressional District of Washington State.

Knowledge about capital and resources are essential to all small business owners, and she encourages young people to seek a mentor and to always learn.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in Congress to take a closer look at the challenges faced by Black entrepreneurs and to work together to build a stronger, more equitable economy for all because economic justice is, indeed, social justice.

REPUBLICAN PRIORITIES

(Mr. LIEU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIEU. Mr. Speaker, when Democrats were in the majority, we passed a bipartisan law to rebuild our roads, bridges, and highways. We passed a bipartisan law to make sure that our schools remained open. We passed a bipartisan law to bring manufacturing back to the United States, and we passed a bipartisan law to help our Nation's veterans. Unemployment is now at the lowest rate in over 50 years.

Republicans gained control of the majority last month. What is one of the first things that they did? They held a hearing on Twitter.

Let me repeat that again. House Republicans used the awesome power of the Federal Government, the committee staff resources, and the time and attention of their Members to hold a congressional hearing about Twitter.

DEMOCRATS HAVE DELIVERED FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Ms. BROWNLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Speaker, as President Biden laid out at the State of the Union, House Democrats and the Biden administration have delivered for the American people.

Because House Democrats put people over politics, our economy saw the creation of more than 12 million new jobs in the past 2 years.

We enacted landmark legislation that made historic investments in infrastructure and lowered costs for America's working families, all while decreasing the deficit by more than \$1.7 trillion.

We are rebuilding our economy and American pride by reigniting the spirit of American manufacturing and industrial strength.

As Members of Congress, we have a responsibility to strengthen the middle class, fix our crumbling infrastructure, safeguard Social Security and Medicare, protect reproductive freedom, uphold our promise to our Nation's veterans, and create a fair economy that works for all Americans.

House Democrats are committed to finishing the job and continuing to work and deliver for the people.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF TOMMY DORTCH

(Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent, Mr. Tommy Dortch, one of our country's greatest contributors to closing the racial wealth gap. I could spend hours highlighting his contributions to the Black community, but I want to focus on his investment into our great HBCUs.

A proud product of both Fort Valley State University and Clark Atlanta University, Mr. Dortch founded the National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame Foundation in 1985. Mr. Dortch has led the Foundation to award over \$1 million in grants and scholarships to students, and exposed more than 500,000 students to college opportunities.

As a third-generation HBCU grad, I know firsthand their critical role in fostering Black excellence. Mr. Dortch's lifetime of giving back to the HBCU community has laid the groundwork for economic mobility for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, today, I proudly join with members of the Georgia delegation to introduce legislation to award Mr. Tommy Dortch the Congressional Gold Medal for his leadership and contributions to our country. I am eternally grateful for the work he continues to do to advance equity and opportunity for all.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ELLIOT BLAIR

(Mr. CORREA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my constituent, Orange County Public Defender Elliot Blair, who passed away while celebrating his first anniversary with his wife in Mexico.

Elliot graduated from Cal State Fullerton and earned his degree in law from Loyola Marymount University. Elliot was a devoted public servant and advocate for the underserved and underrepresented. He was a young attorney, a promising young attorney that was loved by our community.

On the evening of his passing away, he called his mother and he said, mom, I am going to have dinner at your favorite restaurant. Those were the last words he uttered to his family.

Elliot will be missed, but he will not be forgotten.

REMEMBERING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATION NIGHTCLUB FIRE

(Mr. MAGAZINER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, February 20th will mark the 20th anniversary of a tragic fire at the Station Nightclub in West Warwick, Rhode Island, that took the lives of 100 people and injured hundreds of others. That horrific fire ripped a hole in our community and left a deep scar on Rhode Island, one which we still feel every day.

But Rhode Islanders are resilient, and we support one another in the face of tragedy. On that night in West Warwick, the heroism of emergency responders and ordinary people saved countless lives. In the wake of that horror, our State came together to mourn and memorialize those we lost and to help each other heal.

Now, two decades after that awful night, I will submit the names of those who were lost into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring all of the victims, and to recommit ourselves to promoting fire safety across our country so that such a tragedy can never occur again.

Louis S. Alves, Kevin Anderson, Stacie J. Angers, Christopher Arruda, Eugene Avilez, Tina Ayer, Mary H. Baker, Thomas A. Barnett, Laureen M. Beauchaine, Steven Thomas Blom, William Christopher Bonardi III, Kristine Carbone, William W. Cartwright, Mike Cordier, Alfred Carmina Crisostomi, Robert Croteau, Lisa D'Andrea, Matthew P. Darby, Dina Ann DeMaio, Rachael Florio DePietro, Albert DiBonaventura, Christina DiRienzo, Kevin J. Dunn, Lori Durante, Edward Everett Ervanian, Charline E. Fick, Thomas Fleming, Mark A. Fontaine, Daniel J. Fredrickson and Tracey Romanoff, Michael A. Fresolo, James C. Gahan, Melvin Gerfin Jr., Laura L. Gillett, Michael J. Gonsalves.

James F. Gooden Jr., Derek Gray, Scott C. Greene, Scott Griffith, Jude Henault, Andrew Hoban, Abbie L. Hoisington, Michael Hoogasian, Sandy Hoogasian, Carlton L. Howorth III, Eric J. Hyer, Derek Brian Johnson, Lisa Kelly, Tracy King, Michael Joseph Kulz, Keith Lapierre, Dale L. Latulippe, Stephen Libera, John Longiaru, Ty Longley, Judith Manzo, Andrea Louise Mancini, Keith Anthony Mancini, Steve Mancini, Thomas Marion Jr., Jeffrey W. Martin, Tammy Mattera-Hausa, Kristen McQuarrie, Thomas Medeiros, Samuel J. Miceli Jr., Donna Mitchell, Leigh Ann Moreau, Ryan M. Morin, Jason Morton, Beth Moscynski, Katherine O'Donnell, Nicholas O'Neill, Matthew James Pickett, Christopher Prouty.

Jeffrey Rader, Theresa Rakoski, Robert Reisner, Walter Rich, Donald Roderiques, Daniel J. Fredrickson and Tracey Romanoff, Joseph Rossi, Bridget Sanetti, Becky Shaw, Mitchell C. Shubert, Dennis Smith, Victor Stark, Benjamin J. Suffoletto Jr., Shawn Patrick Sweet, Jason Sylvester, Sarah Jane Telgarsky, Kelly Vieira, Kevin R. Washburn, Everett Thomas "Tommy" Woodmansee III, Robert Young.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF TOMMY DORTCH

(Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in the beginning, Tommy Dortch, like every other person born on this Earth, was endowed with certain unique talents.

The mission we all have in living is to go forth and be fruitful with those talents. I am here today with my colleagues, and also with the family and church members and pastor of Tommy Dortch. They are in the gallery today.

We are here to recognize the exceptionally talented Tommy Dortch and the fruits that we have enjoyed in his living.

My colleagues have told you of Tommy's many accomplishments, and there is so much more that can be said about him. But with the little time I have, I want to leave you with this: Tommy Dortch is a man whose cup runneth over. At the end of each day, Tommy made sure that that cup was empty, not consuming its contents for himself, but in service to others.

His example and legacy have and will continue to resonate profoundly, which is why he is so deserving of receiving the Congressional Gold Medal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from references to occupants of the gallery.

□ 1215

WE NEED TO PROTECT SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mrs. RAMIREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, working people in America are counting on Congress to not only protect but expand Social Security.

The fact that my Republican colleagues had even considered cutting Social Security is unconscionable. From Humboldt Park and Belmont Cragin, to Bensenville, West Chicago, and Elgin, the district I have the distinct honor of representing is home to hardworking people who, like everyone, deserve a safe, accessible, and affordable place to call home.

Regardless of immigration status, working people in Illinois and across the country have paid into Social Security, including undocumented workers who pay into Social Security but can't claim the benefit like everyone else.

It is a hard-earned benefit that people, especially our seniors, count on to cover housing, which just keeps going up and going up.

In order for all people to build and sustain a better life, we need to protect Social Security. We need to expand it.

LOOKING FORWARD TO WORKING ON REAL ISSUES

(Ms. HOULAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that noncitizens should

have the ability to vote. Full stop. I think a regular review of criminal code is a good idea and a good exercise for any State or local government. Full stop. I also believe that States and local governments and municipalities have the right to self-determination on these very issues.

Today, I voted on two curious proposals that my colleagues in the majority felt as though we should be spending our time, limited precious time, voting on.

I do not believe it is my place to vote to overturn or disapprove of choices made by the people of Washington, D.C., nor do I think this is a sincere use of Congress' focus and time.

These early weeks of the 118th Congress have been focused on voting on headline grabbing, divisive, meaningless, and unserious legislation. The American people want us here in Washington working on our most pressing challenges, issues like addressing our debt, our economy's recovery, the safety of our planet and communities, and bettering the lives of our citizens.

I look forward to working on these real issues. Let's finish the job.

NOT HERE TO RAISE TAXES

(Ms. SALINAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SALINAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the so-called Fair Tax Act.

Right now, Oregonians don't pay a single cent in sales tax. Ask anyone and they will tell you: It is a good thing. We rejected such proposals multiple times. It protects working folks who are disproportionately impacted by the undue burden of spending additional dollars on basic necessities.

I am not here to raise taxes on Oregonians. That is not why my constituents sent me here. I am here to help working folks get ahead, which is why I am so troubled by this congressional proposal to mandate a 30 percent sales tax.

This is far from fair. It is not even close. The top 1 percent may not sweat a 30 percent sales tax, but for working families, that could be the difference between putting food on the table or having to go without.

I stand today to redirect our attention to the pressing needs of Oregonians: the need to lower costs and fight inflation, not to raise taxes. That is what I am focused on, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

HONORING THOMAS DORTCH

(Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Tommy Dortch was and still is a leader of this Nation.

Tommy and I worked together to, first of all, elect Maynard Jackson to become the first African-American

mayor, and then Andy Young, the first African American to be elected to Congress since Reconstruction, right here.

When I think of Tommy, I am reminded of that glorious song that God Almighty has given to us: "Them that's got shall get," and "Them that's not shall lose," because the Bible says and it still is news. Your mama may have and your papa may have, "But God bless the child That's got his own."

God bless Mr. Tommy Dortch, my friend.

BURDEN OF HEALTHCARE COSTS

(Ms. BALINT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Ms. BALINT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the burden that healthcare costs put on American families. No one should have to choose between putting food on the table and affording their medication.

Nearly 3 in 10 American adults take prescription drugs each day and say that they have skipped doses. They have cut pills in half or they have not filled prescriptions. This is dangerous.

In the Inflation Reduction Act, Democrats made major progress in lowering drug costs and making healthcare more affordable. We capped the out-of-pocket costs for seniors. We capped the cost of insulin at \$35, and we finally gave Medicare the power to negotiate prices.

Let's build on this. Let's cap the cost of insulin at \$35 for every American. Let's continue to lower the cost of medical expenses and insurance premiums for every American.

American families are struggling while Big Pharma continues to reap the benefits. Let's build on the progress in the Inflation Reduction Act and provide working families with the help they so desperately need.

REMEMBERING THE ROSEWOOD MASSACRE

(Mr. JACKSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give mournful recognition of the 100-year anniversary of the Rosewood massacre, an event that is still one of the darkest chapters of American history.

On January 1, 1923, the small town of Rosewood, Florida, was the site of one of the worst racial attacks in the long history of this Nation.

Sparked by false allegations against an innocent Black man, a mob of White residents descended upon the Black community of Rosewood, and it is estimated that upward of 200 people were killed and virtually every building in that small African-American community was literally burned to the ground.

I stand in this well as the Representative of the First Congressional District of the State of Illinois, a district with a majority of minorities, of African Americans and Hispanics, which by pride and passion, a majority within its soul and sinews, feels the traumatic vestiges of Americans' inhumanity toward other Americans.

But this is American history, and it is as American as anything we might say about Concord and Appomattox.

In spite of the dark tragedies interwoven within our story, what happened in Rosewood 100 years ago is as American as anything that happened at Gettysburg or Ellis Island. It must be repeated to our children, lest we deny ourselves all the honesty we need to grow to be a better country.

I implore my colleagues to join me in condemning the College Board of Florida for removing AP African-American curriculum.

CLOSING THE DISPOSABLE E-CIGARETTE LOOPHOLE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the Biden administration for work that they have already done by asking to have them help us in the closure of the disposable e-cigarette loophole.

As chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, the administration's work in curtailing youth e-cigarette use is commendable. Vaping and e-cigarette usage among youth is at a historic low. Good news.

Despite this, however, the FDA guidance issued by the previous administration that prohibits flavored e-cigarettes fails to include any disposable e-cigarette products currently on the market.

This loophole, alongside the appeal that disposable e-cigarettes have for our youth, has influenced a surge in youth consumption.

Right now, in smoke shops, corner stores, and gas stations across the country, disposable e-cigarettes are being sold for prices as low as \$5.

Like candy, they are being offered in enticing flavors such as strawberry, iced apple mango, and pineapple lemonade; just what a child would look at.

Each product is cleverly designed to easily fit in one's pocket, easy to take to school or other places. These products are sleek, affordable, pocket-sized, and highly accessible.

A single disposable device can contain enough nicotine as an entire pack of cigarettes.

A 2022 National Youth Tobacco Study said these products' usage is up 2,188 percent since 2019. It is dangerous. Let's get to work. Let's save our children.

Let us celebrate a happy Black History Month, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank the Biden Administration for its help already. Now the Na-

tion needs help in closing the disposable e-cigarette loophole.

The Administration's work in curtailing youth e-cigarette use is commendable; vaping and e-cigarette usage among youths is at a historic low.

Despite this, however, the FDA guidance issued by the previous administration that prohibits flavored e-cigarettes, FAILS to include any disposable e-cigarette products currently on the market.

This loophole, alongside the appeal that disposable e-cigarettes have for youth, has influenced a surge in youth consumption.

Right now, in smoke shops, corner stores, and gas stations across the country, disposable e-cigarettes are being sold for prices as low as \$5.

They are being offered in enticing flavors such as Strawberry, Iced Apple Mango, and Pineapple Lemonade.

Each product is cleverly designed to easily fit in one's pocket.

These products are sleek, affordable, pocket-sized, and highly accessible to our youth.

A single disposable device can contain enough nicotine as an entire pack of cigarettes.

According to the Centers for Disease Control 2022 National Youth Tobacco Study, usage of these products is up 2,188 percent since 2019.

This is a dangerous over site that will put thousands of lives at risk.

I urge this Administration to close the loophole to ensure the flavor ban includes disposable e-cigarettes.

The future and safety of America's youth depend on it.

GRAVE THREAT TO AMERICAN WORKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the House Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, I will take a moment today to address a grave threat to American workers that is coming from Washington, D.C., right now. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are at imminent risk of losing their livelihoods because of an anti-worker agenda that certain politicians and special interests are pushing by any means necessary.

The Department of Labor is currently considering a proposed nationwide rule that would severely limit the gig economy, freelancing, independent contracting, self-employment, and other alternate work arrangements that entire careers are based on and entire industries have been built around.

The rule has a similar objective to the PRO Act, which is supported by President Biden, and even passed the House in the last Congress.

The devastating consequences of these policies are not a matter of speculation. In California, we know all too well what is in store for the rest of the country if this rule is adopted and if

the PRO Act passes because the model for these policies comes from our State, a law called AB 5 that passed the supermajority legislature in 2019 and has been ruthlessly enforced by Governor Gavin Newsom ever since.

AB 5 has been absolutely devastating for countless independent professionals in California. You don't need to take my word for it. Governor Newsom's own former deputy chief of staff, Yohar Ali, called it "one of the most destructive pieces of legislation in the past 20 years," adding, "It's truly horrific how many people are negatively impacted by it."

Newsom's political mentor, the former mayor of San Francisco and former speaker of the State Assembly, Willie Brown, said that the law made him want to "picket" against the "bastards" at the Capitol and the special interests that "took advantage" of them.

□ 1230

Andrew Cuomo rejected a similar law in New York, saying he didn't want to "make the same mistake" as California.

The liberal Daily Kos likewise warned other States: Don't make the same mistake California's Gavin Newsom did—with the site's founder calling the law disastrous and asinine and its supporters shameful.

The NAACP assailed it as a "terrible law" and a "gut punch to our community."

The CEO of the Black Chamber of Commerce called it a catastrophe responsible for enabling, defending, and propagating systemic racism.

Mr. Speaker, 200 Ph.D. economists, including a Nobel Laureate, reported that the law is doing substantial and avoidable harm to the very people who now have the fewest resources and the worst alternatives available to them. One commentator called it "the most malicious and harmful law ever passed in California."

AB5 effectively bans independent work of any kind, being your own boss. With a single stroke of his pen, Governor Gavin Newsom rendered countless Californians, spanning hundreds of professions, unable to earn a living in our State—videographers and caricaturists, transcriptionists and interpreters, technicians and engineers, analysts and consultants, musicians and conductors, artists and dancers, writers and editors, coaches and trainers, teachers and tutors, nurses and doulas, the list goes on.

Many national companies now explicitly disclaim on their applications that they can no longer work with California freelancers. Hardly an industry or trade is unscathed.

Most devastated by AB5 have been our most vulnerable: seniors, caregivers, students, reformed convicts, single mothers, people with disabilities or health issues or mental health needs, all of whom rely on independent contracting.

Many of my own constituents have been ensnared by the law. Right here, you see a photo of Ildiko Santana, an immigrant, a naturalized citizen, who worked as a freelance translator for over 20 years in Loomis. It took decades for her to build up her clientele, and then she had a single law cause her to lose it all. After AB5 went into effect, not a single one of the over 50 agencies she did business with will hire her unless she incorporates or leaves California.

Across the State, thousands of hard-working people are in exactly the same position. Take, for example, Heather Mason, who said: "I am a conference producer. I had to move; went to Utah. I can't hire many of our freelance folks back in California either." She said: "I am heartbroken to leave LA."

Elizabeth Adger said: "AB5 is why I had to pack up my very ill husband with stage IV cancer and autistic son and leave the State. There is no way I can take care of our family and work a 'traditional'-type job. I have always worked for myself and paid my taxes. I was terrified of becoming homeless. Now I am moving to Florida, where my business is welcome."

Here is the thing. That just isn't going to be an option if the PRO Act or this proposed rule from the Department of Labor goes into effect because this suffering will be taken nationwide.

It is estimated that the PRO Act would cost over 350,000 freelance workers their ability to earn a living, and even just the Department of Labor rule in and of itself would cause significant losses.

Unlike State laws, independent businesspeople will have nowhere to turn if these policies go into effect. What is going to happen to folks like Ildiko and Heather and Elizabeth? In fact, Ildiko will be forced to leave the United States and return to her home country in order to make a living.

Mr. Speaker, I am calling on President Biden to see the reality, to see the harm that these policies are causing. I am calling on President Biden to rescind his proposed rule and to stop supporting the PRO Act, to listen to independent contractors and freelancers whose lives have been upended in California, to have compassion and to stop advocating for policy changes that would inflict this suffering nationwide.

As chair of the House Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, I will promise you this. I am going to work in every way possible to defeat the PRO Act. Our committee will fight for workers. There is an agenda out there that is working against workers. We are going to fight for workers, for small businesses, and for economic freedom.

If the proposed Department of Labor rule does take effect, I will immediately act to pass legislation to repeal it. More than that, I will use the gavel of this subcommittee to shine light on the unparalleled damage that has been wrought by AB5, and I certainly will

make sure that the freelancers who have lost everything in California are not forgotten.

In a broader sense, AB5 is truly a case study in the decline of the State of California. We used to be the State where anyone could get ahead. Now, we are the State that so many can't wait to leave behind.

We are the Golden State and have always served as a beacon of opportunity for well over a century. We have attracted innovators and adventurers.

We are a State that has so many blessings, endowed with unbelievable natural beauty. Yet, somehow, we have gotten to the point where California just achieved a historic three-peat, where for the third straight year, we led the Nation in one-way U-Haul rentals.

In fact, with the recent redistricting, we lost a seat in Congress, and if the lines were redrawn today, we would lose another seat. It is precisely because of policies like AB5.

California's Governor is saying again and again that our State is a model for the Nation. President Biden has been all too quick to believe him by supporting policies like AB5 and the PRO Act.

The sad reality is that, in many ways, our State is not a model for the Nation but a warning to the Nation about what happens when humanist values give way to brute political force.

Today, I am urging the President and my colleagues in Congress to heed that warning.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

STATE OF OUR UNION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be able to be the last Congressman to speak in this historic State of the Union week here in Congress.

There are several comments that have to be made about the State of the Union because if you are just going to listen to what President Biden had to say, you would have a very warped and distorted view of what is going on in America today.

I think the most harmful thing he said is he one more time talked about the talk and implied that America's police force is a racist police force and a stain on America's reputation. That is a lie. It is a lie. It has been disproven year after year, study after study.

Nevertheless, President Biden, I think in an effort to scare Black Americans into voting for him, claims that we have a horrible racist society in general and a racist police problem in particular.

I will mention two articles which came out right after the unfortunate

events, the tragic events, the horrific events that happened in Minneapolis 2 years ago, for those of you back home to google. One article is by a very perceptive gal by the name of Heather Mac Donald, appearing in *The Wall Street Journal*, and one is by a gentleman, who happens to be Black, appearing in the *City Journal* at that time.

They both looked not at the number of people who died across the board but looked at a percent of people who committed felonies, a percent of people who committed crimes who wound up in a confrontation with police and wound up passing away. In both instances, they found that, if anything, Black Americans were less likely to die in a confrontation with police.

Again, I will mention these articles, "The Myth of Systemic Police Racism," Heather Mac Donald in *The Wall Street Journal* in June 2020, and "Stories and Data," Coleman Hughes, in the *City Journal* of June 2020.

This is something that is a stain on America. Joe Biden is doing all he can to divide America by using his State of the Union Address to claim that the police are racists.

Does this have an effect? It has an effect. It has an effect twice.

First of all, I think it has an effect in that it causes some people to believe him. After all, we have a White President. Why would he be lying and telling us we have all these racist police if we don't? And the effect is that it is causing, sadly, some anger in the Black community, which is resulting in more and more deaths of police.

I thought of this when, earlier this week, I think maybe on the exact day that we had the State of the Union, if not the day earlier, one more policeman, who happened to be White, was murdered in Milwaukee.

Is this myth that is going out there, talking about racist police, racist police, racist police, causing more police to die? I don't know, but it is something to look at.

I think it also causes the police, understandably, to be less aggressive and less effective because they are always afraid of being called out for being racist.

If President Biden is lying and telling everybody that we have all these racist police, it is surprising that the police themselves are a little more afraid to be aggressive or engage in I guess what I will call traditional policing.

Last year, in Milwaukee, a city which is just adjacent to my district, the number of murders went up I think about 25, to an all-time high. It was the third year in a row that we had an all-time high number of murders in Milwaukee, and that is despite the fact that the population is drifting down. Why are we at an all-time high number of murders in Milwaukee?

Generally, I think the police, first of all, are not adequately funded. To a certain extent, they are not adequately funded because politicians like Joe

Biden get out there and tell us how horrible and racist the police are. Is it any surprise that the Milwaukee City Council would not want to hire many police?

Secondly, the Milwaukee police are afraid to go into certain neighborhoods, sometimes high-crime neighborhoods where they are especially used because they are afraid if they do confront the criminal element, they will get labeled as racist. Rather than worry about some cheap politician like Joe Biden calling them racist over time, why not just stand back, not be aggressive, and not get labeled?

In any event, I felt of all the lies of President Biden, his drumbeat of racism in society in general and racism with regard to police is the most damaging.

Mr. Speaker, the next thing that I thought was very scary for the country as a whole, I think probably the biggest crisis that has developed in the last 2 years, is the crisis at the border. Admittedly, if you don't live in Arizona or don't live in Texas, you might not see the full import of the crisis.

President Biden implied that this is, at best, something that just miraculously happened out of nowhere and, at worst, was happening because the Republicans aren't doing enough to help him close the border.

I would like to leave America with some numbers. These are both numbers from December. In December 2020, a grand total of 21,000 people crossed the border. In December 2022, 2 years into the Biden Presidency, 238,000 people crossed the border, an increase of 11 times.

This is not something that just happened. It was a problem when we had 28,000 people crossing the border under the Trump administration. When it goes up by a factor of 11, it is not because the Republicans aren't negotiating. There are all sorts of things we negotiate whenever we put together the annual budget, and a given number of Republicans vote for it.

No, it is because Joe Biden changed the policy at the border. He is making it much easier for immigrants to cross the border. For whatever reason, he wants to apparently change America by entering in the people who receive no instruction, no education on our Constitution and the values that you are supposed to adapt if you are an American citizen. As a result, we are over 11 times as many people crossing the border as 2 years ago.

□ 1245

He didn't mention at all the number of people that are deported for committing crimes. The number of people we are deporting right now is about one quarter the number of people who were deported when President Trump was in office, as well.

Now, President Trump wasn't a perfect man, but I will tell you, even at the time, a lot of people were not being deported. What we have is, we have a

President who, even after people prove themselves unfit to become Americans by committing crimes, they are not deported.

I want the American public to ponder those numbers. We have gone from 20,000 a month to 238,000 a month.

I also want to point out the huge number of unaccompanied minors coming across the border. There was a time when the mainstream media felt it was horrific if, even for a few days while their parents were being processed, children were without their parents.

We have gone in the last 2 years from around 2,000 to around 8,000 every month of unaccompanied minors crossing into our border.

Where are their parents?

We apparently don't care. We are told: we find sponsors for these young people.

I am told by the Border Patrol that particularly the Central American countries do not like the current policy of the United States of taking in unaccompanied minors here. After all, they believe that is the future of their countries. They do not like us grabbing all their minors.

Where are the advocates?

We let over 8,000 young children into the country every year and we may have no idea whatsoever where their parents are.

Do their parents know where the new sponsors are?

Do we know if these children are being human trafficked?

What do we know? Nothing.

There are 8,000 children, not without their parents for 2 or 3 days, but could be without their parents for the rest of their lives.

I hope America takes away the moral stain on our Nation of allowing the separation of 8,000 or 9,000 minors every month from their parents. I hope the American public does not fawn to the idea that somehow the reason we have 230,000 people every month crossing the border is because of Republican inaction.

Good grief, in the last 2 years, we didn't have the House, we didn't have the Senate, and we sure didn't have the Presidency. The reason for that is because he has changed policy from what it was 2 years ago.

It is not rocket science to get back down to 20,000. You just have to go back to what the laws were 2 years ago, but President Biden clearly doesn't want to do that. He wants as many people coming here as possible. Like I said, the clearest evidence of that is not only letting everybody here, but he is not even deporting people who break the law.

In any event, that is, I think, what we have to look at when we look at the southern border and the policies that are going on down there.

The next thing that I don't think he spent anywhere near enough time on—but it should be required to be addressed by, quite frankly, every politician, in part, because of his inaction at

the southern border and, in part, because of his hatred of the police or as labeling police as racist—we now have over 100,000 fentanyl deaths in this country every month. As I have said before, we have more people dying of illegal drug use in this country every month, twice as many people as died in the Vietnam war collectively.

Now, I am old enough to remember the Vietnam war. I remember the media pounding, pounding, pounding that we had to get out of Vietnam because, by the time it was over, 57,000 Americans had lost their lives.

We are now at 180,000 deaths from illegal drugs each year and what do we get?

We get less focused on the border than ever before, we get attacks on the police for fear of being called racist, and, as a result, that number keeps going up and up and up.

When I think of all the parents who have lost children, people who have lost their siblings, people who have lost their parents because of these drug overdoses—frequently people who are taking drugs don't know fentanyl is in the drugs—I think, why isn't the government doing anything?

To be honest, it kind of stumps me.

Why does the Biden administration not care that over 100,00 people are dying?

Why doesn't the news media make that a banner headline? Wouldn't you think?

Over 9,000 people are dying every month of illegal drug overdose, most of it fentanyl, the press doesn't report about it.

I am more than appalled that President Biden didn't spend more time talking about the huge drug problems we have in America and the huge number of deaths rather than focusing on, what I would consider in some cases, rather minor issues.

The final thing to talk about is President Biden mentioned Ukraine. He did not talk about what we are going to do to end that war. And as more people die over there, admittedly not Americans, but as more people die, one would hope that the Western nations, and the United States in particular—who didn't seem that concerned when the war began, after all, it was predicted that next month Russia is going to invade, blah, blah, blah—but President Biden didn't seem to care that the war was starting.

Then the war started, and we really haven't made much of an effort to end the war. At the end of every war, unless there is complete victory on one side or the other, usually every side gets something and loses something, and has to sell the fact that all these people died for a reason or for a purpose.

The United States is not, from what I can see, making an effort to end this war. Again, we are told thousands of soldiers are dying every month. We know Russia is a very powerful country with regard to nuclear weapons, but

also tactical nuclear weapons, the ability to shut down electricity, the ability to use hypersonic missiles.

Nevertheless, it seems as though the Biden administration would be perfectly happy if this war were going on another 2 years from now. That is just intolerable.

As I said, it is a human disaster for Russia and Ukraine, and the possibility that this war will bleed into the United States—or, even more likely, bleed into Poland and bleed into Germany—is something that should concern us all.

But for whatever motivation—and one can only guess at motivations, this is where conspiracy theories come in—the powers that be in the United States—the one-world-government types—don't seem to be bothered by this war at all.

It is something that demands more speculation, and the next time President Biden wanders into some microphones, he should be asked a little bit more: Do you have a plan for wrapping this up?

The answer to which appears to me right now is that, no, he does not.

There are a few issues that I think we should have spent more time on addressing, or that President Biden should have spent more time on addressing. I hope just because it is not a State of the Union Address doesn't mean he can't give speeches. He runs around the country.

First of all, I would call upon President Biden to apologize to the police of the country and admit that the studies that are out here in *The Wall Street Journal* and in the *City Journal* are accurate and the police are not racist.

Please, President Biden, stop lying to the American public and tell the American public that Black people are not disproportionately being harmed by the police.

I hope President Biden does something on the border. Above all, he has got to change his policy and send more people back to Mexico, although more Border Patrol agents wouldn't hurt. If he cared about drugs, more drug-sniffing dogs wouldn't hurt.

But, please, President Biden, pay a little attention to what is going on at the border before we lose this country.

I ask you to spend a little time seriously focusing on the fentanyl crisis. We should not be losing over 100,000 citizens every month.

Please, I realize we can't do it, but you can allow Israel or Turkey or France—push them a little bit—to work towards some sort of final agreement with Russia. I think it is obvious Russia probably regrets invading Ukraine given the huge number of people whom they have had die. I can't help but think Ukraine, being the smaller country, the number of people who die is a bigger proportion of their population. Plus I believe they have had tens of millions—or at least they claim—a significant number of civilians who have died in the war.

I think economically it is going to take both Russia and, in particular, Ukraine quite a while to recover from this. It would be nice if President Biden displayed a little bit of humanity. He didn't try to stop the war right before it started. His intelligence agencies predicted it. There were things he could have done. He didn't do them, but I wish now he would step forward and display a little humanity there.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this time to speak, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President. Members are further reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not a perceived viewing audience.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, February 9, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am pleased to submit for printing in the Congressional Record, pursuant to Rule XI, clause 2 (a)(2) of the Rules of the House, a copy of the Rules of the Committee on Agriculture, which were adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee on Agriculture on February 8, 2023.

Appendix A of the Committee Rules will include excerpts from the Rules of the House relevant to the operation of the Committee. Appendix B will include relevant excerpts from the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In the interest of minimizing printing costs, Appendices A and B are omitted from this submission.

Sincerely,

GLENN THOMPSON,
Chairman.

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Applicability of House Rules.—(1) The Rules of the House shall govern the procedure of the Committee and its subcommittees, and the Rules of the Committee on Agriculture so far as applicable shall be interpreted in accordance with the Rules of the House, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are non-debatable privileged motions in the Committee and its subcommittees. (See Appendix A for the applicable Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.)

(2) As provided in clause 1(a)(1) of House Rule XI, each Subcommittee is part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and its Rules so far as applicable. (See also Committee Rules III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and XI, *infra*.)

(b) Authority to Conduct Investigations.—The Committee and its subcommittees, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, may conduct such investigations and studies as they may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of their responsibilities under Rule X of the Rules of the House and in accordance with clause 2(m) of House Rule XI.

(c) Authority to Print.—The Committee is authorized by the Rules of the House to have

printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the Committee and its subcommittees. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be paid from 2 applicable accounts of the House described in clause 1(k)(1) of House Rule X in accordance with clause 1(c) of House Rule XI. (See also paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of Committee Rule IX.)

(d) Vice Chairman.—The Member of the majority party on the Committee or Subcommittee designated by the Chairman of the full Committee shall be the vice chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee in accordance with clause 2(d) of House Rule XI.

(e) Presiding Member.—If the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee is not present at any Committee or Subcommittee meeting or hearing, the vice chairman shall preside. If the Chairman and vice chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee are not present at a Committee or Subcommittee meeting or hearing the ranking Member of the majority party who is present shall preside in accordance with clause 2(d) of House Rule XI.

(f) Publication of Rules.—The Committee's Rules shall be publicly available in electronic form and published in the Congressional Record not later than 60 days after the Chair is elected in each odd-numbered year as provided in clause 2(a) of House Rule XI.

(g) Joint Committee Reports of Investigation or Study.—A report of an investigation or study conducted jointly by more than one committee may be filed jointly, provided that each of the committees complies independently with all requirements for approval and filing of the report.

II. COMMITTEE BUSINESS MEETINGS—REGULAR, ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL

(a) Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings of the Committee, in accordance with clause 2(b) of House Rule XI, shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month to transact its business if notice is given pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of House Rule XI. The Chairman shall provide each Member of the Committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meeting as practicable, a written agenda of such meeting. Items may be placed on the agenda by the Chairman or a majority of the Committee. (See paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI for provisions that apply to meetings of subcommittees.)

(b) Additional Meetings.—(1) The Chairman may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which Members have notice thereof after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or after concurrence with the Ranking Minority Member, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such additional meetings pursuant to the notice from the Chairman.

(2) A hearing or meeting may begin sooner than specified in clause (1) (in which case, the chair shall make the announcement specified at the earliest possible time) if the Committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of Members required under the Rules of the Committee for the transaction of business.

(3) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of a measure or matter the Chair shall cause the text of such measure or matter to be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) Special Meetings.—If at least three Members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chairman, those Members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chairman for such special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matters to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Majority Staff Director (serving as the clerk of the Committee for such purpose) shall notify the Chairman of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the Members of the Committee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measures or matter to be considered at that special meeting in accordance with clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Majority Staff Director (serving as the clerk) of the Committee shall notify all Members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered, and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

III. OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS; BROADCASTING

(a) Open Meetings and Hearings.—Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, and each hearing by the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with clause 2(g) of House Rule XI.

(b) Broadcasting and Photography.—Whenever a Committee or Subcommittee meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or a hearing is open to the public, the Committee shall:

(1) to the maximum extent practicable provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public; and

(2) make each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography in accordance with clause 4 of House Rule XI. When such audio and visual coverage is conducted in the Committee or Subcommittee, written notice to that effect shall be provided to each Member. The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee shall not limit the number of television or still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room to fewer than two representatives from each medium (except for legitimate space or safety considerations, in which case pool coverage shall be authorized).

(c) Closed Meetings—Attendees.—No person other than Members of the Committee or Subcommittee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as the Committee or Subcommittee may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session that has been closed to the public as provided in clause 2(g)(1) of House Rule XI.

(d) Addressing the Committee.—A Committee Member may address the Committee or a Subcommittee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration (See Committee Rule VIII (e) relating to questioning a witness at a hearing). The time a Member may address the Committee or Subcommittee for any such purpose shall be limited to 5 minutes, except that this time limit

may be waived by unanimous consent. A Member shall also be limited in his or her remarks to the subject matter under consideration, unless the Member receives unanimous consent to extend his or her remarks beyond such subject.

(e) Meetings to Begin Promptly.—Subject to the presence of a quorum, each meeting or hearing of the Committee and its subcommittees shall begin promptly at the time so stipulated in the public announcement of the meeting or hearing.

(f) Prohibition on Proxy Voting.—No vote by any Member of the Committee or Subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(g) Location of Persons at Meetings.—No person other than the Committee or Subcommittee Members and Committee or Subcommittee staff may be seated in the rostrum area during a meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee unless by unanimous consent of Committee or Subcommittee.

(h) Consideration of Amendments and Motions.—A Member, upon request, shall be recognized by the Chairman to address the Committee or Subcommittee at a meeting for a period limited to 5 minutes on behalf of an amendment or motion offered by the Member or another Member, or upon any other matter under consideration, unless the Member receives unanimous consent to extend the time limit. Every amendment or motion made in Committee or Subcommittee shall, upon the demand of any Member present, be reduced to writing, and a copy thereof shall be made available to all Members present. Such amendment or motion shall not be pending before the Committee or Subcommittee or voted on until the requirements of this paragraph have been met.

(i) Demanding Record Vote.—

(1) A record vote of the Committee or Subcommittee on a question or action shall be ordered on a demand by one-fifth of the Members present.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment. If the Chairman postpones further proceedings:

(A) the Chairman may resume such postponed proceedings, after giving Members adequate notice, at a time chosen in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member; and

(B) notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, the underlying proposition on which proceedings were postponed shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(j) Submission of Motions or Amendments In Advance of Business Meetings.—The Committee and Subcommittee Chairman may request and Committee and Subcommittee Members should, insofar as practicable, cooperate in providing copies of proposed amendments or motions to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or the Subcommittee twenty-four hours before a Committee or Subcommittee business meeting.

(k) Points of Order.—No point of order against the hearing or meeting procedures of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entertained unless it is made in a timely fashion.

(l) Limitation on Committee Sittings.—The Committee or subcommittees may not sit during a joint session of the House and Senate or during a recess when a joint meeting of the House and Senate is in progress.

(m) Prohibition of Wireless Telephones.—Use of wireless phones for vocal conversation during a Committee or Subcommittee hearing or meeting is prohibited.

IV. QUORUMS

(a) Working Quorum.—One-third of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, other than as noted in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) Majority Quorum.—A majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for:

(1) the reporting of a bill, resolution, or other measure (See clause 2(h)(1) of House Rule XI, and Committee Rule IX);

(2) the closing of a meeting or hearing to the public pursuant to clauses 2(g), 2(k)(5), and 2(k)(7) of House Rule XI;

(3) the authorizing of a subpoena as provided in clause 2(m)(3) of House Rule XI (See also Committee Rule VII); and

(4) as where required by a Rule of the House.

(c) Quorum for Taking Testimony.—Two Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

V. RECORDS

(a) Maintenance of Records.—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee and Subcommittee action which shall include:

(1) in the case of any meeting or hearing transcripts, a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks involved, and

(2) written minutes, which shall include a record of all Committee and Subcommittee action, a record of all votes on any question, and a tally on all record votes.

The result of each such record vote shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Not later than 24 hours after adoption of an amendment, or 48 hours after the disposition or withdrawal of any other amendment, to a measure or matter, the chair of the Committee shall cause the text of such amendment adopted thereto to be made publicly available in electronic form. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition; the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or other proposition; and the names of those Members present but not voting.

(b) Access to and Correction of Records.—Any public witness, or person authorized by such witness, during Committee office hours in the Committee offices and within 10 calendar days of the close of hearings, may obtain a transcript copy of that public witness's testimony and make such technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections as authorized by the person making the remarks involved as will not alter the nature of testimony given. There shall be prompt return of such corrected copy of the transcript to the Committee. Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall receive copies of transcripts for their prompt review and correction and prompt return to the Committee. The Committee or Subcommittee may order the printing of a hearing record without the corrections of any Member or witness if it determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time in which to make such corrections and further delay would seriously impede the consideration of the legislative action that is subject of the hearing. The record of a hearing shall be closed 10 calendar days after the last oral testimony, unless the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise. Any person requesting to file a statement for the record of a hearing

must so request before the hearing concludes and must file the statement before the record is closed, unless the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise. The Committee or Subcommittee may reject any statement in light of its length or its tendency to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(c) Property of the House.—All Committee and Subcommittee records (including hearings data, charts, and files) shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Members serving as Chairman. Such records shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto. The Majority Staff Director shall promptly notify the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of any request for access to such records.

(d) Availability of Archived Records.—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with House Rule VII. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee of the need for a Committee order pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of such House Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available.

(e) Special Rules for Certain Records and Proceedings.—A stenographic record of a business meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee may be kept, and thereafter may be published, if the Chairman of the Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is need for such a record. The proceedings of the Committee or Subcommittee in a closed meeting, evidence or testimony in such meeting, shall not be divulged unless otherwise determined by a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee.

(f) Electronic Availability of Committee Publications.—To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

VI. POWER TO SIT AND ACT

For the purpose of carrying out any of its function and duties under House Rules X and XI, the Committee and each of its subcommittees is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned and to hold such hearings.

VII. SUBPOENAS, DEPOSITIONS, AND OATHS

(a) Issuance of Subpoenas.—In accordance with clause 2(m) of House Rule XI, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by a majority of the Committee or by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member. Such consultation shall occur at least 48 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee or by any Member designated by the Committee.

(b) Oaths.—The Chairman of the Committee, or any member of the Committee designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witnesses.

(c) Deposition Authority.—

(1) The Chairman, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to subpoena, by a Member or counsel of the Committee.

(2) Depositions taken under the authority prescribed in this subsection shall be subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

(3) The Regulations for the Use of Deposition Authority as issued by the Committee on Rules pursuant to H. Res. 5 titled—Adopting the Rules of the House of Representa-

tives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, and for other purposes—are incorporated by reference and shall be considered the rules of the Committee.

VIII. HEARING PROCEDURES.

(a) Power to Hear.—For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House Rules X and XI, the Committee and its subcommittees are authorized to sit and hold hearings at any time or place within the United States whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned. (See Committee Rule VI and paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI for provisions relating to Subcommittee hearings and meetings.)

(b) Announcement.—The Chairman of the Committee shall, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any Committee hearing at least 1 week before the commencement of the hearing. The Chairman of a Subcommittee shall schedule a hearing only after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee. After such consultation, the Chairman of the Subcommittee shall consult the Chairmen of the other subcommittees and shall request the Majority Staff Director to make a public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of such hearing at least 1 week before the hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee or the Subcommittee, with concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or Subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, as appropriate, shall request the Majority Staff Director to make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and shall promptly enter the appropriate information into the Committee scheduling service of the House information system as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(c) Scheduling of Witnesses.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the scheduling of witnesses and determination of the time allowed for the presentation of testimony at hearings shall be at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise.

(2) The Regulations for the remote participation of Committee witnesses as issued by the Committee on Rules pursuant to H. Res. 5 titled—Adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, and for other purposes—are incorporated by reference and shall be considered the rules of the Committee.

(d) Written Statement; Oral Testimony.—

(1) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a Subcommittee, shall insofar as practicable file with the Majority Staff Director of the Committee, at least 2 working days before the day of his or her appearance, a written statement of proposed testimony. Witnesses shall provide sufficient copies of their statement for distribution to Committee or Subcommittee Members, staff, and the news media. Insofar as practicable, the Committee or Subcommittee staff shall distribute such written statements to all Members of the Committee or Subcommittee as soon as they are received, as well as any official reports from departments and agencies on such subject matter. All witnesses may be limited in their oral presentations to brief summaries of their statements within

the time allotted to them at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee, in light of the nature of the testimony and the length of time available.

(2) As noted in paragraph (b) of Committee Rule VII, the Chairman of the Committee, or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer an oath to any witness.

(3) In the case of a witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include:

(i) a curriculum vitae;

(ii) a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness;

(iii) a disclosure of the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter of the hearing originating with a foreign government received during the past 36 months by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness; and

(iv) a disclosure of whether the witness is a fiduciary (including, but not limited to, a director, officer, advisor, or resident agency) of any organization or entity that has an interest in the subject matter of the hearing.

Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of witnesses, shall be made publicly available in electronic form 24 hours before the witness appears to the extent practicable, but not later than 1 day after the witness appears.

(e) Questioning of Witnesses.—Committee or Subcommittee Members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee for that purpose. Each Member so recognized shall be limited to questioning a witness for 5 minutes until such time as each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness for 5 minutes; and thereafter the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may limit the time of a further round of questioning after giving due consideration to the importance of the subject matter and the length of time available. All questions put to witnesses shall be germane to the measure or matter under consideration. Unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee determines otherwise, no Committee or Subcommittee staff shall interrogate witnesses.

(f) Extended Questioning for Designated Members.—Notwithstanding paragraph (e), the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member may designate an equal number of Members from each party to question a witness for a period not longer than 60 minutes.

(g) Witnesses for the Minority.—When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party Members on the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those minority Members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least 1 day of hearing thereon as provided in clause 2(j)(1) of House Rule XI.

(h) Summary of Subject Matter.—Upon announcement of a hearing, to the extent practicable, the Committee shall make available immediately to all Members of the Committee a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other material) under consideration. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee shall, to the extent practicable, make available to the Members of the Committee any official reports from departments and agen-

cies on such matter. (See paragraph (f) of Committee Rule XI.)

(i) Open Hearings.—Each hearing conducted by the Committee or Subcommittee shall be open to the public, including radio, television, and still photography coverage, except as provided in clause 4 of House Rule XI. (See also paragraph (b) of Committee Rule III.). In any event, no Member of the House may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing unless the House by majority vote shall authorize the Committee or Subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular bill or resolution or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by means of the above procedure.

(j) Hearings and Reports.—(1)(i) The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee at a hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation. A copy of the Committee Rules (and the applicable provisions of clause 2 of House Rule XI, regarding hearing procedures, an excerpt of which appears in Appendix A thereto) shall be made available to each witness upon request. Witnesses at hearings may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights. The Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; but only the full Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(ii) Whenever it is asserted by a Member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness, such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (i) of this rule, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the Rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or Subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person. The Committee or Subcommittee shall afford a person an opportunity to voluntarily appear as a witness; and the Committee or Subcommittee shall receive and shall dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(iii) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public sessions without the consent of the Committee or Subcommittee. In the discretion of the Committee or Subcommittee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The Committee or Subcommittee is the sole judge of the pertinence of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearings. A witness may obtain a transcribed copy of his or her testimony given at a public session. If given at an executive session, a transcribed copy of testimony may be obtained when authorized by the Committee or Subcommittee. (See paragraph (c) of Committee Rule V.)

(2) A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to the Members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such day) in advance of their consideration.

IX. THE REPORTING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a) Filing of Reports.—The Chairman shall report or cause to be reported promptly to

the House any bill, resolution, or other measure approved by the Committee and shall take or cause to be taken all necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or other measure to a vote. No bill, resolution, or measure shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. A Committee report on any bill, resolution, or other measure approved by the Committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (not counting days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the Majority Staff Director of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the Committee, for the reporting of that bill or resolution. The Majority Staff Director of the Committee shall notify the Chairman immediately when such a request is filed.

(b) Content of Reports.—Each Committee report on any bill or resolution approved by the Committee shall include as separately identified sections:

(1) a statement of the intent or purpose of the bill or resolution;

(2) a statement describing the need for such bill or resolution;

(3) a statement of Committee and Subcommittee consideration of the measure, including a summary of amendments and motions offered and the actions taken thereon;

(4) the results of each record vote on any amendment in the Committee and Subcommittee and on the motion to report the measure or matter, including the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of Members voting for and against such amendment or motion (See clause 3(b) of House Rule XIII);

(5) the oversight findings and recommendations of the Committee with respect to the subject matter of the bill or resolution, as required pursuant to clause 3(c)(1) of House Rule XIII and clause 2(b)(1) of House Rule X;

(6) the detailed statement described in House Rule XIII clause 3(c)(2) and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if the bill or resolution provides new budget authority (other than continuing appropriations), new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2) of such Act, new credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures, except that the estimates with respect to new budget authority shall include, when practicable, a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) to the appropriate levels under current law;

(7) the estimate of costs and comparison of such estimates, if any, prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with such bill or resolution pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 if submitted in timely fashion to the Committee;

(8) a statement of general performance goals and objectives, including outcome-related goals and objectives, for which the measure authorizes funding;

(9) an estimate by the Committee of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution in the fiscal year in which it is reported and in each of the five fiscal years following that fiscal year (or for the authorized duration of any program authorized by the bill or joint resolution if less than five years) (see clause 3(d)(1) of House Rule XIII), together with—(i) a comparison of these estimates with those made and submitted to the Committee by any Government agency when practicable and (ii) a comparison of the total estimated funding level for the relevant program (or programs) with appropriate levels under current law (The provisions of this clause do not apply if a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional

Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report;

(10) a list of congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, and limited tariff benefits in the bill or in the report (and the name of any Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who submitted a request to the Committee for each respective item included in such list) or a statement that the proposition contains no congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits;

(11) the changes in existing law (if any) shown in accordance with clause 3 of House Rule XIII;

(12) the determination required pursuant to section 5(b) of P.L. 92-463, if the legislation reported establishes or authorizes the establishment of an advisory committee;

(13) the information on Federal and intergovernmental mandates required by section 423(c) and (d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as added by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-4);

(14) a statement regarding the applicability of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (P.L. 104-1);

(15) a statement indicating whether any provision of the measure establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program. The Statement shall at a minimum explain whether—

(A) any such program was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of P.L. 111-139; or

(B) the most recent catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, published pursuant to the Federal Program Information Act (P.L. 95-220, as amended by P.L. 98-169), identified other programs related to the program established or reauthorized by the measure; and

(16) a statement estimating the number of directed rule makings required by the measure.

(c) Supplemental, Minority, Additional, or Dissenting Views.—If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any Member of the Committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views (including in electronic form), all Members shall be entitled to not less than 2 subsequent calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays except when the House is in session on such date) in which to file such written and signed views with the Clerk of the Committee. When time guaranteed by this paragraph has expired (or, if sooner, when all separate views have been received), the Committee may arrange to file its report with the Clerk of the House not later than 1 hour after the expiration of such time. All such views (in accordance with clause 2(1) of House Rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of House Rule XIII), as filed by one or more Members of the Committee, shall be included within and made a part of the report filed by the Committee with respect to that bill or resolution.

(d) Printing of Reports.—The report of the Committee on the measure or matter noted in paragraph (a) above shall be printed in a single volume, which shall:

(1) include all supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views that have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report; and

(2) bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views (and any material submitted under clause 3(a)(1) of House Rule XII) are included as part of the report.

(e) Immediate Printing; Supplemental Reports.—Nothing in this rule shall preclude—

(1) the immediate filing or printing of a Committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views has been made as provided by paragraph (c); or

(2) the filing by the Committee of any supplemental report on any bill or resolution that may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by the Committee on that bill or resolution.

(f) Availability of Printed Hearing Records.—For hearings held related to any reported bill or resolution, the Committee shall make every reasonable effort to have the record of such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such bill or resolution by the House. Each printed hearing of the Committee or any of its subcommittees shall include a record of the attendance of the Members.

(g) Committee Prints.—All Committee or Subcommittee prints or other Committee or Subcommittee documents, other than reports or prints of bills, that are prepared for public distribution shall be approved by the Chairman of the Committee or the Committee prior to public distribution.

(h) Post Adjournment Filing of Committee Reports.—(1) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, an investigative or oversight report approved by the Committee may be filed with the Clerk at any time, provided that if a Member gives notice at the time of approval of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, that Member shall be entitled to not less than 7 calendar days in which to submit such views for inclusion with the report.

(2) After an adjournment of the last regular session of a Congress sine die, the Chairman of the Committee may file at any time with the Clerk the Committee's activity report for that Congress pursuant to clause 1(d)(1) of House Rule XI without the approval of the Committee, provided that a copy of the report has been available to each Member of the Committee for at least 7 calendar days and the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a Member of the Committee.

(3) All reports of committees may be delivered to the Clerk in electronic form.

(i) Conference.—The Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

X. OTHER COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

(a) Authorization and Oversight Plan.—

(1) Not later than March 1 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall, in consultation with the Ranking Member, in a meeting that is open to the public, adopt its authorization and oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability and the Committee on House Administration.

(2) Each such plan shall include, with respect to programs and agencies within the committee's jurisdiction, and to the maximum extent practicable—

(A) a list of such programs or agencies with lapsed authorizations that received funding in the prior fiscal year or, in the case of a program or agency with a permanent authorization, which has not been subject to a comprehensive review by the committee in the prior three Congresses;

(B) a description of each such program or agency to be authorized in the current Congress;

(C) a description of each such program or agency to be authorized in the next Congress, if applicable;

(D) a description of any oversight to support the authorization of each such program or agency in the current Congress; and

(E) recommendations for changes to existing law for moving such programs or agencies from mandatory funding to discretionary appropriations, where appropriate.

(3) Each such plan may include, with respect to the programs and agencies within the Committee's jurisdiction—

(A) recommendations for the consolidation or termination of such programs or agencies that are duplicative, unnecessary, or inconsistent with the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government;

(B) recommendations for changes to existing law related to Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions affecting such programs and agencies that are inconsistent with the authorities of the Congress under Article I of the Constitution; and

(C) a description of such other oversight activities as the committee may consider necessary.

(4) In the development of such plan, the Chairman shall coordinate with other committees of jurisdiction to ensure that programs and agencies are subject to routine, comprehensive authorization efforts.

(5) The Committee and its appropriate subcommittees shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as provided in clause 2(c) of House Rule X.

(b) Annual Appropriations.—The Committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, ensure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. The Committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefor would be made annually.

(c) Budget Act Compliance: Views and Estimates (See Appendix B).—Not later than 6 weeks after the President submits his budget under section 1105(a) of Title 31, United States Code, or at such time as the Committee on the Budget may request, the Committee shall, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year (under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) that are within its jurisdiction or functions; and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction that it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) Budget Act Compliance: Recommended Changes.—Whenever the Committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, or resolutions under the reconciliation process, it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget, in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Conference Committees.—Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chairman shall, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, determine the number of conferees the Chairman deems most suitable and

then recommend to the Speaker as conferees, in keeping with the number to be appointed by the Speaker as provided in clause 11 of House Rule I, the names of those Members of the Committee of not less than a majority who generally supported the House position and who were primarily responsible for the legislation. The Chairman shall, to the fullest extent feasible, include those Members of the Committee who were the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House and such other Committee Members of the majority party as the Chairman may designate in consultation with the Members of the majority party. Such recommendations shall provide a ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members on the Committee. In making recommendations of Minority Party Members as conferees, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(f) Hearing on Waste, Fraud, and Abuse.—(1) The Committee, or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing during each 120-day period following the establishment of the Committee on the topic of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs which the Committee may authorize.

(2) A hearing described in subparagraph (1) shall include a focus on the most egregious instances of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement as documented by any report the Committee has received from a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States.

(g) Hearing on Agency Financial Statements.—The Committee or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing in any session in which the Committee has received disclaimers of agency financial statements from auditors of any Federal agency that the Committee may authorize to hear testimony on such disclaimers from representatives of any such agency.

(h) Hearing on GAO High-Risk-List.—The Committee or a Subcommittee, shall hold at least one hearing on issues raised by reports issued by the Comptroller General of the United States indicating that Federal programs or operations that the Committee may authorize are at high risk for waste, fraud, and mismanagement, known as the 'high-risk-list' or the 'high-risk series'.

(i) Member Day Hearing.—During the first session of a Congress, the Committee will hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within its jurisdiction.

(j) Activities Report.—(1) Not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee. After adjournment sine die of the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even-numbered year, whichever occurs first, the Chair may file the report, a copy of which shall be made available to each Member of the Committee for at least 7 calendar days, with the Clerk of the House at any time.

(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee during that Congress.

(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the Committee pursuant to clause 2(d) of House Rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken with respect thereto.

XI. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Number and Composition.—There shall be such subcommittees as specified in paragraph (c) of this rule. Each of such subcommittees shall be composed of the number of Members set forth in paragraph (c) of this rule, including ex officio Members.¹ The Chairman may create additional subcommittees of an ad hoc nature as the Chairman determines to be appropriate, subject to any limitations provided for in the House Rules.

(b) Ratios.—On each Subcommittee, there shall be a ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members which shall be consistent with the ratio on the full Committee. In calculating the ratio of majority party Members to minority party Members, there shall be included the ex officio Members of the subcommittees and ratios below reflect that fact.

(c) Jurisdiction.—Each Subcommittee shall have the following general jurisdiction and number of Members:

General Farm Commodities, Risk Management, and Credit (25 members, 14 majority and 11 minority).—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to commodities including barley, cotton, cottonseed, corn, grain sorghum, honey, mohair, oats, other oilseeds, peanuts, pulse crops, rice, soybeans, sugar, wheat, and wool; the Commodity Credit Corporation; risk management policies and statutes, including Federal Crop Insurance; producer data and privacy issues; agricultural credit; and related oversight of such issues.

Forestry (9 members, 5 majority and 4 minority).—Policies and statutes relating to forestry and all forests under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture; regulatory issues impacting national forests; and related oversight of such issues.

Conservation, Research, and Biotechnology (13 members, 7 majority and 6 minority).—Policies and statutes related to resource conservation; pest and disease management, including pesticides; bioterrorism; adulteration and quarantine matters; research, education, and extension; biotechnology; and related oversight of such issues.

Nutrition, Foreign Agriculture, and Horticulture (19 members, 10 majority and 9 minority).—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to horticulture, including fruits, vegetables, nuts, and ornamentals; bees; and organic agriculture; policies and statutes relating to marketing and promotion orders; policies and statutes relating to nutrition, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and domestic commodity distribution and consumer initiative; policies and statutes related to foreign agricultural assistance and trade promotion; and related oversight of such issues.

Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry (21 members, 11 majority and 10 minority).—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to all livestock, poultry, dairy, and seafood, including all products thereof; the inspection, marketing, and promotion of such commodities and products; aquaculture; animal welfare; grazing; and related oversight of such issues.

Commodity Markets, Digital Assets, and Rural Development (25 members, 13 majority and 12 minority).—Policies, statutes, and markets relating to commodity exchanges; rural development; energy; rural electrification; and related oversight of such issues.

(d) Referral of Legislation.—

(1)(a) In general.—All bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks after being referred to the Committee. After consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman may determine that the Committee will consider certain bills, resolutions, or other matters.

(b) Trade Matters.—Unless action is otherwise taken under subparagraph (3), bills, resolutions, and other matters referred to the Committee relating to foreign agriculture, foreign food or commodity assistance, and foreign trade and marketing issues will be considered by the Committee.

ENDNOTE

¹The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee serve as ex officio Members of the Subcommittees. (See paragraph (e) of this Rule.)

(2) The Chairman, by a majority vote of the Committee, may discharge a Subcommittee from further consideration of any bill, resolution, or other matter referred to the Subcommittee and have such bill, resolution, or other matter considered by the Committee. The Committee having referred a bill, resolution, or other matter to a Subcommittee in accordance with this rule may discharge such Subcommittee from further consideration thereof at any time by a vote of the majority Members of the Committee for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another Subcommittee.

(3) Unless the Committee, a quorum being present, decides otherwise by a majority vote, the Chairman may refer bills, resolutions, legislation, or other matters not specifically within the jurisdiction of a Subcommittee, or that is within the jurisdiction of more than one Subcommittee, jointly or exclusively as the Chairman deems appropriate, including concurrently to the subcommittees with jurisdiction, sequentially to the subcommittees with jurisdiction (subject to any time limits deemed appropriate), divided by subject matter among the subcommittees with jurisdiction, or to an ad hoc subcommittee appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of considering the matter and reporting to the Committee thereon, or make such other provisions deemed appropriate.

(e) Participation and Service of Committee Members on Subcommittees.—(1) The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall serve as ex officio Members of all subcommittees and shall have the right to vote on all matters before the subcommittees. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member may not be counted for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

(2) Any Member of the Committee who is not a Member of the Subcommittee may have the privilege of sitting and nonparticipatory attendance at Subcommittee hearings or meetings in accordance with clause 2(g)(2) of House Rule XI. Such Member may not:

(i) vote on any matter;

(ii) be counted for the purpose of establishing a quorum;

(iii) participate in questioning a witness under the 5-Minute Rule, unless permitted to do so by the Subcommittee Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member or a majority of the Subcommittee, a quorum being present;

(iv) raise points of order; or

(v) offer amendments or motions.

(f) Subcommittee Hearings and Meetings.—

(1) Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and make recommendations to the Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction after consultation by the Subcommittee Chairman with the Committee Chairman. (See Committee Rule VIII.)

(2) After consultation with the Committee Chairman, Subcommittee Chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their subcommittees and shall request the Majority Staff Director to make any announcement relating thereto. (See paragraph (b) of Committee Rule VIII.) In setting the dates, the

Committee Chairman and Subcommittee Chairman shall consult with other Subcommittee Chairmen and relevant Committee and Subcommittee Ranking Minority Members in an effort to avoid simultaneously scheduling Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings to the extent practicable.

(3) Notice of all Subcommittee meetings shall be provided to the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee by the Majority Staff Director.

(4) Subcommittees may hold meetings or hearings outside of the House if the Chairman of the Committee and other Subcommittee Chairmen and the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee is consulted in advance to ensure that there is no scheduling problem. However, the majority of the Committee may authorize such meeting or hearing.

(5) The provisions regarding notice and the agenda of Committee meetings under paragraph (a) of Committee Rule II and special or additional meetings under paragraph (b) of Committee Rule II shall apply to Subcommittee meetings.

(6) If a vacancy occurs in a Subcommittee chairmanship, the Chairman may set the dates for hearings and meetings of the Subcommittee during the period of vacancy. The Chairman may also appoint an acting Subcommittee Chairman until the vacancy is filled.

(g) Subcommittee Action.—(1) Any bill, resolution, recommendation, or other matter forwarded to the Committee by a Subcommittee shall be promptly forwarded by the Subcommittee Chairman or any Subcommittee Member authorized to do so by the Subcommittee.

(2) Upon receipt of such recommendation, the Majority Staff Director of the Committee shall promptly advise all Members of the Committee of the Subcommittee action.

(3) The Committee shall not consider any matters recommended by subcommittees until 2 calendar days have elapsed from the date of action, unless the Chairman or a majority of the Committee determines otherwise.

(h) Subcommittee Investigations.—No investigation shall be initiated by a Subcommittee without prior consultation with the Chairman of the Committee or a majority of the Committee.

XII. COMMITTEE BUDGET, STAFF, AND TRAVEL

(a) Committee Budget. The Chairman, in consultation with the majority Members of the Committee and the minority Members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget for each session of the Congress. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and subcommittees. After consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman shall include an amount budgeted to minority Members for staff under their direction and supervision. Thereafter, the Chairman shall combine such proposals into a consolidated Committee budget and shall take whatever action is necessary to have such budget duly authorized by the House.

(b) Committee Staff.—(1) The Chairman shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the professional and clerical employees of the Committee not assigned to the minority. The professional and clerical staff of the Committee not assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate. (See clause 9 of House Rule X)

(2) The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall appoint and determine the remuneration of, and may remove, the professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority within the budget approved for such purposes. The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee who may delegate such authority as he or she determines appropriate.

(3) From the funds made available for the appointment of Committee staff pursuant to any primary or additional expense resolution, the Chairman shall ensure that each Subcommittee is adequately funded and staffed to discharge its responsibilities and that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff (See clause 6(d) of House Rule X).

(c) Committee Travel.—(1) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern official travel of Committee Members and Committee staff regarding domestic and foreign travel (See clause 8 of House Rule X). Official travel for any Member or any Committee staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Official travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Committee Member and any Committee staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee and its subcommittees and meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter relevant to the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following:

(i) The purpose of the official travel;

(ii) The dates during which the official travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the official travel is being made;

(iii) The location of the event for which the official travel is to be made; and

(iv) The names of Members and Committee staff seeking authorization.

(2) In the case of official travel of Members and staff of a Subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, facility inspections, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the jurisdiction of such Subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to the Committee, prior authorization must be obtained from the Subcommittee Chairman and the full Committee Chairman. Such prior authorization shall be given by the Chairman only upon the representation by the applicable Subcommittee Chairman in writing setting forth those items enumerated in clause (1).

(3) Within 60 days of the conclusion of any official travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the Committee Chairman a written report covering the information gained as a result of the hearing, meeting, conference, facility inspection, or investigation attended pursuant to such official travel.

(4) Local currencies owned by the United States shall be made available to the Committee and its employees engaged in carrying out their official duties outside the United States, its territories or possessions. No appropriated funds shall be expended for the purpose of defraying expenses of Members of the Committee or its employees in any country where local currencies are available for this purpose, and the following conditions shall apply with respect to their use of such currencies;

(i) No Member or employee of the Committee shall receive or expend local currencies for subsistence in any country at a rate in excess of the maximum per diem rate set forth in applicable Federal law; and

(ii) Each Member or employee of the Committee shall make an itemized report to the Chairman within 60 days following the completion of travel showing the dates each country was visited, the amount of per diem furnished, the cost of transportation furnished, and any funds expended for any other official purpose, and shall summarize in these categories the total foreign currencies and appropriated funds expended. All such individual reports shall be filed by the Chairman with the Committee on House Administration and shall be open to public inspection.

XIII. AMENDMENT OF RULES

These Rules may be amended by a majority vote of the Committee. A proposed change in these Rules shall not be considered by the Committee as provided in clause 2 of House Rule XI, unless written notice of the proposed change has been provided to each Committee Member 2 legislative days in advance of the date on which the matter is to be considered. Any such change in the Rules of the Committee shall be published in the Congressional Record within 30 calendar days after its approval.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, DC, February 9, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause 2(a)(2) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the rules of procedure for the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 118th Congress are transmitted herewith. They were adopted on February 7, 2023 by voice vote.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. TURNER,
Chairman, House Permanent Select
Committee on Intelligence.

RULE 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(A) *Applicability of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.* The Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives (the "House") are the rules of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (the "Committee") and its subcommittees insofar as applicable.

(B) *Applicability to Subcommittees.* Except when the terms "Full Committee" and "Subcommittee" are specifically mentioned, the following rules shall apply to the Committee's subcommittees and their respective Chairs and ranking minority members to the same extent as they apply to the full Committee and its Chair and Ranking Minority Member.

(C) *Changes in Rules.* These rules may be modified, amended, waived, or repealed by a vote of the full Committee. A notice, in writing, of the proposed change or waiver shall be given to each member at least 48 hours prior to any meeting at which action on the proposed rule change or waiver is to be taken.

(D) *Committee Website.* The Chair shall maintain an official Committee website for the purposes of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to the Committee Members, other members, and the public at large. The Ranking Minority Member may maintain a similar website for the same purposes. The official Committee website shall

display a link on its homepage to the website maintained by the Ranking Minority Member.

(E) *Activity Report.* The Committee shall submit a report to the House on the activities of the Committee in accordance with clause 1(d) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

RULE 2.—LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

(A) Legislative Calendar.

(1) *Generally.* The Chief Clerk or other Committee staff designated by the Chair, under the direction of the Staff Director, shall maintain a calendar that lists:

- (a) The legislative measures introduced and referred to the Committee;
- (b) The status of such measures; and
- (c) Such other matters that the Committee may require.

(2) *Revisions to the Calendar.* The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes. A copy of such revision shall be furnished to each Member of the Committee upon request.

(3) *Consultation with Appropriate Government Entities.* Unless otherwise directed by the Committee, legislative measures referred to the Committee may be referred by the Chief Clerk to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

(B) *Full Committee Regular Meeting.* The regular meeting day of the Committee for the transaction of Committee business shall be the first Thursday on which the House of Representatives is in session of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chair. The Chair of the Committee is authorized to dispense with a regular meeting or to change the date thereof when circumstances warrant.

(C) *Additional and Special Meetings.* The Chair of the Committee may call and convene additional meetings when circumstances warrant. A special meeting of the Committee may be requested by Members of the Committee pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(c)(2) and clause 2(m)(1) of House Rule XI.

(D) *Subcommittee Meetings.* Except as otherwise directed by the Chair of the full Committee, each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full Committee on all matters within its jurisdiction and/or referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the subcommittees shall not conflict with meetings of the full Committee. A subcommittee Chair shall set meeting dates only after consultation with and approval of the Chair of the full Committee.

(E) *Subcommittee Field Hearings.* The Chair of the Committee, at the request of a subcommittee Chair, may make a temporary assignment of any Member of the Committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of constituting a quorum at and participating in any public hearing by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, D.C. A Member appointed to such temporary position shall not be a voting member. The Chair of the Committee shall give reasonable notice of such temporary assignment to the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee and of the respective subcommittee.

(F) Notice of Meetings.

(1) *Generally.* In the case of any meeting of the Committee, the Chief Clerk shall provide reasonable notice to every Member of the Committee. Such notice shall provide the time, place, and subject matter of the meeting, and shall be made consistent with the provisions of clause 2(g)(3) of House Rule XI.

(2) *Hearings.* Except as provided in subsection (F)(4), a Committee hearing may not

commence earlier than one week after such notice.

(3) *Business Meetings.* Except as provided in subsection (F)(4), a Committee business meeting may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

(4) *Exception.* A hearing or business meeting may begin sooner than otherwise specified in either of the following circumstances (in which case the Chair shall provide the notice at the earliest possible time):

- (a) the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause; or
- (b) the Committee determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of Members required under the rules of the Committee for the transaction of business.

(5) *Definition.* For purposes of this rule, “notice” means:

- (a) Written notification; or
- (b) Notification delivered by facsimile transmission, regular mail, or electronic mail.

(G) Open Meetings.

(1) *Generally.* Pursuant to House Rule XI, but subject to the limitations of subsections (G)(2) and (G)(3) of this rule, Committee meetings held for the transaction of business and Committee hearings shall be open to the public.

(2) *Meetings.* Any meeting or portion thereof for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or any hearing or portion thereof, shall be closed to the public if the Committee determines by record vote in open session, with a majority of the Committee present, that disclosure of the matters to be discussed may:

- (a) Endanger national security;
- (b) Compromise sensitive law enforcement information;
- (c) Tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; or
- (d) Otherwise violate any law or Rule of the House.

(3) *Hearings.* The Committee may vote to close a Committee hearing pursuant to clause 11(d)(2) of House Rule X, regardless of whether a majority is present, so long as at least two Members of the Committee are present, one of whom is a Member of the Minority and votes upon the motion.

(4) *Briefings.* Committee briefings shall be closed to the public.

(H) *Broadcasting Meetings.* Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, a majority of the Committee may permit that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage, subject to the provisions and in accordance with the spirit of the purposes enumerated in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(I) Quorum.

(1) *Hearings.* For purposes of taking testimony, or receiving evidence, a quorum shall consist of two Committee Members, at least one of whom is a Member of the Majority.

(2) *Reporting Measures and Recommendations.* For purposes of reporting a measure or recommendation, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the Committee's Members.

(3) *Other Committee Proceedings.* For purposes of the transaction of all other Committee business, other than the consideration of a motion to close a hearing as described in section (G)(3), a quorum shall consist of one-third of the Committee's Members.

RULE 3.—JURISDICTION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES.

(A) *Generally.* The Committee retains jurisdiction of all subjects listed in clause 11(b) of House Rule X.

(1) Creation of subcommittees shall be by majority vote of the Committee.

(2) Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as described in section (C).

(3) While subcommittees are provided jurisdictional responsibilities in section (C), the Committee retains the right to exercise oversight and legislative jurisdiction over all subjects within its purview under House Rule X.

(B) *Establishment of Subcommittees.* The Committee shall be organized into the following five subcommittees, and each shall have specific responsibility for such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as described in section (C) and as the Committee refers to it:

- (1) Subcommittee on the Central Intelligence Agency;
- (2) Subcommittee on the National Intelligence Enterprise;
- (3) Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture;
- (4) Subcommittee on the National Security Agency and Cyber; and
- (5) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

(C) Subcommittee Jurisdiction.

(1) *Subcommittee on the Central Intelligence Agency.* Legislative and oversight responsibilities shall include the programs, policies, budget, and operations of the Central Intelligence Agency; all covert actions of the Intelligence Community; and the collection, exploitation, and dissemination of human intelligence (HUMINT).

(2) *Subcommittee on the National Intelligence Enterprise.* Legislative and oversight responsibilities shall include the programs, policies, budget, and operations of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and the intelligence components of the Department of Energy, Department of Homeland Security (including the U.S. Coast Guard), Department of Justice (including the Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation), Department of State, and Department of Treasury; matters regarding U.S. persons' privacy and civil liberties; counter-intelligence; all domestic activities of the Intelligence Community; and all cross-cutting matters associated with the National Intelligence Enterprise.

(3) *Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Overhead Architecture.* Legislative and oversight responsibilities shall include the programs, policies, budget, operations, and intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense, including the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, Defense Intelligence Agency, National Reconnaissance Office, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and the intelligence components of the Military Services (Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force); all activities funded by the Military Intelligence Program; all matters related to the Defense Intelligence Enterprise; and the collection, exploitation, and dissemination of acoustic intelligence (ACINT), geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), and measures and signatures intelligence (MASINT).

(4) *Subcommittee on the National Security Agency and Cyber.* Legislative and oversight responsibilities shall include the programs, policies, budget, and operations of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service; the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM); the collection, exploitation, and dissemination of communications intelligence (COMINT), electronic intelligence (ELINT), foreign instrumentation signals intelligence (FISINT), and signals intelligence (SIGINT); and all cyber-intelligence activities of the Intelligence Community, including support for the nation's cyber-defense and cyber-offense.

(5) *Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.* Oversight responsibilities shall include all matters within the scope of the full Committee's jurisdiction, in concurrence with the relevant subcommittee(s) of jurisdiction; any investigative matters referred by the Chair; and receiving and reviewing whistleblower complaints and other information concerning waste, fraud, or abuse by the Intelligence Community.

(D) *Subcommittee Membership.*

(1) *Generally.* Each Member of the Committee may be assigned to at least one of the subcommittees.

(2) *Selection and Ratio of Subcommittee Members.* The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee shall select their respective members for each subcommittee. The size and ratio of each subcommittee shall be determined by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(3) *Ex Officio Membership.* In the event that the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee do not choose to sit as regular voting members of one or more of the subcommittees, each is authorized to sit as an *ex officio* member of the subcommittees and participate in the work of the subcommittees. When sitting *ex officio*, however, they:

(a) Shall not have a vote in subcommittee hearings or meetings; and

(b) Shall not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum at subcommittee hearings or meetings.

RULE 4.—COMMITTEE WORKING GROUPS.

(A) *Generally.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Chair of a subcommittee with the concurrence of the Chair and in consultation with the ranking minority member of that subcommittee, may designate a working group to inquire into and take testimony on a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee or subcommittee, respectively.

(B) *Selection and Ratio of Working Group Members.* The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee, or subcommittee when applicable, shall select their respective members for each working group. The ratio of Majority to Minority members shall be comparable to the full Committee or respective subcommittee, consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, except that each working group shall have at least one more Majority Member than Minority Members. The Chair, or the Chair of the designating subcommittee, shall choose one of the Majority Members so appointed to serve as Chair of the working group. The Ranking Minority Member, or the ranking minority member of the designating subcommittee, shall similarly appoint the ranking minority member of the working group.

(C) *Limitation.* No working group shall have legislative jurisdiction.

RULE 5.—OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS.

(A) *Commencing Investigations.* The Committee shall commence investigations only if approved by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(B) *Conducting Investigations.* An authorized investigation may be conducted by Members of the Committee or Committee staff designated by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, to undertake any such investigation.

(C) *Closing Investigations.* The Chair, upon notice to the Ranking Minority Member, may halt or end a previously authorized investigation at the Chair's discretion.

RULE 6.—COMMITTEE REPORTS.

(A) *Bills and Resolutions.* Each bill or resolution approved by the Committee shall be

reported by the Chair of the Committee pursuant to clauses 2-4 of House Rule XIII.

(B) *Approval of Investigative and Oversight Reports.* Only those investigative or oversight reports approved by a majority vote of the Committee at a meeting at which a quorum is present may be ordered printed, unless otherwise required by the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(C) *Notice of Investigative and Oversight Reports.* A proposed investigative or oversight report shall not be considered in the Committee unless the proposed report has been available to the Members of the Committee for at least three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) before consideration of such proposed report in the Committee. If a hearing has been held on the matter reported upon, every reasonable effort shall be made to have such hearing transcript printed and available to the Members of the Committee before the consideration of the proposed report in the Committee.

(D) *Additional Views.* If, at the time of approval of a report, a Member of the Committee gives notice of intent to file supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, any Member of the Committee shall be entitled to file such views following clause 2(1) of House Rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of House Rule XIII.

RULE 7.—HEARING PROCEDURES.

(A) *Generally.* Hearings shall be conducted according to the procedures in clause 2(k) of House Rule XI. The Chair of the Committee or subcommittee shall make an opening statement as set forth in clause 2(k)(1) of House Rule XI. In addition, the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee may make an opening statement.

(B) *Presiding Member.* The Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee shall preside over each meeting and hearing thereof ("the presiding member").

(C) *The Five-Minute Rule.* Generally, the time any one Member may address the Committee, subcommittee, or working group on any measure or matter under consideration shall not exceed five minutes and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chair or subcommittee Chair, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent or authorization by the Chair. The five-minute limitation shall not apply to the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member or the Chair and the ranking minority member of a subcommittee or a working group. Upon request from a Member, the Chair may afford such Member additional time, not to exceed two minutes, for additional remarks that are in rebuttal of remarks made by another Member during a hearing, briefing, or meeting concerning the requesting Member's position or prior statements, as the Chair deems appropriate and necessary.

(D) *Markup.* Prior to Committee or subcommittee markup of legislation, Committee staff should make every reasonable effort to resolve Majority and Minority differences regarding the legislation.

(E) *Amendments.* When a bill or resolution is being considered by the Committee, Members shall provide the Chief Clerk in a timely manner with a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each Member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. A point of order may be made against any amendment not reduced to writing. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the Committee. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not more than five minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an

amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution.

(F) *Voting.* Voting on a measure or matter may be by record vote, division vote, voice vote, or unanimous consent.

(G) *Request for Record Vote.* A record vote of the Members may be directed by the Chair or upon the request of any Member.

(H) *Postponement of Further Proceedings.* In accordance with clause 2(h) of House Rule XI, the Chair is authorized to postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(I) *Reporting Record Votes.* Whenever the Committee reports any measure or matter by record vote, the report of the Committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of, and the votes cast in opposition to, such measure or matter.

(J) *Availability of Record Votes on Committee Website.* In addition to any other requirement of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make the record votes on any measure or matter on which a record vote is taken, other than a motion to close a Committee hearing, briefing, or meeting, available on the Committee's website not later than 2 business days after such vote is taken. Such record shall include an unclassified description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting in favor of, and each Member voting in opposition to, such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those Members of the Committee present but not voting.

RULE 8.—MOTIONS TO GO TO CONFERENCE.

In accordance with clause 2(a) of House Rule XI, the Chair is authorized and directed to offer a privileged motion to go to conference under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

RULE 9.—PROCEDURES FOR TAKING TESTIMONY OR RECEIVING EVIDENCE.

(A) *Notice.* Adequate notice shall be given to all witnesses appearing before the Committee.

(B) *Oath or Affirmation.* The Chair may require testimony of witnesses to be given under oath or affirmation.

(1) *Administration of Oath or Affirmation.* Upon the determination that a witness shall testify under oath or affirmation, any Member of the Committee designated by the Chair may administer the oath or affirmation.

(2) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:

"Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this Committee (or subcommittee, or working group) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

(C) *Counsel for the Witness.*

(1) *Generally.* Witnesses before the Committee may be accompanied by counsel, subject to the requirements of subsection (C)(2).

(2) *Role of Counsel for the Witness.* Counsel shall not be allowed to examine witnesses before the Committee, either directly or through cross-examination.

(3) *Counsel Clearances Required.* In the event that a meeting or hearing of the Committee may be closed because the subject to be discussed deals with classified information, counsel accompanying a witness before

the Committee must possess the requisite security clearance and provide proof of such clearance to the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the meeting or hearing at which the counsel intends to be present.

(4) *Failure to Obtain Counsel.* Any witness who is unable to obtain counsel should notify the Committee. If such notification occurs at least 24 hours prior to the witness's appearance before the Committee, the Committee shall then endeavor to obtain voluntary counsel for the witness. Failure to obtain counsel, however, will not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

(5) *Conduct of Counsel for Witnesses.* Counsel for witnesses appearing before the Committee shall conduct themselves ethically and professionally at all times in their dealings with the Committee.

(a) A majority of Members of the Committee may, should circumstances warrant, find that counsel for a witness before the Committee failed to conduct himself or herself in an ethical or professional manner.

(b) Upon such finding, counsel may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

(6) *Temporary Removal of Counsel.*

(a) The Chair may remove counsel during any proceeding before the Committee for failure to act in an ethical and professional manner.

(b) Upon a motion, a majority of the Members of the Committee may vote to overturn the decision of the Chair to remove counsel for a witness.

(D) *Statements by Witnesses.*

(1) *Oral Statements.* The Committee, subcommittees, or working groups may direct and/or provide an opportunity for a witness to make an oral statement, which shall be brief and relevant, at the beginning and/or at the conclusion of the witness's testimony at a hearing or meeting. Each such oral statement shall not exceed five minutes in length, unless otherwise determined by the Chair.

(2) *Written Statements.*

(a) *Generally.* The Committee, subcommittees, or working groups may require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the Chief Clerk in advance of his or her appearance a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of the submitted written statement. The submitted written statement shall be entered for the record of the proceeding.

(i) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee, subcommittees, or working groups shall be submitted to the Committee, subcommittee, or working group in electronic form at least 72 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all Members of the Committee, subcommittee, or working group as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation.

(ii) In the event that the hearing was called with less than 24 hours' notice, written statements should be submitted as soon as practicable prior to the hearing.

(b) *Availability of Statements.* Pursuant to clause 2(g)(5) of House Rule XI, except as provided for in paragraph (c), written witness statements submitted for an open meeting or hearing, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form on the Committee website 24 hours before the witness appears, to the extent practicable, but not later than one day after the witness appears.

(c) *Exception.* If a prepared statement contains national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher or is from a witness expected to testify at a closed hearing or meeting, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all Members of the Committee, sub-

committee, or working group as soon as practicable but not less than 24 hours in advance of presentation; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices or made publicly available.

(E) *Questioning of Witnesses.*

(1) *Generally.* Questioning of witnesses before the Committee shall be conducted by Members of the Committee. In the course of any hearing, each Member shall be allowed five minutes for the interrogation of a witness until such time as each Member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness. Thereafter, additional rounds for questioning witnesses by Members are within the discretion of the Chair of the Committee, subcommittees, or working groups, as appropriate.

(2) *Exceptions.*

(a) The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may determine that Committee staff will be authorized to question witnesses at a hearing in accordance with clause 2(j) of House Rule XI.

(b) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member are each authorized to designate Committee staff to conduct such questioning.

(F) *Objections and Ruling.*

(1) *Generally.* Any objection raised by a witness, or counsel for the witness, shall be ruled upon by the Chair, and such ruling shall be the ruling of the Committee.

(2) *Committee Action.* A ruling by the Chair may be overturned upon a majority vote of the Committee.

(G) *Record of Witness Testimony.*

(1) *Transcript or Recording Required.* A transcript or recording shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the Committee during any hearing of the Committee.

(2) *Opportunity to Inspect.* Any witness testifying before the Committee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to inspect the transcript of the hearing and may be accompanied by counsel to determine whether such testimony was correctly transcribed. Such counsel:

(a) May review the transcript or recording only if he or she has the appropriate security clearances necessary to review any classified aspect of the transcript; and

(b) Should, to the extent possible, be the same counsel that was present for such classified testimony.

(3) *Corrections.*

(a) Pursuant to House Rule XI, any corrections the witness desires to make in a transcript shall be limited to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections.

(b) Corrections may not be made to change the substance of the testimony.

(c) Such corrections shall be submitted in writing to the Committee within 7 days after the transcript is made available to the witnesses.

(d) Any questions arising with respect to such corrections shall be decided by the Chair.

(4) *Copy for the Witness.* At the request of the witness, any portion of the witness's testimony given in executive session shall be made available to that witness if that testimony is subsequently quoted or intended to be made part of a public record. Such testimony shall be made available to the witness at the witness's expense.

(H) *Requests to Testify.*

(1) *Generally.* The Committee will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the Committee.

(2) *Recommendations for Additional Evidence.* Any person who believes that testimony, other evidence, or commentary, presented at a public hearing may tend to affect adversely that person's reputation may submit to the Committee, in writing:

(a) A request to appear personally before the Committee;

(b) A sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony, evidence, or commentary; or

(c) Proposed questions for the cross-examination of other witnesses.

(3) *Committee Discretion.* The Committee may take those actions it deems appropriate with respect to such requests.

(I) *Contempt Procedures.* Citations for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House only if:

(1) Reasonable notice is provided to all Members of the Committee of a meeting to be held to consider any such contempt recommendations;

(2) The Committee has met and considered the contempt allegations;

(3) The subject of the allegations was afforded an opportunity to state, either in writing or in person, why he or she should not be held in contempt; and

(4) The Committee agreed by majority vote to forward the citation recommendations to the House.

(J) *Release of Name of Witness.*

(1) *Generally.* At the request of a witness scheduled to be heard by the Committee, the name of that witness shall not be released publicly prior to, or after, the witness's appearance before the Committee.

(2) *Exceptions.* Notwithstanding subsection (J)(1), the Chair may authorize the release to the public of the name of any witness scheduled to appear before the Committee.

RULE 10.—SUBPOENAS.

(A) *Generally.* All subpoenas shall be authorized by the Chair of the full Committee, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or by vote of the full Committee. A subpoena may be authorized and issued in the conduct of any investigation or series of investigations or activities to require the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as deemed necessary.

(B) *Subpoena Contents.* Any subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee or by the full Committee may compel:

(1) The attendance of witnesses and testimony before the Committee; or

(2) The production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other tangible item.

(C) *Signing of Subpoena.* A subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee or by the full Committee may be signed by the Chair or by any Member of the Committee designated to do so by the full Committee.

(D) *Subpoena Service.* A subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee, or by the full Committee, may be served by any person designated to do so by the Chair.

(E) *Other Requirements.* Each subpoena shall have attached thereto a copy of these rules. All subpoenas must be reviewed by the House Office of General Counsel and signed by the Clerk of the House prior to issuance.

(F) *Receipt of Subpoena Records.*

(1) Unless otherwise determined by the Committee or subcommittee, certain information received by the Committee or subcommittee pursuant to a subpoena or request for documents or information not made part of the record at an open hearing shall be deemed to have been received in executive session when the Chair, in the Chair's judgment and after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, deems that in view of all of the circumstances, such as the sensitivity of the information or the confidential nature of the information, such action is appropriate.

(2) All national security information bearing a classification of Confidential or higher which has been received by the Committee or a subcommittee in response to a subpoena request shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given

appropriate safekeeping in accordance with these rules.

RULE 11.—DEPOSITIONS.

(A) *Generally.* The Chair of the Committee, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, may order the taking of depositions, under oath and pursuant to notice or subpoena. Depositions taken under the authority prescribed in this section shall not be inconsistent with House Rules, resolutions, and orders, including any applicable deposition regulations issued by the Chair of the House Rules Committee and printed in the Congressional Record.

(B) *Notices.* Notices for the taking of depositions shall specify the date, time, and place of examination. All Members of the Committee shall also receive three calendar days' written notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, unless the House is in session on such days) that a deposition has been scheduled, except in exigent circumstances. Depositions may continue from day to day.

(C) *Oaths.* Depositions shall be taken under oath administered by a Member or a person otherwise authorized to administer oaths.

(D) *Consultation.* Consultation with the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall include three calendar days' notice (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays unless the House is in session on such days), and a copy of a proposed deposition subpoena, if applicable, before any deposition is taken. Any such subpoena must be authorized pursuant to rule 10 to be issued.

(E) *Attendance.* Deponents may be accompanied at a deposition by two designated personal, nongovernmental attorneys to advise them of their rights. Only Members, Committee staff designated by the Chair of the Committee or the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, an official reporter, the deponent, and the deponent's two designated attorneys are permitted to attend. Other persons, including government agency personnel, observers, and counsel for other persons or for agencies under investigation, may not attend.

(F) *Joint Depositions.* The Chair of the Committee may designate a deposition as part of a joint investigation between committees, and in that case, provide notice to Members of both committees.

(G) *Who May Question.* A deposition shall be conducted by any Member or counsel designated by the Chair of the Committee or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. When depositions are conducted by Committee counsel, there shall be no more than two Committee counsel permitted to question a witness per round. One of the Committee counsel shall be designated by the Chair of the Committee and the other by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. Other Committee staff members designated by the Chair of the Committee or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee may attend but may not pose questions to the witness.

(H) *Order of Questions.* Questions in the deposition shall be propounded in rounds, alternating between the majority and minority. A single round shall not exceed 60 minutes per side, unless the Members or counsel conducting the deposition agree to a different length of questioning. In each round, the Member(s) or Committee counsel designated by the Chair of the Committee shall ask questions first, and the Member(s) or Committee counsel designated by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall ask questions second.

(I) *Objections.* Any objection made during a deposition must be stated concisely and in a non-argumentative and non-suggestive manner. The witness may refuse to answer a

question only to preserve a privilege. When the witness has refused to answer a question to preserve a privilege, Members or staff may (a) proceed with the deposition, or (b) either at that time or at a subsequent time, seek a ruling from the Chair either by telephone or otherwise. If the Chair of the Committee overrules any such objection during the deposition, the witness shall be ordered to answer. If following the deposition's recess, the Chair of the Committee overrules any such objection and thereby orders a witness to answer any question to which a privilege objection was lodged, such ruling shall be filed with the Chief Clerk of the Committee and shall be provided to the Members and the witness no less than three days before the reconvened deposition. If a Member of the Committee appeals in writing the ruling of the Chair, the appeal shall be preserved for Committee consideration. A deponent who refuses to answer a question after being directed by the Chair in writing, or orally during the proceeding as reflected in the record, may be subject to sanction, except that no sanctions may be imposed if the ruling of the Chair is reversed by the Committee on appeal.

(J) *Record of Testimony.* Testimony shall be either transcribed or electronically recorded or both. If a witness's testimony is transcribed, the witness or the witness's counsel shall be afforded an opportunity to review a copy. No later than five days after the witness has been notified of the opportunity to review the transcript, the witness may submit suggested changes to the Chair of the Committee. Committee staff may make any typographical and technical changes. Substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments to the deposition transcript submitted by the witness must be accompanied by a letter signed by the witness requesting the changes and a statement of the witness's reasons for each proposed change. Any substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments shall be included as an appendix to the transcript conditioned upon the witness signing the transcript.

(K) *Transcription Requirements.* The individual administering the oath, if other than a Member, shall certify on the transcript that the witness was duly sworn. The transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true record of the testimony, and the transcript shall be filed, together with any electronic recording, with the Chief Clerk of the Committee in Washington, D.C. Depositions shall be considered to have been taken in Washington, D.C., as well as the location actually taken once filed there with the Chief Clerk of the Committee for the Committee's use. The Chair of the Committee and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall be provided with a copy of the transcripts of the deposition at the same time.

(L) *Release.* The Chair of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall consult in advance regarding the release of deposition testimony, transcripts, or recordings, and portions thereof. If either objects in writing to a proposed release of a deposition testimony, transcript or recording, or a portion thereof, the matter shall be promptly referred to the Committee for resolution.

RULE 12.—RECEIPT AND HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Generally.* In the case of any information that has been classified under established security procedures and submitted to the Committee by any source on an exclusive basis, the Committee shall receive such classified information as executive session material.

(B) *Staff Receipt of Classified Information.* For purposes of receiving classified informa-

tion, the Committee staff is authorized to accept information on behalf of the Committee. Committee staff shall operate under strict security procedures administered by the Committee Security Director under the direct supervision of the Staff Director, in accordance with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence Security Policy Manual.

(C) *Non-Disclosure of Classified Information.* Any classified information received by the Committee, from any source, shall not be disclosed to any person not a member of the Committee or the Committee staff, or otherwise released, except as provided by the Rules of the House and these rules.

(D) *Security Measures.*

(1) *Strict Security.* The Committee's offices shall operate under strict security procedures administered by the Security Director under the direct supervision of the Staff Director.

(2) *U.S. Capitol Police Presence Required.* At least one uniformed U.S. Capitol Police officer shall be on duty at all times outside the entrance to Committee offices to control entry of all persons to such offices.

(3) *Identification Required.* Before entering the Committee's offices all persons shall identify themselves to the U.S. Capitol Police officer described in subsection (D)(2) and to any appropriate Member of the Committee or Committee staff.

(4) *Maintenance of Classified Information.* Classified information shall be segregated and maintained in approved security storage locations.

(5) *Examination of Classified Information.* Classified information in the Committee's possession shall be examined in an appropriately secure manner.

(6) *Prohibition on Removal of Classified Information.* Removal of any classified information from the Committee's offices is strictly prohibited, except as provided by these rules.

(7) *Exception.* Notwithstanding the prohibition set forth in subsection (D)(6), classified information may be removed from the Committee's offices in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures shall govern the handling of any classified information removed from the Committee's offices.

(8) *Security Policy Manual.* A security policy manual shall be maintained by the Security Director in coordination with the Staff Director on behalf of the Chair. All Members and staff shall at all times adhere to the policies set forth in the Committee Security Policy Manual. The Chair may direct changes to the security policy of the Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, at any time.

(E) *Registry.*

(1) *Generally.* The Committee shall maintain a registry that:

(a) Provides a brief description of the content of all classified information provided to the Committee by the executive branch that remain in the possession of the Committee; and

(b) Lists by number all such documents.

(2) *Designation by the Staff Director.* The Staff Director shall designate a member of the Committee staff to be responsible for the organization and daily maintenance of such registry.

(3) *Availability.* Such registry shall be available to all Members of the Committee and Committee staff.

RULE 13.—COMMITTEE ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Obligation to Not Disclose.*

(1) *Oath Requirement.* Before any Member of the Committee, or the Committee staff, shall have access to classified information, the following oath shall be executed:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose or cause to be disclosed any classified information received in the course of my service on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, except when authorized to do so by the Committee or the House of Representatives."

(2) *Non-Disclosure Agreement.* Members of the Committee and the Committee staff shall agree in writing not to divulge or cause to be divulged any classified information which comes into such person's possession while a member of the Committee, to any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee staff, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(3) *Copy.* A copy of such executed oath and non-disclosure agreement shall be retained in the files of the Committee.

(B) *Access to Classified Information by Members of the Committee.* All Members of the Committee shall have access to all classified papers and other material received by the Committee from any source, with the exception of any access limitations established pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 3093(c)(2). If the executive branch seeks to limit such access to classified papers and other material in accordance with existing law or policy and makes such request in writing, the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may agree to restrict member and staff access to certain classified information pursuant to the executive branch's request.

(C) *Access to Classified Information by Staff of the Committee.*

(1) *Appropriate Clearances Required.* Committee staff must have the appropriate clearances, as determined by the Chair of the Committee in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, prior to any access to classified information.

(2) *Need-to-Know Required for Controlled Access Programs (CAPs), Special Access Programs (SAPs), and similarly restricted classified information.* Committee staff shall have access to CAPs, SAPs, and similarly restricted information provided to the Committee on a strict "need-to-know" basis, as determined by the Chair of the Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member when applicable, and under the Chair's direction by the Staff Director.

(D) *Termination of Access.* In the event of the termination of the Committee, Members and Committee staff must follow any determination by the House of Representatives with respect to the protection of classified information received while a Member of the Committee or as Committee staff.

RULE 14.—COMMITTEE CONTROL OF ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY OTHERS.

(A) *Access to Classified Information by Non-Committee Members.* Pursuant to the Rules of the House and notwithstanding sections (B) and (C) of this rule, members who are not Members of the Committee may be granted access to such classified information in the possession of the Committee, and be admitted on a non-participatory basis to classified hearings or briefings of the Committee involving discussions of classified information in the following manner:

(1) *Decision of the Chair.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may grant access to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of any other committee of the House, either at the Chair's invitation or the Chair's approval of the other committee's Chair or Ranking Minority Member's request, to examine classified information in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings relating to the lawful intelligence or intelligence-related activities of a department or agency of the United States on a

non-participatory, case-by-case basis, when the Chair has determined appropriate or necessary to do so.

(a) *Consideration for Access to Classified Information.* Prior to the Chair granting access to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of any other committee, either through the Chair's invitation or approval of the other committee Chair or Ranking Minority Member's request, the Chair shall consider:

(i) The sensitivity to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States of the information sought;

(ii) The likelihood of its being directly or indirectly disclosed;

(iii) The jurisdictional interest of the member making the request; and

(iv) Such other concerns, constitutional or otherwise, as may affect the public interest of the United States.

(b) *Consultation Authorized.* Prior to the Chair granting access to any Chair and Ranking Minority Member of any other committee, the Chair may consult the Director of National Intelligence and such other officials it considers necessary.

(c) *Finality of Chair's Decision.* The Chair's decision shall be final. The Chair's decision on whether to grant or deny a request for access shall be documented in writing, a copy of which shall be furnished to the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, and to the requesting member when applicable. The Security Director of the Committee shall keep a copy of the written determination within the files of the Committee.

(2) *Committee Approval of a Non-Committee Member's Request.* Notwithstanding the Chair's authority to approve requests for access of the Chair or Ranking Minority Member of any other committee as provided in subsection (A)(1), the Committee shall consider noncommittee member requests to examine classified information in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings relating to the lawful intelligence or intelligence-related activities of a department or agency of the United States, and may grant access on a non-participatory, case-by-case basis, when the Committee has determined appropriate or necessary to do so.

(a) *Written Request Required.* Non-committee members who desire to examine classified information in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings must notify the Chief Clerk or Committee staff designated by the Chair. Such notification shall be in writing, and shall state with specificity the justification for the request and the need for access.

(b) *Consideration of Request.* The Committee shall consider each such request by non-committee members at the earliest practicable opportunity. The Committee shall determine, by record vote, what action it deems appropriate under the circumstances, including but not limited to:

(i) Approving the request, in whole or part;

(ii) Denying the request;

(iii) Providing the requested information or material in a different form than that sought by the member; or

(iv) Making the requested information or material available to all members of the House.

(c) *Committee Consideration.* Prior to making a determination on the request, the Committee shall consider:

(i) The sensitivity to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States of the information sought;

(ii) The likelihood of its being directly or indirectly disclosed;

(iii) The jurisdictional interest of the member making the request; and

(iv) Such other concerns, constitutional or otherwise, as may affect the public interest of the United States.

(d) *Consultation Authorized.* Prior to the Committee taking action on any request from a non-committee member, the Committee may consult the Director of National Intelligence and such other officials it considers necessary.

(3) *Chair and Ranking Minority Member Consideration of Requests for Previously Granted Materials.* If the Committee has previously granted a non-committee member access to classified information in the possession of the Committee, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member may jointly determine, in writing, what action they deem appropriate for subsequent requests for the same information in the same Congress.

(a) In their determination, the Chair and Ranking Minority Member shall consider the factors described in paragraph (A)(2)(c) and may take any action they deem appropriate, including, but not limited to, the actions described in paragraph (A)(2)(b).

(b) If the Chair and Ranking Minority Member are unable to reach a joint determination or if they refer a request to the Committee, the Committee shall consider the request at the earliest practicable opportunity in the manner described in subsection (A)(2).

(4) *Finality of Committee Decision.*

(a) Should the non-committee member making such a request disagree with the determination by the Committee or the determination by the Chair and Ranking Minority Member with respect to an access request or any part thereof pursuant to subsections (A)(2) or (A)(3), that member must notify the Committee in writing of such disagreement.

(b) The Committee shall subsequently consider the matter and decide, by record vote, what further action or recommendation, if any, the Committee will take.

(B) *Access to Classified Information by Designated Members and Staff of the House Committee on Appropriations.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may admit the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the House Committee on Appropriations, and the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, and a designated staffer from the Majority and Minority committee staff of the House Committee on Appropriations and from the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations to attend closed hearings and briefings of the Committee involving discussions of classified information. Such members and designated staff may also be granted access to classified information in the possession of the Committee incident to such attendance.

(1) *Admission.* The Chair may determine whether to admit the designated members and designated staff to each closed hearing or briefing of the Committee involving discussions of classified information. When admitted, the designated members shall not be counted for quorum purposes and shall not have a vote in any meeting.

(2) *Reciprocity.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may condition access provided under section (B) on reciprocal admission of Members and staff of the Committee to classified hearings and briefings of the Committee on Appropriations and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations involving discussions of classified information.

(C) *Access to Classified Information by Designated Members and Staff of the House Committee on Armed Services.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may admit the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, and a designated staff member of the Majority and Minority of the

House Committee on Armed Services to closed hearings and briefings of the Committee involving discussions of classified information. Such members and designated staff may also be granted access to classified information in the possession of the Committee incident to such attendance.

(1) *Admission.* The Chair may determine whether to admit the designated members and designated staff to each closed hearing or briefing of the Committee involving discussions of classified information. When admitted, the designated members shall not be counted for quorum purposes and shall not have a vote in any meeting.

(2) *Reciprocity.* The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may condition access provided under section (C) on reciprocal admission of Members and staff of the Committee to classified hearings and briefings of the Committee on Armed Services involving discussions of classified information.

(D) *Calling Information to the Attention of the House.* Pursuant to Section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091), and to the Rules of the House, the Committee shall call to the attention of the House those matters requiring the attention of the House on the basis of the following provisions:

(1) *By Request of a Committee Member.* At the request of any Member of the Committee to call to the attention of the House, the Committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity to consider and make a determination.

(2) *Factors to be Considered.* Prior to making a determination on the request, the Committee shall consider the following factors, among any others it deems appropriate:

(a) The effect of the matter in question on the national defense or the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) Whether the matter in question involves sensitive intelligence sources and methods;

(c) Whether the matter in question otherwise raises questions affecting the national interest; and

(d) Whether the matter in question affects matters within the jurisdiction of another Committee of the House.

(3) *Views of Other Committees.* In examining such factors, the Committee may seek the opinion of Members of the Committee appointed from standing committees of the House with jurisdiction over the matter in question, or submissions from such other committees.

(4) *Other Advice.* The Committee may seek the advice of any executive branch official when considering whether to call information to the attention of the House.

(5) *Reasonable Opportunity to Examine Materials.* Before the Committee makes any decision regarding any proposal to bring any matter to the attention of the House, Members of the Committee shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine all pertinent testimony, documents, or other materials in the Committee's possession that may inform their decision on the question.

(6) *Notification to the House.* The Committee may bring a matter to the attention of the House, when, after consideration of the factors set forth in this rule, it considers the matter in question so important that it requires the attention of all members of the House, and time is of the essence, or for any reason the Committee finds compelling.

(7) *Method of Disclosure to the House.*

(a) Should the Committee decide by record vote that a matter requires the attention of the House, it shall make arrangements to notify the House.

(b) In such cases, the Committee shall consider whether:

(i) To request an immediate closed session of the House (with time equally divided between the Majority and the Minority); or

(ii) To publicly disclose the matter in question pursuant to clause 11(g) of House Rule X.

(E) *Requirement to Protect Sources and Methods.* In bringing a matter to the attention of the House or to any non-committee member or staff, the Committee, with due regard for the protection of intelligence sources and methods, shall take all necessary steps to safeguard materials or information relating to the matter in question.

(F) *Acknowledgement of Rules.* Prior to any classified information within the possession of the Committee being made available to any non-committee member or staff, the Security Director for the Committee shall provide each recipient a copy of these rules, as well as the applicable portions of the Committee's Security Policy Manual and the Rules of the House of Representatives governing the handling and disclosure of classified information. A copy of each recipient's signed acknowledgement of receipt and agreement to comply shall be retained in the files of the Committee.

(G) *Records and Notes.* Any records or notes taken by any non-committee member or staff incident to receiving access to classified information in the possession of the Committee pursuant to this rule, including executive session information and the substance of any hearing or briefing that was closed to the public, shall remain Committee information subject to these rules and stored in the possession of the Committee.

(H) *Ensuring Clearances and Secure Storage.* If the Committee determines, upon record vote, that such classified information made available to a non-committee member or staff, or any records or notes taken by the non-committee member or staff incident to accessing such classified information, may be stored by a non-committee member on a temporary or permanent basis, prior to such storage the Security Director shall ensure that such other non-committee member receiving such classified information has the ability to properly store classified information in a manner consistent with all governing rules, regulations, policies, procedures, and statutes.

(I) *Log.* The Security Director for the Committee shall maintain a written record identifying the name of each non-committee member and staff receiving access to classified information in the possession of the Committee, the particular classified information provided to such non-committee member or staff, and the date upon which such material is provided and the date upon which such material will cease to be provided.

(J) *Additional Authority.*

(a) *Staff Director's Additional Authority.* The Staff Director is further empowered to provide for such additional measures which he or she deems necessary to protect such classified information authorized by the Chair or the Committee to be provided to such non-committee member or staff.

(b) *Notice to Originating Agency.* In the event that the Chair or the Committee grants access to classified information provided to the Committee by an agency of the executive branch to a non-committee member or staff pursuant to this rule, the Committee shall notify the providing agency of such action.

(c) *Requests to Limit Access for Non-Committee Members and Staff.* If the executive branch seeks to limit such access to classified information in accordance with existing law or policy and makes such request in writing, the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may agree to re-

strict access to certain classified information pursuant to the executive branch's request.

RULE 15.—LIMITS ON DISCUSSION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Generally.* Except as otherwise provided by these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives, Members of the Committee and Committee staff shall not at any time, either during that person's tenure as a Member of the Committee or as Committee staff, or anytime thereafter, discuss or disclose, or cause to be discussed or disclosed:

(1) The classified substance of the work of the Committee;

(2) Any information, whether classified or not, received by the Committee in executive session;

(3) Any classified information received by the Committee from any source; or

(4) The substance, whether classified or not, of any Committee event that was closed to the public pursuant to these rules or the Rules of the House, to include the questions or statements of other Members or staff.

(B) *Exceptions.*

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section (A) of this rule, Members of the Committee and the Committee staff may discuss and disclose those matters described in section (A) with:

(a) Members and staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence designated by the Chair of that committee;

(b) The Chairs and Ranking Minority Members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and staff of those committees designated by the Chairs of those committees;

(c) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the House Committee on Appropriations and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the Chair of that subcommittee; and

(d) The Chairs and Ranking Minority Members of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services and staff of those committees designated by the Chairs of those committees, on all matters relating to any Military Intelligence Programs or Special Access Programs, or other intelligence and intelligence-related activities of or concerning the Department of Defense.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section (A), Members of the Committee and the Committee staff may discuss with and disclose to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the Chair of that subcommittee, or a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the Chair of that subcommittee, only the budget-related information regarding an agency or program as is necessary to facilitate the enactment of an appropriations or authorization bill which includes an authorization or appropriation for such agency or program.

(3) The Chair may, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, upon the written request to the Chair from the Inspector General of an element of the Intelligence Community, grant access to Committee transcripts or documents that are relevant to an investigation of an allegation of possible false testimony or other inappropriate conduct before the Committee, or that are otherwise relevant to the Inspector General's investigation.

(4) Upon the written request of the head of an Intelligence Community element, the Chair may, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, make available Committee briefing or hearing transcripts to that element for review by that element if a

representative of that element testified, presented information to the Committee, or was present at the briefing or hearing the transcript of which is requested for review.

(5) Members of the Committee and Committee staff may discuss and disclose such matters as otherwise directed by the Committee, pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives and these rules.

(C) *Requirement to Protect Sources and Methods.* When discussing or disclosing any information pursuant to section (B), Members of the Committee and Committee staff shall take all necessary steps to safeguard materials or information relating to the matter in question, with due regard for the protection of intelligence sources and methods.

(D) *Records of Closed Proceedings.* Any records or notes taken by any person memorializing material otherwise prohibited from disclosure by Members of the Committee and Committee staff under these rules, including information received in executive session and the substance of any hearing or briefing that was closed to the public, shall remain Committee material subject to these rules and may not be publicly discussed, disclosed, or caused to be publicly discussed or disclosed, unless authorized by the Committee consistent with these rules.

(E) *Non-Disclosure in Proceedings.* Members of the Committee and the Committee staff shall not discuss either the substance or procedure of the work of the Committee with any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee staff in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, either during the person's tenure as a Member of the Committee, or of the Committee staff, or at any time thereafter, except as directed by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(F) *Requests for Testimony of Staff*

(1) All Committee staff must, as a condition of employment, agree in writing to notify the Committee immediately of any request for testimony received while a member of the Committee staff, or at any time thereafter, concerning any classified information received by such person while a member of the Committee staff.

(2) Committee staff shall not disclose, in response to any such request for testimony, any such classified information, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(3) In the event of the termination of the Committee, Committee staff will be subject to any determination made by the House of Representatives with respect to any requests for testimony involving classified information received while a member of the Committee staff.

RULE 16.—COMMITTEE STAFF.

(A) *Definition.* In these rules, "Committee staff" or "staff of the Committee" means:

- (1) Employees of the Committee;
- (2) Consultants to the Committee;
- (3) Employees of other Government agencies detailed to the Committee; or
- (4) Any other person engaged by contract, or otherwise, to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee.

(B) *Appointment of Committee Staff and Security Requirements.*

(1) *Chair's Authority.* Except as provided in subsection (B)(2), the Committee staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chair and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) *Staff Assistance to Minority Membership.* Except as provided in subsection (B)(3) and section (D), and except as otherwise provided by these rules, the Committee staff provided to the Minority party Members of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member of

the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such Ranking Minority Member.

(3) *Security Clearance Required.* Except as provided in section (C), any offer of employment for a prospective Committee staff position shall be contingent upon:

- (a) The completion of a background investigation, when applicable; and
- (b) A determination by the Chair, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, that requirements for the appropriate security clearances commensurate with the sensitivity of the classified information to which such employee or person will be given access have been met.

(C) *Personnel to Perform Non-Classified Functions of the Committee.* As necessary and on a case-by-case basis, the Chair may appoint Committee staff who shall perform only non-classified functions and administrative tasks of the Committee. Such employees may be appointed without the completion of a formal background investigation. The Staff Director and Security Director shall implement necessary measures to ensure such an employee has no access to any classified information.

(D) *Security and Non-disclosure of Classified Information.* Notwithstanding subsection (B)(2), the Chair shall supervise and direct the Committee staff with respect to the security and non-disclosure of classified information. Committee staff shall comply with requirements necessary to ensure the security and non-disclosure of classified information as determined by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(E) *Other Conditions of Employment.* All Committee staff must, before joining the Committee staff, agree in writing, as a condition of employment, to be bound by the Rules of the House, including the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ethics and of the Committee concerning the security of classified information during and after the period of the employment or contractual agreement of such employee or person with the Committee, and to not to divulge or cause to be divulged any classified information which comes into such person's possession while a member of the Committee staff, to any person not a member of the Committee or the Committee staff, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

RULE 17.—COMMITTEE TRAVEL.

(A) *Authority.* The Chair may authorize Members and Committee staff to travel on Committee business.

(B) *Requests.*

(1) *Member Requests.* Members requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request directly to the Chair.

(2) *Committee Staff Requests.* Committee staff requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request through their supervisors to the Staff Director and the Chair.

(C) *Notification to Members.*

(1) *Generally.* Members of the Committee shall be notified of all official foreign travel of Committee staff, prior to the commencement of such travel, when the travel is to be conducted without an accompanying Member.

(2) *Content.* All Members of the Committee are to be advised, prior to the commencement of such travel, of its length, nature, and purpose.

(D) *Trip Reports.*

(1) *Generally.* The lead Committee staff accompanying an official Committee travel delegation shall submit a full report of all issues discussed during any travel to the

Chief Clerk within a reasonable period of time following the completion of such trip. For purposes of this rule, the term "reasonable period of time" means:

- (a) No later than 30 days after returning from a foreign trip; and
- (b) No later than 15 days after returning from a domestic trip.

(2) *Availability of Reports.* Such trip reports shall be:

- (a) Available for review by any Member or appropriately cleared Committee staff; and
- (b) Considered executive session material for purposes of these rules.

(E) *Limitations on Travel.*

(1) *Generally.* The Chair may prohibit Committee business travel of Committee staff who fail to comply with the requirements of subsection (D)(1) of this rule.

(2) *Exception.* The Chair may authorize Committee staff to travel on Committee business, notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (D)(1) of this rule:

- (a) At the specific request of a Member of the Committee; or
- (b) In the event there are circumstances beyond the control of the Committee staff hindering compliance with such requirements.

RULE 18.—COMMITTEE RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

(A) *Generally.* The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(B) *Notice of Withholding.* The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the full Committee for a determination of the question of public availability on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 10, 2023, at 11 a.m.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. VAN DUYN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms.

JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 883. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the disability insurance benefits waiting period for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASE, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROW, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. IVEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIEU, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 884. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for current year inclusion of net CFC tested income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES,

Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ):

H.R. 885. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other Federal officials to compile into a searchable database information relating to Federal support for biomedical research and development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. PELTOLA):

H.R. 886. A bill to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mr. STEWART, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 887. A bill to authorize local educational agencies and non-public schools to use funds, services, or assistance provided under section 2001 or 2002 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 for school safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. ESTES):

H.R. 888. A bill to provide accountability for funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Treasury under Public Law 117-169; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 889. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain broadband grants from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. FOX, Ms. MACE, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. FRY, and Mr. PALMER):

H.R. 890. A bill to increase access to agency guidance documents; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN (for herself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr.

NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. PORTER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CASAR, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MENG, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 891. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a grant program to improve the energy resilience, energy democracy, and security of communities, prioritizing environmental justice communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BICE (for herself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ESTES, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 892. A bill to transfer seized Russian assets to a Ukrainian Humanitarian Aid Fund and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use amounts in the Fund for humanitarian assistance for Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOWMAN (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 893. A bill to amend the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 to increase the availability of heating and cooling assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 894. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for limitations on copayments for contraception furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 895. A bill to combat organized crime involving the illegal acquisition of retail goods for the purpose of selling those illegally obtained goods through physical and online retail marketplaces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCSHON (for himself and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 896. A bill to ensure that patients receive accurate health care information by prohibiting misleading and deceptive advertising or representation in the provision of

health care services, to require the identification of the license of health care professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARL (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 897. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Alabama Underwater Forest National Marine Sanctuary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 898. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize COPS grantees to use grant funds for recruitment and retention of law enforcement officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROY, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BURLISON, and Mr. MCCORMICK):

H.R. 899. A bill to terminate the Department of Education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 900. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to allow for the consideration of private flood insurance for the purposes of applying continuous coverage requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK:

H.R. 901. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to prioritize enforcement of disposable electronic nicotine delivery system products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. TRONE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 902. A bill to provide for further comprehensive research at the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke on unruptured intracranial aneurysms; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLINE (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 903. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to carry out a pilot program on issuing grants to eligible veterans to start or acquire qualifying businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 904. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to collect and maintain data on the growth in the use of Internet of Things devices and devices that use 5G mobile networks in order to determine the amount of electromagnetic spectrum required to meet the demand created by such use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 905. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to define intimate partner to include someone with whom there is or was a dating relationship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Ms. PEREZ):

H.R. 906. A bill to ensure consumers have access to data relating to their motor vehicles, critical repair information, and tools, and to provide them choices for the maintenance,

service, and repair of their motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 907. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to modify the definition of franchise fee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KEATING, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. BEYER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 908. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the disclosure of tax returns of Presidents and Vice Presidents and certain candidates for President and Vice President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Mr. BOST, Mr. FLOOD, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 909. A bill to amend the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 to establish a Sustainable Aviation Fuel Working Group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FINSTAD, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 910. A bill to amend section 932 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to create a biofuel and fuel cell vehicle research, development, and demonstration program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CARSON, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, and Mr. LYNCH):

H.R. 911. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue an order requiring installation of a secondary cockpit barrier on certain aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Mr. BOST, Mr. FLOOD, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. FINSTAD, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 912. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an analysis of the costs of converting light-duty vehicles in the Federal fleet to electric vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. MACE, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 913. A bill to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and

to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. TIFANY, Ms. MACE, Mr. FALLON, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. EZELL, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. FEENSTRA, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. MANN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 914. A bill to simplify the grant process for nonurbanized areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 915. A bill to establish a national motor carrier safety selection standard for entities that contract with certain motor carriers to transport goods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MAST, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 916. A bill to punish the distribution of fentanyl resulting in death as felony murder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 917. A bill to require the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review any purchase or lease of real estate near a military installation or military airspace in the United States by a foreign person connected to, or subsidized by, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 918. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the interment of military working dogs in any open national cemetery under the control of the National Cemetery Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 919. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to grant Puerto Rico eligibility to issue commercial driver's licenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself and Ms. PLASKETT):

H.R. 920. A bill to amend the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 to require a Caribbean border counternarcotics strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be

subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 921. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that an alien who has been convicted of a crime is ineligible for asylum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HAGEMAN (for herself and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 922. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to provide requirements on the use of assistance for broadband deployment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HAGEMAN (for herself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. STEWART, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. ROY, and Mr. OGLES):

H.R. 923. A bill to prohibit the President from issuing moratoria on leasing and permitting energy and minerals on certain Federal land; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 924. A bill to prohibit the Corps of Engineers from issuing a permit for the Delta Conveyance Project; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 925. A bill to amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to appropriately limit attorney's fees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 926. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 927. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States, establish an ethics investigations counsel, and require disclosure of recusals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 928. A bill to repeal the High-Efficiency Electric Home Rebate Program and transfer funds under such program to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 929. A bill to take certain land in the State of Washington into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup

Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 930. A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide for the establishment of a Ski Area Fee Retention Account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 931. A bill to require a report on oligarchs and parastatal entities of Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. ROY, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. COLE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. OGLES):

H.R. 932. A bill to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 933. A bill to designate the Staten Island Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area as the "Senator James L. Buckley Seashore"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 934. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out activities to suppress wildfires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. ROSENDALE, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 935. A bill to clarify protections related to sex and sex-segregated spaces and to activities under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. BARR):

H.R. 936. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on indoor tanning services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. COLE, and Mrs. LESKO):

H.R. 937. A bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, and Mr. CRANE):

H.R. 938. A bill to abolish the Department of Education and to provide funding directly to States for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 939. A bill to modify the restriction in section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the appointment of retired members of the Armed Forces to positions in the Department of Defense to apply to positions at or above the GS-14 level; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. ZINKE, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia):

H.R. 940. A bill to require each Member of Congress and the President and Vice President to complete a program of training in handling and safeguarding classified information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. FOXX, Ms. MANNING, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. NICKEL, and Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina):

H.R. 941. A bill to designate six creeks in North Carolina in honor of the lives lost in a plane crash in Carteret County, North Carolina, on February 13, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE (for himself and Ms. JACOBS):

H.R. 942. A bill to establish procedures to include certain foreign persons that pose a threat to the security of supply chains of Internet of Things devices on the Department of Commerce's Entity List, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 943. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to fentanyl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SANTOS, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 944. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose certain ties to organizations affiliated with the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, and the People's Liberation Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Mr. BAIRD, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 945. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act and the Federal Meat Inspection Act to support small and very small meat and poultry processing establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 946. A bill to require that the statement required under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 for a candidate to designate a principal campaign committee include information with respect to whether the candidate is a citizen of any country other than the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 947. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for relocating manufacturing to the United States, permanent full expensing for qualified property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROY (for himself and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 948. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Li Wenliang, in recognition of his efforts to save lives by drawing awareness to COVID-19 and his call for transparency in China; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SABLAN (for himself, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CASE, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. MENG, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. CHU, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 949. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to eliminate the general Medicaid funding limitations for territories of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Mr. CASE, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WALTZ, and Mrs. CAMMACK):

H.R. 950. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Navy to notify Congress of the pending retirement of any naval vessel that is a viable candidate for artificial reefing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 951. A bill to prohibit educational institutions that require students to provide information with respect to their menstrual cycles from receiving Federal funds; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 952. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to renew the application of the Medicare payment rate floor to primary care services furnished under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. NADLER, Ms. MENG, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CASAR, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LANDSMAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. BUSH, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 953. A bill to establish universal child care and early learning programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. BACON, and Mr. FLOOD):

H.R. 954. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals

and communities who volunteered or donated items to the North Platte Canteen in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II from December 25, 1941, to April 1, 1946; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 955. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to allow payments under the Medicare program for certain items and services furnished by off-campus outpatient departments of a provider to be determined under the prospective payment system for hospital outpatient department services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 956. A bill to prohibit oil and gas exploration, development, and production in the North Atlantic Planning Area of the Outer Continental Shelf; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 957. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount excluded from gross income by reason of distributions from governmental retirement plans for health and long-term care insurance for public safety officers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 958. A bill to require certain reports and briefings relating to North Korea; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 959. A bill to repeal the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 other than the provisions requiring States to conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters in the State and the provisions imposing criminal penalties for fraudulent voter registration or voting activities; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 960. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit the use of an inpatient-only list in designating hospital outpatient services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself and Mr. GOMEZ):

H.R. 961. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase the period of eligibility for Federal Pell Grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 962. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to include firearms in the types of property allowable under the alternative provision for exempting property from the estate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 963. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the energy credit shall not apply to certain types of energy production on agricultural land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 964. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to ensure that the design of public buildings in the United States adheres to the guiding principles for Federal architecture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. CASE, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 965. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to provide research and extension grants to combat plant pests and noxious weeds that impact coffee plants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 966. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to modify the macadamia tree health initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 967. A bill to prohibit the advertising of sportsbooks on any medium of electronic communication subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 968. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to notify Congress of certain foreign airborne objects located in the national airspace system that are capable of carrying out surveillance activities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROSS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 969. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to expand access to school-wide arts and music programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. POSEY, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H.R. 970. A bill to establish a moratorium on energy development in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 971. A bill to direct the Director of the National Museum of African American History and Culture to conduct a study on Black history education efforts in public elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 972. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize payments

for ambulatory surgical centers under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H.R. 973. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Thomas W. Dortch, Jr., in recognition of his unique and substantial contributions across America in lifting marginalized people, communities, and institutions that continue to struggle for economic mobility, access to greater opportunities, equity, and equality for all people; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.J. Res. 32. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of consecutive terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself and Ms. TITUS):

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. SORESENSEN, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H. Res. 112. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives and honoring the memory of the victims of the mass shooting in Aurora, Illinois, on February 15, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GAETZ (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H. Res. 113. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States must end its military and financial aid to Ukraine, and urges all combatants to reach a peace agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California (for himself, Ms. BALINT, Mr. SORESENSEN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. LIEU):

H. Res. 114. A resolution in the matter of George Santos; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HERN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GUEST, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. OGLES, Ms. FOXX, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H. Res. 115. A resolution establishing a Women's Bill of Rights to reaffirm legal protections afforded to women under Federal law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 116. A resolution expressing deepest condolences for the lives lost and unwavering solidarity with the Republic of Türkiye,

and the Turkish and Syrian people, following the destructive earthquake on February 6, 2023; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE (for herself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. MILLS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H. Res. 117. A resolution affirming that Social Security is one of the primary pillars of retirement support for millions of older Americans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE (for herself, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. MILLS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H. Res. 118. A resolution maintaining Medicare; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROSS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. EVANS):

H. Res. 119. A resolution expressing support for designation of March 2023 as Music in Our Schools Month; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. WEXTON (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CHU, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. PETERSEN, Mr. NICKEL, and Mr. KIM of New Jersey):

H. Res. 120. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of February 2023 as "National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 884.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To remove incentives in the tax code to outsource jobs and production.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 885.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is: to provide transparency into how taxpayer dollars are spent on pharmaceutical research and development and the terms of funding agreements.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 886.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Oceans

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 887.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is: Education

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 888.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would provide accountability for funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Treasury under Public Law 117-169.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 889.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill excludes from gross income, for income tax purposes, certain broadband grants made for broadband deployment.

By Mr. COMER:

H.R. 890.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal regulatory policy.

By Ms. BARRAGAN:

H.R. 891.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill establishes a grant program at the Department of Energy to develop clean energy microgrids.

By Mrs. BICE:

H.R. 892.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, 10, 11, and 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs

By Mr. BOWMAN:

H.R. 893.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 894.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 895.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is: crime

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 896.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Commerce

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 897.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill authorizes the designation of a marine sanctuary off the coast of Alabama.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 898.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize COPS grantees to use grant funds for recruitment and retention of law enforcement officers.

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 899.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution sets forth Congress's enumerated powers, and the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ending the Department of Education

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida:

H.R. 900.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Flood Insurance

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK:

H.R. 901.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Flavored disposable e-cigarettes.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 902.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Title I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health Care

By Mr. CLINE:

H.R. 903.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans Entrepreneurship

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 904.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Telecom

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 905.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To ensure abusive dating partners subject to domestic violence protection orders and convicted stalkers cannot access firearms.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 906.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To ensure consumers have access to data relating to their motor vehicles.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 907.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Protecting community television

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 908.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, clause 1 of the Constitution;

Article I, Section, 8, clause 1 of the Constitution; and

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Disclosure of the tax returns of the president, vice president, and candidates for those offices.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 909.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Federal Aviation Administration to establish a Sustainable Aviation Fuel Working Group focused on indentifying Research and Development needs to produce sustainable aviation fuel.

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 910.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a research, development, and demonstration program for a commercially viable fuel cell system that uses biofuel as a man fuel source.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 911.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Aviation

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 912.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Comptroller General and the Secretary of Energy to compare the financial and environmental costs of replacing the federal government gasoline-powered vehicles with electric vehicles or E85 capable flex-fuel vehicles

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 913.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Energy

By Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:

H.R. 914

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To simplify the grant process for non-urbanized areas, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 915.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Seciton 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Transportation and infrastructure.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 916.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8,

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation adds the distribution of fentanyl, and fentanyl-analogs, resulting in death to the felony murder statute.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 917

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Restricts Russia, China, Iran, or North Korea from buying U.S. land within 100 miles of a U.S. military installation or 50 miles from a military operation area.

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 918.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section III, The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veteran Affairs

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 919.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 18, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

Congress shall have the power . . . "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution of the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends title 49, U.S.C., to grant Puerto Rico eligibility to issue commercial driver's licenses, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 920

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution:

Congress shall have the power . . . "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill would require the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to develop and submit a Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy along with the National Drug Control Strategy.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 921.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Disqualifying criminals from asylum eligibility.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 922.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Rural broadband, agriculture

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 923.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Natural Resources

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 924.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit the Army Corps of Engineers from issuing any permits for the Delta Conveyance Project.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 925.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to appropriately limit attorneys' fees.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 926.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 1.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires justices of the Supreme Court to adopt and follow a code of ethics, creates an accountability mechanism for these ethics by establishing advisory review by appellate court judges, places transparency standards on gifts and travel, codifies recusal standards, and requires the court to disclose lobbying and dark money interests before it.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 927.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 1.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires the Judicial Conference of the United States to create a code of ethical conduct for the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 928.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Transfer funding from the High-Efficiency Electric Home Rebate Program within the Inflation Reduction Act to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 929.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Land Into Trust for the Puyallup Tribe

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 930.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all

Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ski Area Fee Retention Account

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 931.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill tasks certain federal departments with the preparation of a report on Iranian oligarchs and entities that are ultimately profiting off the Iranian people.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 932.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Repeals outdated authorizations for use of military force against Iraq.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 933.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation will name the Staten Island Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area the "Senator James L. Buckley Seashore"

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 934.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require immediate suppression of wildfires on National Forest System lands.

By Mrs. MILLER of Illinois:

H.R. 935.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 936.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taxes

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 937.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3: The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

The single subject of this legislation is:

To reaffirm the sovereignty of tribal governments by protecting their right to determine for themselves the appropriate labor practices within their jurisdiction, instead of being forced to comply with employer requirements under the National Labor Relations Act.

By Mr. MOORE of Alabama:

H.R. 938.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill abolishes the Department of Education and provides funding directly to States for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 939.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this legislation is veterans hiring,

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 940.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Section 1 Article 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require elected officials to complete training of the safe handling of classified information.

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 941.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill names 6 creeks in NC in honor of 6 North Carolinians who tragically lost their lives in a plane crash.

By Mr. OBERNOLTE::

H.R. 942.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Technology Security

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 943.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To clarify grounds for inadmissibility of certain aliens.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 944.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

CCP malign influence in education

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 945.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Meat processing

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 946.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation amends FEC guidelines to require candidates to disclose dual citizenship when filing to run in federal elections.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 947.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill would incentivize the reshoring of US manufacturing through the tax code.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 948.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation awards Dr. Li Wenliang a Congressional Gold Medal.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 949.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Eliminates Medicaid funding limitations for U.S. territories

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 950.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Converting retired Naval vessels into artificial reefs

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 951.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit educational institutions that require students to provide information with respect to their menstrual cycles from receiving Federal funds.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 952.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 953.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a network of federally-supported, locally-administered child care options to improve economic, child development, and employment outcomes for children and their families.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 954.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. Clause 6 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the individuals and communities supporting the North Platte Canteen during World War II

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 955.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill allows for payment under the Medicare prospective payment system for hospital outpatient department services of certain low-cost items and services that are furnished at off-campus outpatient departments.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 956.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Energy

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 957.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to increase from \$3,000 to \$6,000 the amount excludible from the gross income of public safety officers for distributions from governmental retirement plans for health and long-term care insurance.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 958.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Affairs

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 959.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 by removing the "motor voter" registration requirements.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 960.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase healthcare options for medicare beneficiaries.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 961.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Expansion of Federal Pell Grants.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 962.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Allowing gun owners to keep \$3,000 worth of firearms during bankruptcy proceedings

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 963.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill makes solar and wind electricity ineligible for certain renewable energy tax credits.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 964.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public Buildings

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 965.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amending the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to support and improve grants to combat plant pests and other threats that affect coffee plants.

By Ms. TOKUDA:

H.R. 966.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Amending the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to support

and improve the Macadamia Tree Health Initiative.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 967.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Gambling

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 968.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

National Security

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 969.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 970.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Prevent energy exploitation that would affect the Gulf Test Range.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 971.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 972.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Health

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 973.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Thomas W. Dortch, Jr.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.J. Res. 32.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V authorizes Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses "deem it necessary," to propose amendments to the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Adding term limits to the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 27: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 31: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 32: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 33: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. WILD, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 34: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 35: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. WILD, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 45: Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 53: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 82: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 324: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 356: Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 386: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

H.R. 396: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 448: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.

H.R. 484: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California.

H.R. 491: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 496: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 513: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Mr. ALFORD.

H.R. 531: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. HERN, Mr. JAMES, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 537: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 561: Mr. SORENSEN and Mr. IVEY.

H.R. 564: Mr. ELLZEY and Mr. PALMER.

H.R. 569: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 631: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 645: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 648: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 662: Mr. MILLS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 670: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 676: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 694: Mrs. PELTOLA.

H.R. 704: Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 734: Mr. BOST, Mr. WALBERG, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 735: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 747: Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 749: Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 757: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

H.R. 758: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 765: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 782: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 792: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

H.R. 809: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. EZELL, and Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 828: Mrs. LUNA and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 838: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. SALINAS, and Mrs. BICE.

H.R. 862: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 863: Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mrs.

HARSHBARGER, Mr. SANTOS, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 866: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 876: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.J. Res. 19: Mr. POSEY.

H.J. Res. 25: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.J. Res. 30: Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Ms. MACE, Mr. DUNN of Florida,

Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mrs. BICE, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.

H. Con. Res. 12: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H. Res. 8: Mr. MANN.

H. Res. 73: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. MILLS.

H. Res. 77: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H. Res. 85: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 100: Mr. POSEY, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. LALOTA.

H. Res. 106: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. FROST, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 107: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H. Res. 108: Mr. KILDEE.



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No. 27

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Spirit, the fountain of light and truth, we rise and stand because of Your mercies. You make our plans succeed.

Today, shine the light of Your presence upon our Senators. As they wrestle with complexity, show them the way. Lord, give them the wisdom You have promised to all who will simply request it. Remind them of Your mission to bring deliverance to captives and liberty to the bruised. May our lawmakers focus on pleasing You and not on political consequences. Give them contrite and humble spirits. Teach them new and creative ways to cooperate with each other for the common good.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 9, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, 13 percent of the American people believe the state of our Union is strong—13 percent. Just 16 percent say they are

better off financially today than they were 2 years ago. But on Tuesday night, it took President Biden the most words in the history of the State of the Union to declare that everything is actually going swimmingly and he doesn't plan to change a thing.

To working families, who have been crushed by historic inflation because of his policies, President Biden offered to cut a few dollars off the fees of concert tickets and hotel stays they can't afford anyway. To Americans who are worried that he just let a Chinese spy balloon surveil our country from coast to coast, the President described his slow and unsteady reaction as a big success. To a country that is already teetering on the brink of recession because of him, President Biden proposed even more gigantic new tax hikes. To the American people who are frightened and curious about surging violent crime, President Biden took aim at the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens and implied that taxpayers need to pay for even more welfare spending before we can expect people not to commit murder.

The President paid lip service to the obscene quantities of foreign fentanyl that flow across our open borders and kill our people, but his main border proposal was to dangle the prospect of amnesty for people who come here illegally.

He repeated his broken promise not to sign tax hikes that hit the middle class when he has already hiked taxes on American jobs and American energy.

The country got to hear a lecture about treating political opponents with respect from the President who lied about State voting laws and compared half the country to Bull Connor and Jefferson Davis and a lecture about our democratic institutions from the President who endorsed permanently breaking the Senate so that his party could grab more power.

President Biden expressed not one ounce of contrition or accountability

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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for the failures that have hurt families, cost his party the House, and left only 16 percent of Americans better off financially now than they were on Inauguration Day.

And the President's thin and paltry discussion of his failing foreign policy was downright alarming. Europe is in the grip of the continent's worst violent conflict since World War II. China is gaining as the largest strategic threat to American security since the Soviet Union. The Taliban has reinstated their oppressive regime and safe terrorist haven that America and our allies chased out more than two decades ago.

North Korea continues to modernize its nuclear and missile programs, making steady progress toward the leader's goal of being able to deliver Armageddon to our doorstep.

The Iranian regime continues to advance its own WMD programs while sponsoring terror campaigns all across the Middle East. Make no mistake, this radical regime is willing and eager to kill Americans if it is not deterred. And while the Iranian people protest nationwide against a brutal theocracy, President Biden couldn't even muster one mention of their struggle.

This is the state of the world on President Biden's watch. This is the state of America's interests under his leadership. But President Biden did not even mention the grave and growing challenges we face from abroad until the tail end of his lengthy remarks.

The President downplayed the threat posed by the People's Republic of China and claimed without any evidence that the United States was in its strongest position to compete with China in decades. I am not sure in what universe those remarks apply. Here in the real world, China's intelligence services just got a closeup look of the entire U.S. mainland. Reports indicate Chinese hypersonic weapons and land-based ICBM launchers exceed our own. And President Biden's last budget proposal tried to cut our national defense funding after inflation. The Commander in Chief seems more preoccupied with hidden "resort fees" than hidden Chinese malware in our phones, computers, and high-tech infrastructure.

Then there is Ukraine. President Biden said Putin's invasion of Ukraine has been a test of America's and our allies' resolve. That is certainly true, but, like the Chinese balloon, the Ukraine crisis was also a test of the Biden administration's response time, and they fell quite short.

Republicans tried to push the administration to better equip Ukraine to defend itself before the tanks rolled and to act more quickly and decisively in the early weeks to try to prevent a protracted stalemate. The indecision, hand-wringing, and sluggishness have carried a heavy price indeed. The President can't even get the bully pulpit right.

There is an overwhelmingly persuasive case that aiding Ukraine strongly

and directly serves our core American national interests, but President Biden seems incapable of articulating any of it. It is top Republicans who are filling the leadership vacuum, connecting the dots, and making the case. Yet again, Presidential leadership is missing in action, and it is Republicans filling the void. So let's hope President Biden's upcoming defense budget request will treat our national security challenges more seriously than his speech did on Tuesday night.

With fewer than one in five Americans calling the state of our Union strong, President Biden needed to pivot, but he failed to. He spent the wordiest State of the Union in American history making excuses, doubling down, and spinning alternate realities. But if Washington Democrats will not pivot, the American people will pivot away from them. It is already starting.

Seated behind the President Tuesday night was the new Republican Speaker of the House, KEVIN MCCARTHY, and following him on the airwaves was the youngest Governor in America, Sarah Huckabee Sanders of Arkansas—part of a whole wave of Republican Governors who are laser-focused on fighting crime, improving education, and lifting more working families into prosperity.

The American people know which principles and solutions will bring our country back, and they are seeing which party actually provides them.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the 11 a.m. vote today, the Senate recess until 1 p.m.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, on Tuesday, President Biden delivered his State of the Union Address to Congress, and in this time of divided government, I was glad to see the President making more than one nod to bipartisanship. I do think this moment, with power split between Democrats and Republicans, provides a real oppor-

tunity to work together, to move away from the extreme partisanship of the past couple of years and make some real progress on some of the issues facing us.

But the President's speech also left me concerned because the President demonstrated almost no awareness of what actually happened as a result of his policies. Indeed, at times, it seemed as if the President had lived through a different reality from the one most Americans have been experiencing over the past 2 years.

The President rattled off a list of his supposed economic achievements, and I say "supposed" because he left out some vitally important context. He claimed credit for the historic job creation while leaving out the essential detail that a lot of that job creation was simply a result of the economy naturally adding back jobs temporarily lost during the pandemic. He talked about wage growth while leaving out the fact that real wages have declined—have declined—because of inflation over his Presidency. And he appeared to take credit for the fact that inflation has declined somewhat in recent months while neglecting to mention that it was his administration and congressional Democrats who helped create our inflation crisis with their American Rescue Plan spending spree.

Nor did the President spend any time discussing just how bad inflation still is and how many Americans are still suffering. Inflation in December was 6.5 percent. The last time inflation was that bad was in 1982—1982—40 years ago. I am glad inflation has declined somewhat, but I don't think the President has a lot to be congratulating himself about. Even if prices stopped increasing tomorrow, Americans would still be paying thousands of dollars more over the next year to achieve the same standard of living that they had when the President took office.

Again, the President and congressional Democrats and their American Rescue Plan spending spree bear a huge part of the responsibility for this situation. Or to quote former Obama economic adviser, Jason Furman:

The original sin was an oversized American Rescue Plan.

Another of the supposed economic achievements the President talked about Tuesday night was cutting the deficit. Yes, cutting the deficit. Well, let me just quote CNN on that claim. This is a quote:

Independent analysts say Biden's own actions, including his laws and executive orders, have had the overall effect of adding to current and projected future deficits, not reducing those deficits.

Let me just repeat that:

Independent analysts say Biden's own actions, including his laws and executive orders, have had the overall effect of adding to current and projected future deficits, not reducing those deficits.

The President failed to meaningfully address the economic crisis that his policies have helped to create. Instead,

he spent considerable time calling for spending proposals that would cost taxpayers trillions of more dollars.

He also failed to meaningfully address another crisis that has been raging over the past 2 years, and that is the security and humanitarian crisis at our southern border. It is a crisis that the President has spent 2 years ignoring. On Tuesday night, he essentially ignored it again. In a speech that was notable for being the most wordy State of the Union speech in the past 6 decades—clocking in at 9,191 words—the President devoted just 120 words, approximately 1 minute, to immigration. He spent a good chunk of that minute attempting to suggest that it is Congress and not he himself that needs to act. In fact, the President's brief 120 words on immigration managed to convey the impression the President had been trying to secure the border all along, instead of reflecting the reality that the President ignored this crisis—a crisis, I might add, that he, himself, triggered—for 2 years and only began to somewhat acknowledge it a mere month ago.

The President's speech was also strikingly light on a vision for our national security in spite of a war of aggression from Russia, which has made its imperial ambitions very clear, and continued troubling activity from China. There wasn't even a mention of Iran, which continues to be the leading state sponsor of terrorism, or North Korea, which just unveiled an alarming quantity of ICBMs.

The President devoted just nine words to the importance of modernizing our military, even though the past year and, indeed, the past week, has underscored the necessity of making sure our military is the top fighting force in the world so that we can deter and, if necessary, confront any threat.

While the President's speech was light on immigration and national security solutions and on any recognition of the economic crisis the President's policies helped create, the one thing his speech was not light on was the Democratic playbook on taxes and spending. The President kept bringing up and encouraging Congress to “finish the job.” It quickly became clear that was code for “spend more taxpayer dollars” or maybe “expand government,” even though it was excessive government spending that helped get us into this inflation crisis in the first place.

But if there was one thing that became clear Tuesday night, it was that the President wants to have it both ways. He wants to cut the deficit but simultaneously expand and grow government. He celebrates “Made in America,” but in nearly the same breath, demonizes businesses. He wants to boost American innovation, but he also wants to raise taxes and impose price controls.

Perhaps no example of this wanting to have it both ways was more telling than the President's clear belief that

oil companies should increase domestic oil production, despite the fact that the President campaigned on eliminating fossil fuels. The President recounted an exchange with oil industry representatives who told him that they were reluctant to invest because they were concerned the President would shut down oil wells and refineries. The President clearly intended the anecdote to illustrate the selfishness of Big Oil or Big Business, but the anecdote did a much better job of illustrating just how outrageous it is that the President assumes he should be able to get as much oil production as he wants while simultaneously working to sunset—to get rid of—oil companies.

The President might like to have it both ways, but he can't because policies have consequences; spending has consequences; taxation has consequences.

And the result of the Big Government tax-and-spend policies the President laid out Tuesday night would not be the prosperous future he imagines, but more economic pain for American families and businesses. And any bipartisan work that we do over the next 2 years needs to move away from the failed policies of the past 2 years and toward a more fiscally responsible future.

The upcoming debt limit debate represents an outstanding opportunity to take a good, hard look at government spending and see how we can handle taxpayer dollars more responsibly.

I was disappointed that despite his calls for bipartisanship, the President decided to call for a “clean” debt limit increase Tuesday night. In other words, an increase in the Nation's credit card limit unaccompanied by any effort to stop adding to our bill. The President's attitude was all too reminiscent of Democrats' partisan “my way or the highway” approach over the past 2 years. I sincerely hope he will rethink that position.

I was also disturbed by the President's attempt to suggest falsely that Republicans are interested in paying for the debt limit increase by cutting Medicare and Social Security. I suspect the President is well aware that is not the position of the Republican Party. And his scaremongering was not reflective of the kind of bipartisanship I hope we can achieve over the next 2 years.

What Democrats and Republicans should be doing is working together to put Medicare and Social Security on a more secure financial footing going forward, and that would be greatly helped by addressing excessive government spending and working to rein in our national debt.

I appreciated, as I said earlier, the fact that despite trotting out far too many of the tax-and-spend policies Tuesday night, the President did make a real nod toward bipartisanship. I truly believe that we can do a lot together over the next 2 years from passing a farm bill to reauthorizing the

Federal Aviation Administration and improving our Nation's air traffic control system to creating new market access for American producers and securing more transparency and accountability from Big Tech. I hope that the President's words in support of bipartisanship will be borne out by his actions in the coming months and that working together, we can build a record of achievement that will help make life better for the American people.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON BENJAMIN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Benjamin nomination?

Mr. HEINRICH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 7 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Luján	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Welch
Graham	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden
Heinrich	Reed	

NAYS—44

Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Ricketts
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Britt	Hoeben	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tuberville
Crapo	Marshall	Vance
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Moran	Young
Ernst	Mullin	

NOT VOTING—3

Coons	Fetterman	Schumer
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The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the Chung nomination.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 1 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 11:46 a.m., recessed, and reassembled at 1 p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. PETERS).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

AMERICAN ENERGY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about the Biden administration's war on American energy.

Over the last 2 years, Joe Biden's energy policies seem to have been based on two principles. One is restricting American energy production, and the second, regrettably, is a policy that benefits China.

Time and again, Joe Biden's energy policies have hurt America and have helped China. On Joe Biden's first day in office, he shut down the Keystone XL Pipeline, and I think he did it for spite. It would have brought 800,000 barrels of oil to this country every single day.

Joe Biden then stopped all new energy leases on Federal land, and in Wyoming we have a lot of Federal land. He did it in a way that was blatantly illegal. A Federal judge actually ordered Joe Biden to follow the law, to sell energy leases.

Follow the law, Mr. President.

As of today, Joe Biden has leased fewer acres of Federal land for energy than any President in modern times, and he raised the royalty rate for oil and gas development on Federal lands. Now, this is the fee that the government collects for energy that is produced on Federal lands. He raised it by half, and he did it overnight. These higher fees will get passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices, and—oh, by the way—people are noticing the price at the pump is going up—again.

Joe Biden also raised taxes on natural gas by billions of dollars. He raised taxes on coal by \$1 billion as well. As a nation today, we are still producing about 2 million barrels of oil less than was projected we would be producing every day, a number of years ago, before the pandemic.

With lower production and higher taxes, it is no wonder that energy

prices have been painful for the American people—punishing for the American people—who are just trying to make ends meet. Working families have lost nearly \$3,000 specifically because of Joe Biden's radical leftwing energy policy. We are paying a lot more than that for additional causes of inflation, but on energy alone, it has been about \$3,000 more than they should have spent in a normal situation.

And who have been the big winners under all of this? Well, regrettably, it has been China. We are really less independent, less competitive, and more dependent on China. This is compared to the day that Joe Biden took office. I am going to give you a couple of examples.

First, Joe Biden ended America's role in helping developing countries—other developing countries—explore for energy. Many countries are very poor, but they do have massive energy resources. They just need some help in getting to use them. Millions of people could have benefited and been lifted out of poverty if we had helped them use the energy that they already had.

Joe Biden stubbornly refuses. As a result, now these countries that need money to develop their energy resources—what are they doing? Go talk to a high school class. Joe Biden ought to try that. They will tell him what is happening. Those countries are turning to China. More and more countries, of course, then will owe money to China.

We know China uses debt and loans as a weapon. More debt to China means more control by China, overall, of these additional countries. Joe Biden won't let us in the United States help these countries or help the World Bank or help other lending institutions lend to those countries—and we see it all over Africa—because Joe Biden is too pure, and he doesn't like their energy. So he just turns them right over to China for predatory lending.

Joe Biden's obsession with electric vehicles also is turning over American power and money to China. The batteries in electric vehicles require a specific set of critical minerals—a specific set of critical minerals that goes into the batteries of electric vehicles. Well, we can mine it in this country. Oh, no, we can't. Joe Biden says: No, don't mine it in America. He is actually shutting down mining in this country, and he has been doing it since the day he took office. We are not going to let you use the minerals that are critical for the electric vehicles that he wants us to use that come from the United States.

So where are we going to go? Oh, but let's send more money to China. With supply and demand, our demand goes up. China has it to supply, and prices go up as well.

Just in the past few weeks, Joe Biden has shut down proposed copper mines in Minnesota and in Alaska. Well, where are we going to get the minerals for the electric vehicles that Joe Biden

and the Democrats want us to buy? China and countries under the influence of China.

China produces three-quarters of all of the lithium-ion batteries. China also has 70 percent of the world's production capacity for the key parts of EV batteries. China has a majority of the world's lithium, a majority of the world's cobalt, a majority of the world's graphite processing and refining capacity. All of these are necessary for the electric vehicles that the Democrats and Joe Biden say we must buy. Where are these going to come from? There is only one place, and they won't let us have it from America. They won't let us use what we have here.

China now dominates copper and cobalt mining in places like the Congo. The conditions at many of these mines—and this has been widely reported—are inhumane: child labor, brutal conditions. These are not like the mines that we have here in the United States or the mines like we have in Wyoming. Our mines in Wyoming and in the United States are technically sophisticated and professional. Many of the mines and the miners in the Congo are not professional at all. We are talking about young mothers who are working for a few dollars a day and are controlled by China. That is Joe Biden's answer to electric vehicles and every Democrat's answer to electric vehicles.

These young mothers often bring their babies with them to the mines. Not in the United States—oh, no, we are too pure here in the United States to be able to mine for the chemicals that are needed for the electric vehicles. So Joe Biden wants mothers to take babies into the mines in the Congo for the minerals for the electric vehicles that he is mandating that we drive here in the future.

So what happens to these mothers and these babies? Well, they inhale toxic cobalt all day long.

According to a United Nations report, 40,000 children are scavenging for cobalt in the Congo, for the electric vehicles, so China can sell us the chemicals that Joe Biden and the Democrats will not let us get out of the ground here in the United States. Most people would call this criminal. Women and children in Africa are inhaling toxic minerals so that the climate elites in San Francisco can drive their electric vehicles.

I guess that is the American dream. That is the Democrat dream for America: Force these people into this kind of labor so they can drive the electric vehicles of their dreams.

China also sells less expensive EVs, and they are for sale all over Europe. Well, they may be on the road in San Francisco and in Manhattan in just a few years.

Then there is the bloodshed and brutality that China uses to make solar panels. Joe Biden loves solar panels as much as he loves wind turbines. Well, there is a shortage of solar panels in

this country right now. Why? Because of the law we passed 2 years ago to stop buying Chinese products made by forced labor. Well, solar panels require something called polysilicon. Nearly half of the world's polysilicon is made now by forced labor in China. Democrats have to choose between their green energy fairy tales and upholding basic human rights. It seems like the church that they worship, the church of wind and solar and wishful thinking, is what they have chosen over human rights.

I hope the Democrats agree with me that we should not make a green transition on the backs of forced labor. The Democrats seem to feel more guilt about burning oil than about solar panels being made by slave labor. It is hard to imagine. This is just another in a long line of Democrat delusions.

As if this all weren't enough, Joe Biden is even giving our tax dollars to China. Two weeks ago today, the Department of Energy announced that Joe Biden was sending another \$1.6 million to a green energy company with ties to China. The company is called LanzaTech. It is a carbon capture company. Joe Biden has already given them \$10 million. He gave them money right after they signed a partnership with China's official energy company, Sinopec.

This company, LanzaTech, has disclosed that "the Chinese Government may intervene or influence our operations at any time."

So let's get this straight. Joe Biden is giving money to a company that says the Chinese Government "may intervene or influence our operations at any time."

What do we know about this company? Well, we know that it has some ties to the Democratic Party's top donors—the top donors—the people who contribute to the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Members of this body who go and ask them for more money.

Who is on the board? Well, former President Obama's campaign manager is a member of the board. Is this just a coincidence that, then, Joe Biden would move money, U.S. taxpayer dollars, to that company? Maybe it is not.

The Department of Energy has announced a \$200 million grant to a battery manufacturer with close ties to the communist Chinese Government. The company's financial filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission admit—and I had these filings at the Energy Committee just last week to show these to the Secretary of the Department of Energy. The filings say this—now, remember, this is a company to which the Democrat Department of Energy announced a \$200 million grant.

The FEC filing says that China "exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we must conduct our business activities and may intervene at any time with no notice."

In other words, the company admits that it is controlled by the Chinese

Communist Party. The Chinese Communist Party is controlling the company's U.S. Department of Energy's \$200 million grant.

So I wrote to the Department of Energy about the Department's review process for this grant. How can you do this? It says it in the filings.

Finally, last Thursday, I got a response. It says that now—now, this year—even though they did the grant last year of \$200 million, just now, they are going to do a due diligence review of the grant. That is from their letter.

My question is, Why don't we do a due diligence review in this country before we announce we are going to give \$200 million to a company so completely tied and controlled by the Chinese Communist Party? Why? Why doesn't the Department of Energy do their homework?

Last week, the Deputy Secretary of Energy testified before the Energy Committee. He said money hasn't yet gone out the door. I hope he is right. I hope money hasn't gone out the door. We need to stop it now before it goes out the door. We don't need to send any more money—our tax dollars—to China.

If we want carbon capture, it should come to Wyoming. They don't need to put money in these companies. We do it in Wyoming. We have a School of Energy Resources. We have a wonderful location. It is being done in the right way. They had a whole XPRIZE granted to the research being done at the University of Wyoming through the School of Energy Resources. The administration, it seems, when it comes to energy, would much rather go to China than go to the United States. That is Joe Biden's view of the world right now. Wyoming is ready to do carbon capture better than anybody in the world.

I am not sure why the administration turns to China rather than to America, just like I don't know why they have gone to Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, or Russia in the past for energy rather than in America.

Joe Biden's policies continue to rob the American people and pay off China. Joe Biden even sold 1 million barrels of oil from our emergency petroleum reserve to China. Then he said he was doing all of us a favor because he was going to bring down prices. This is a President who has been wrong and wrong and wrong.

I have introduced legislation to ensure we never sell any of our emergency stockpile to China ever again. The House of Representatives has already passed legislation to do that. The legislation was actually bipartisan. It got 100 Democrats who voted for it. Why doesn't CHUCK SCHUMER bring it to the floor of the Senate today? Why not? Why isn't he here? A hundred Democrats joined Republicans to say we shouldn't do this.

People in this body get it. The White House clearly doesn't. The Department of Energy clearly doesn't. The adminis-

tration doesn't. Joe Biden is held hostage by the far left of his party.

Our Strategic Petroleum Reserve is for us, not for our enemies. America's energy policy is supposed to be for us, not for our enemies. It is not what we have gotten from this President.

Next week, I am going to introduce legislation to ban administration officials from going to work for China. For 2 years, Joe Biden has strangled American energy production; at the same time, he has made us more dependent on China for critical minerals and for so much of what this Nation needs.

It is time for Joe Biden and the Democrats in this body to remember whom we work for, and that is the American people.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Lindsay C. Jenkins, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 7, Lindsay C. Jenkins, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Ben Ray Lujan, Tammy

Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Brian Schatz, Benjamin L. Cardin, Edward J. Markey, Alex Padilla, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 12.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Matthew L. Garcia, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 12, Matthew L. Garcia, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Ben Ray Lujan, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Brian Schatz, Edward J. Markey, Benjamin L. Cardin, Alex Padilla, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Adrienne C. Nelson, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 15, Adrienne C. Nelson, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin, Ben Ray Lujan, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Amy Klobuchar, Jack Reed, Jeanne Shaheen, Brian Schatz, Edward J. Markey, Benjamin L. Cardin, Alex Padilla, Margaret Wood Hassan, Catherine Cortez Masto.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, February 9, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the scheduled vote occur immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 5, Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Debbie Stabenow, Margaret Wood Hassan, Brian Schatz, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Tim Kaine, Ron Wyden, Patty Murray, Chris Van Hollen, Martin Heinrich, Jack Reed, Christopher A. Coons, Alex Padilla, Christopher Murphy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard Blumenthal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination

of Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 8 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Lujan	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Collins	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warren
Durbin	Murphy	Welch
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—46

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Budd	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Thune
Cotton	Lummis	Tillis
Cramer	Marshall	Tuberville
Crapo	McConnell	Vance
Cruz	Moran	Wicker
Daines	Mullin	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Ricketts	

NOT VOTING—2

Fetterman Schumer

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

REMEMBERING CHIEF VINCENT VESPIA, JR.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE to pay tribute to a legendary police officer, Vincent Vespia, Jr., whose distinguished career in Rhode Island law enforcement spanned 57 years, from a young State trooper, to a top organized crime investigator, to chief of police.

Vin passed away suddenly on January 24, 2023, at the age of 84, and we wanted to take a moment to honor this great hero—a police officer who was so beloved and respected by all, who practiced and taught the art of community policing, and who truly made a positive difference in the lives of countless Rhode Islanders.

Vin was a dear friend, and I will always remember with great fondness the time we spent together, especially when he came down to Washington

with his fellow chiefs of police. I deeply admired the chief, not just as a police officer but as a person with wisdom like no other.

In 2012, Chief Vespia, who was still actively serving as South Kingstown's police chief, was honored as the first-ever inductee into the Rhode Island Criminal Justice Hall of Fame.

At that time, he was well known for fearlessly pursuing investigations into organized crime and corruption and had already served 30 years as the chief of the South Kingstown Police Department. And he continued in that role for another 4 years.

Vin's courage and integrity made him, quite deservedly, one of the most respected and revered members of the State's not only law enforcement community but of the State overall.

As Stephen Pare, the former commissioner for public safety for the city of Providence put it, Vespia was "relentless and honest, and as strong as you can be as a police officer." He described him as a "no-nonsense chief" who was comfortable talking with anyone on the force. "He commanded respect because he gave respect," Pare said.

And that is an apt description and high praise, indeed, but well deserved.

Vincent Vespia grew up on Federal Hill and then the East Side of Providence. He served in the Army for 2 years and worked at the then "new" Bostitch factory in East Greenwich before finding his true calling in law enforcement.

Beginning as a motorcycle trooper in 1959, he served in the elite Rhode Island State Police for two decades before becoming chief of police of South Kingstown.

During his 21 years with the Rhode Island State Police Intelligence Unit, he focused on combating organized crime. Throughout the 1960s and seventies, Vin Vespia helped coordinate State and local efforts to successfully track, disrupt, and dismantle organized crime.

Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Mike Stanton chronicled some of those stories noting that, in his words:

Vespia grew up playing in the street with some of the wise guys he would later pursue as a cop.

Stanton tells the story of how, as a young trooper, Vespia arrested a former playmate from his old neighborhood with a truckload of stolen furs. Recognizing his childhood friend, the perpetrator asked Vespia:

How can you arrest me? We played kick the can together.

Vespia replied:

You went one way, I went another.

Indeed, he took the high road in everything he did.

In one of his most notable cases, Vin Vespia worked for years to gain the trust of a known hit man in order to collect evidence leading to the arrest and prosecution of notorious organized crime leader Raymond Patriarca, the head of organized crime in New England.

In addition to being an outstanding police officer, Vin Vespia was an incredible mentor. He taught generations of law enforcement officers the finer points of police work and leadership.

Toward the end of his career, a local television station asked the chief about his legacy, and he replied:

Forget about what I've done, what my rank was, where I've worked, and the cases I've made . . . forget about all that . . . if somebody would remember me as . . . a guy who tried to be a good cop, [then] I'm happy.

Mr. President, Vin Vespia was not only a guy who tried to be a good cop, he was a great cop.

And when he finally hung up holster and badge, the Providence Journal proclaimed:

Hail to the chief: Vincent Vespia, Jr., "most admired law enforcement officer" in R.I., retires after 35 years as town's top cop.

Along with Senator WHITEHOUSE, I want to express our condolences and gratitude to Chief Vespia's beloved wife and partner Judy. A police officer's family makes sacrifices so that their loved one may serve, and that is certainly true for Vin's beloved family.

And I want to recognize his children, including Renee Caouette and her husband Ron, Robin Vespia, and the late Rhonda Vespia.

Chief Vespia was also a doting and devoted grandfather to his grandchildren: Dylan, Tyler, Dante, and the late Chad O'Brien.

And I also salute his dear brothers, Jay and the late Robert Vespia.

And now, I yield to someone who worked closely with Chief Vespia in a variety of capacities—as the attorney general of the State of Rhode Island, as a Federal attorney for the District of Rhode Island, as one of the most successful, effective attorneys and Federal officers, as well as State officers, in the history of our State—my colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE.

With that, I yield to Senator WHITEHOUSE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am delighted to join my senior Senator to honor our common friend, Vincent Vespia, who was lately the chief of the South Kingstown, RI, police department.

He passed away on January 24, 2023, surrounded by his wife Judith-Ann and their cherished daughters Robin and Renee.

As Jack said, Vinnie Vespia grew up in Providence, and he served 2 years in the Army before returning home to Rhode Island and a career of service in the Rhode Island State Police.

Chief Vespia was a legend in our outstanding Rhode Island law enforcement community—famously fearless in his pursuit of justice.

During his 22-year career in the State police, Chief Vespia was at the center of the State's ongoing fight against organized crime, back in that day when the mob was a force in Rhode Island and the Rhode Island State Police was its counterforce.

His courageous police work led to the downfall of some of the State's most violent mobsters, including crime boss Raymond Patriarca and the notorious Gerald and Harold Tillinghast.

Along with his grit and toughness, Chief Vespia had style. In the book that Jack referenced, "The Prince of Providence," Mike Stanton wrote that:

One night Vespia came crashing through the second-floor window of Willie Marfeo's crap game on Federal Hill from the bucket of a cherry picker, waving a machine gun at two dozen stunned dice players.

Not everybody does that.

After his successful career with the State Police, Chief Vespia went on to take the helm of the South Kingstown Police Department, where he spent the next three and a half decades.

Chief Vespia was the longest serving leader of that department and will be fondly remembered for his pursuit of justice, for his unimpeachable sense of right and wrong, for his persistent good humor, and, of course, for the love and respect of that community that he leaves behind.

Hearing Vinnie Vespia tell stories of his law enforcement career with a twinkle in his eye is an indelible memory for me, and he was a mentor to me, as well as to the young officers who he brought up in law enforcement.

When Chief Vespia retired in 2016, it was widely accepted that he was one of the greatest to ever have worn our uniform.

I thank him and his family for supporting him in his devoted service. I, like many, will miss him dearly. Rhode Island was lucky to have this man, and we are safer because of him and many officers he mentored and trained who carry on the Vincent Vespia legacy to this day.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

WILLOW PROJECT

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I was in Utqiagvik, AK, also known as Barrow, AK. It is the northernmost community in the United States. I was there for what some describe as a Messenger Feast. The Inupiat word is "Kivgiq." And it really was a reunion, a glorious family reunion, where the communities of the North Slope region, all eight communities and actually neighbors from Canada, gather together during the winter to celebrate family, to celebrate community. It is an extraordinary sharing.

It is very similar to the sharing that they have during the summer months, when the communities come together to celebrate the whale harvest, the Nalukataq, yet another extraordinary family-type reunion but one of a sharing in a region that is built on a culture of sharing—sharing of subsistence foods, sharing of resources—and that is what I want to focus my comments on today, the resources within the North Slope region.

As I was preparing to leave Utqiagvik on Sunday morning to go back to Anchorage, I was at the hotel and visiting

with people who were gathered there for coffee. And as one gentleman was leaving, he said: Lisa, I think there are just two things that we need you to do. We need you to make sure that you protect our whale quotas so we can continue to provide for the sustenance of the people in this region, and we need for you to ensure that Willow is opened up for oil production so that we can continue our lifestyle.

Some might suggest that there is some inconsistency between this culture of a traditional subsistence lifestyle and the harvest of a whale to feed entire communities and the production of oil in the Arctic region. And I would suggest that it is not only absolutely not inconsistent but absolutely compatible because it is with the sharing of these resources that the people of the North are able to have much of what we enjoy in other parts of America today: the opportunity to see our kids educated, the opportunity for healthcare, the opportunity to be safe in our communities, the opportunity to have economies.

So I am here today to speak in strongest possible terms of the Willow Master Development Project within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. We just refer to it as the NPR-A. And what I hope to do, along with my colleague Senator SULLIVAN, is to further educate Members of the Senate and really people around the country about this project by explaining how it will help to benefit the nearly 11,000 Alaskan Native people and residents who call the North Slope home, how it will support good-paying union jobs, how it will reduce our energy imports from, quite honestly, some of the worst regimes in the world, and why its approval is both necessary and prudent.

And I want to start with a little bit of background just to put Willow in context. Our NPR-A is a Federal petroleum reserve. It is a Federal petroleum reserve. Its lands were explicitly designated back in 1923—so 100 years ago—designated under the Harding administration. It is an area that encompasses 23.4 million acres. It is roughly the size of Indiana up in the northwest corner of Alaska.

It is home to the Alaska Native communities of Wainwright, Utqiagvik, Atkasuk, and Nuiqsut. These people from these communities have been living in this region since time immemorial. They still practice a traditional lifestyle, but they live in this region, and they care what happens in their region.

I mention that the NPR-A is 100 years old this year. Yet it has only seen a few projects, and those have been in the very recent years. And, in part, ironically, that is because the Obama-Biden administration pushed for the oil companies to turn their focus there. They explicitly encouraged—they said: Go develop in the NPR-A—explicitly designated for oil and resource development. They said: Don't go in the offshore, don't go in the

nonwilderness part of ANWR. Go over to NPR-A.

That is exactly what ConocoPhillips decided to do. The company first acquired its leases for the Willow Project back in 1999. This was during the Clinton administration. They started developing them shortly thereafter, but they really accelerated that work during the Obama-Biden administration and then moved into Federal permitting in 2018. So they have been seeking Federal approval for 5 years now.

Then, last Monday, the Department of the Interior published its final supplemental environmental impact statement, the SEIS, for the Willow Project in order to address two issues that had been identified by the Federal court. So now where we are is, roughly, 30 days from now, in this time period, the Department of the Interior will be able to issue a final Record of Decision announcing its decision on whether and how this critical project should be allowed to proceed.

So you have got this final SEIS. This is a document that has been worked with career BLM officials. These are scientists. These are engineers. They have decades of experience evaluating environmental impacts of proposed projects. And they, together, with all of this analysis over this 5-year project, selected a new preferred alternative for the Willow Project. They call it Alternative E.

But keep in mind that these scientists, these engineers, these career Agency officials took years of analysis and very rigorous review. They had significant—significant—input and support—support—from the Alaska Native communities within the NPR-A and the North Slope Borough. So in other words, the people who live up there, the people whose home region it is, gave that input. There was back-and-forth. There was give-and-take. They listened to the Native people, and they worked to develop this Alternative E. Now, keep in mind, the Willow Project was already quite small when it was first advanced, in line with all modern development on the North Slope. But what BLM's preferred alternative—what Alternative E does is it reduces its footprint even further. So from what ConocoPhillips originally wanted to do to now this Alternative E is they have gone from five drill pads to now three, with a fourth deferred to later permitting. The project will have 19 percent fewer road miles, cover 11 percent fewer acres, avoid further—avoid ecologically important areas. These were all considerations that were taken into place and placed into this Alternative E.

So at this point, the total project will cover just over 400 acres. So I have already shared with you the size of the NPR-A. What we are talking about here with the Willow Project is that .002 percent of the NPR-A will be impacted. It will be in full compliance with all of the restrictions that are included in the land management plan

that the Obama-Biden administration issued back in 2013. So under that plan, they effectively took 50 percent—50 percent—of the NPR-A's surface area, some 11.8 million acres, they took that off the table to resource development. That is already off. We are not talking about that. We are talking about the area that is available now for development. The Willow Project is just .002 percent of the NPR-A.

The Willow Project itself is not going to cover all of its leased land, not by a long shot. There are areas that will have no development—no development will take place. There will be areas where development is only allowed with a waiver that would be required and areas where additional considerations will apply before any development takes place.

So, again, think about this. You have got 11.8 million acres of the NPR-A that has been taken off the table. This project is 429 acres. What we are trying to develop here, the project we are talking about developing, is literally 27,500 times smaller than what has already been taken off the table. I impress this upon folks because I think it is important to recognize that this is an extraordinarily significant project for the State of Alaska—for the resources that it will bring to my State, the economic development that it will spur. It is significant to the people of the North Slope Borough who call this region home and who rely on the revenue and the resources.

But as significant as it is, the footprint for Willow is miniscule. It has been meticulously planned to coexist with the wildlife, with the tundra, with the subsistence lifestyle on the North Slope.

Think about it. You would not have the two whaling captains who were wandering the halls here just this week—two whaling captains from the North Slope who are advocating for development of Willow if they felt that this was going to be harmful to their subsistence activity or to the subsistence caribou hunter who was also being interviewed by reporters and meeting Members of the Senate here just Tuesday to talk about why he believes that this coexistence with development, as proposed in the Willow Project, can proceed and is compatible with their life and their lifestyle.

ConocoPhillips, in moving forward with this, will have to abide by hundreds of lease stipulations and best practices. And best practices, keep in mind, when you are exploring and developing in the State of Alaska in the North Slope, it is not like Louisiana; it is not like New Mexico. They are operating in an Arctic environment, which means you have to work within the contours of the area around you. So best practices mean that exploration is effectively limited to about 90 days—90 days out of 365. You have got a lot more time that you can be building. We have to use ice ropes to help facilitate the exploration rigs that might go out.

You cannot be on the tundra when the tundra is not sufficiently frozen, but then that also means that you have got to get off the tundra as soon as the spring comes.

So these conditions, this scenario, is so different than anywhere else that we produce in the United States of America. Even with these lease stipulations, even with all that has to go on, Conoco believes that they can make this extraordinary environmental commitment. They believe that this project, this Alternative E, is viable for them to proceed.

You know, if you are following the news about Willow, you would probably get the sense that the support from most Alaskans is not there because there are a few voices whom we see in objection. I get that, but I will tell you that one of the reasons—probably the biggest reason—that has helped the Willow project garner support throughout the State is that the people of the North Slope who live there have come forward and have said: We believe that this will be helpful to us.

It is not just those who are living on the North Slope. The broader Alaska Federation of Natives has come together in support; bipartisan, non-partisan entities from around the State. One of the leaders in the region, the North Slope Borough mayor—and I had dinner with him and his wife on Saturday night. Mayor Brower is not only the mayor—a pretty extraordinary man—but he is also a whaling captain himself and is strongly, strongly in support of the Willow project.

In a letter to Secretary Haaland, he wrote:

Responsible oil and gas development is essential to the economic survival of the Borough and its residents. Oil and gas activities are the primary economic generator for our region, and . . . by far the most significant source of funding for the Borough's community services and infrastructure.

To put that into context, when he says "significant source of funding," over 95 percent of the Borough's revenues come from oil in the region.

So when we think about our communities and our counties and where they may gain sources of revenue, it is pretty, pretty extraordinary to find any area where 95 percent of your revenues come from one single source.

And what do these revenues provide? They enable the Borough to provide for basic, basic services and basic infrastructure like clean drinking water, like education, like healthcare, like emergency services. The Borough does it all. The Borough is funding their own government, their own government to include search and rescue. I just mentioned emergency services.

I mentioned that the NPR-A is the size of Indiana but that the North Slope Borough is pretty significant in its size and scope, with eight communities spread out over hundreds and hundreds of miles—no roads. In the wintertime, the way that you move around is by snow machine, and in the

summer, it might be by boat. But the reality is that the weather is very, very harsh, and snow machiners get lost. As people are trying to travel from one village to the next, who is there on a search and rescue? It is the local community, funded by the North Slope Borough. These are activities that, I think, most don't think that a borough would be providing, but they are able to do so—they are able to care for their people—because of the revenues that they receive from oil.

As one former mayor put it: Oil and gas activities are responsible for 200 years of development on the North Slope in the span of 30 years.

I was on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee when he made that statement on the record.

It is extraordinary how the quality of life has advanced since the days of revenue coming from our oil, and a recent study really kind of brings it home. It is not just about infrastructure that brings clean water or heat to your home, but it is what happens to one's health and well-being. When you have improved infrastructure, when you have sanitation systems, when you have medical care that these revenues have helped to facilitate, people are healthier, and people live longer.

There is an increased life expectancy among Alaska Natives who live on the North Slope. Get this: If you were born in 1985, your life expectancy is about aged 65—pretty young. For those born in 2014, the average life expectancy is 77 years. Think about that. Think about the dramatic leap in life expectancy. The only thing that has changed—because they still live a subsistence lifestyle; they are still living in a really harsh environment. The only thing that has changed is that they have access to resources that allow them to be better cared for, that allow them to have a quality of life that we would just accept as basic. I think clean running water is basic. I think a flushed toilet is basic. I can't tell you how many communities in my State I go to where they are waiting for the day—waiting for the day—that they will get running water and a flushed toilet—pretty basic.

I think this is important. I have been talking a lot about the benefits to the people of the North Slope region, but when I mentioned that the Kivgiq and the Nalukataq are celebrations of sharing—the sharing of gifts at Kivgiq, the sharing of the whale at Nalukataq—it is not just the subsistence lifestyle that our Native people share. It is in the structure of how ANCSA really came to be such an amazing benefit to the Alaska Native people. ANCSA is the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. There is a provision within ANCSA, section 7(i) that requires—and this was agreed to by the 12 regional Native corporations—that 70 percent of all revenues received by each regional corporation from timber and subsurface estates be divided annually according to the number of Natives who are enrolled in that region.

What I am sharing with you is that, of the resource wealth that comes from the North Slope, the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation is not the only Native corporation and beneficiaries to that. All Native shareholders throughout the State, through the 12 regional corporations, are entitled to that sharing of those benefits.

Think about what that means. If you are from a region where you don't have the resources, think about what that means to then have sharing coming to you from the north. When adjusted for inflation, between 1982 and 2015, a total of \$3.1 billion was shared between the regional corporations for the benefit of their shareholders, and 56 percent of that, or \$1.794 billion, came from oil and gas operations.

So when people ask what is the benefit that you receive from the oil sector in Alaska, it is certainly jobs. Absolutely. It certainly benefits our State, absolutely, in terms of our revenue, and you have all heard of our permanent fund dividend. But the immediate benefit—the real, tangible benefit—that is shared with the Alaska Native people is an extraordinary model. I think those of us here in the lower 48 think that corporations are all sharp elbows, you know, wanting to get as much as they possibly can for themselves. That is not who the Alaska Native people are. The value that they bring is truly one of sharing.

The North Slope is an amazing place, whether it is summer or whether it is the heart of winter, as it was just this weekend at 30 below. I know the Sun was up for a brief moment in time there for a period of time. Everyone is very excited that the Sun is coming back. You know, it is dark, and it is cold. But for those who would suggest that responsible resource development and a subsistence way of life are incompatible, I invite you to go up to Utqiagvik. Go to these communities and hear for yourselves and see for yourselves how it is just simply wrong, because you will be able to see the benefits of responsible resource extraction and what it can mean to the lives of people in their communities.

I was in Utqiagvik again this past weekend, but I was there in the first week of January for a memorial service for a friend of mine and a great, great Native leader, Oliver Leavitt. Oliver was not only the head of ASRC. As an extraordinary corporate leader, he helped, really, with the formation of the North Slope Borough, and he was a whaling captain. He spent a lot of time here in Washington, DC, trying to educate people.

He would always get grumpy with me when I would say: Oliver, I am so happy you are back.

He would say: I should be at hunting camp. The caribou are coming through.

You know, he was a man who lived in two worlds, but you listened. I listened. I share this. I went to the school of Oliver Leavitt, and I heard his stories about how hard it was for him as a

young boy and as a young man. His job was to go out before school and collect driftwood so that their family home could have some form of fuel.

Keep in mind that there are no trees on the North Slope. It is hard. It is hard.

He said: I went to school not because I wanted to learn but because there was heat in the school.

He saw a transformation of what it meant for the people when they were finally able to get natural gas into his community and how, now, an elder can turn on the heat by just turning on the thermostat. What a concept. Well, for us, we kind of expect that, but it is just a reminder, again, of the benefits that come to those who live there and who have lived there for generations and thousands of years—of how they are compatible with Alaska's future here.

The Willow project will allow development, health outcomes, and life expectancy all to improve—all to improve—on the North Slope.

You think about the resources that the people need and what will happen if they no longer have access to those resources. What will happen? They are telling me, LISA, we can't go back in time. We don't want to be left out in the cold. We will not be left out in the cold.

This is not social justice. So I ask us, as we are looking at this particular project, to keep in mind and keep in your hearts the people for whom it will most benefit.

But don't forget, the rest of Alaska and the country as a whole—they are also going to benefit. It is projected to create an estimated 2,500 construction jobs. Seventy-five percent of them will be filled by union labor, so unions are pretty supportive of this. Once complete, it will support 300 permanent jobs, which then in turn spins off thousands more across the State and across the country.

I mentioned the unions. If you support unions, you should be supporting Willow. The Alaska AFL-CIO, the Alaska District Council of Laborers, the North America's Building Trades Union, the Labors' International Union of North America, the International Union of Operating Engineers, the United Association—plumbers and pipefitters—they are all on board. They are all on board and strongly supportive. So are countless others who recognize the importance of creating good jobs in Alaska and around the country to help reverse our GDP decline.

We are in a tough place in Alaska right now. I think we are No. 47, if I am not mistaken, out of 50 States. We are seeing a net migration out of Alaska. That is greatly concerning—greatly concerning. We have a higher than average unemployment rate. So we are looking at this and saying that Alaska needs this project.

I know there is criticism out there. You have folks who are saying: Nope, can't move Willow forward. We all have

to address climate. We have to address the issue of climate change.

Let's talk about that for just a second because you know, Mr. President—you have heard me talk about it. You have heard me stand up and say that we need to be actively working to reduce emissions and increase our use of clean energy. I have been pushing policies to do just that. But I think we also recognize that you just can't flip a switch. You just can't get there from here overnight. There is a transition.

So I think what we need to focus on, the true choice that we have to face, is how painful, how chaotic do we want the transition to be for the people whom we serve?

On Tuesday night, when the President spoke at the State of the Union, he acknowledged it. He said we are going to need oil for at least another decade and beyond that. I would argue it is going to be longer than a decade, regardless of what we do at the policy level.

So the question is, What are we going to do to take care of our own needs with our own resources or are we going to empower OPEC at our own expense, and are we willingly going to return to the days of being highly dependent on foreign oil, with all of the economic, all of the environmental, all of the geostrategic consequences that entails?

We have seen what happens when we make poor choices and we don't plan for what a rational energy transition is going to look like. Europe is certainly one example there. But I would suggest—let's bring it a little closer to home. California is another example. Alaska's oil production has declined. We send a lot of our stuff to California. As our oil production has declined, what is happening in California is that their imports have risen and they have risen dramatically. They have turned where? They have turned to countries like Saudi Arabia and Russia for their supply. So now that the Russian supply is outlawed, we saw a recent New York Times article that noted that "one in every nine tanks of gas, diesel, or jet fuel pumped in California comes from the Amazon." So, really, are we OK with this? Are we really OK with this? I don't think California is going to be happy knowing their gas came from Russia. But now that we are not taking it from Russia, now it is going to come from the Amazon rather than from a petroleum reserve in Alaska.

The choice here is not whether we need to continue to develop our oil resources—we do; we clearly do—the choice is where the source is going to come from. We are going to need it for decades to come. I will tell you, I am going to choose Alaska anytime over foreign sources. I will choose Alaska because we have a better environmental track record, because development there benefits our people there, and it ultimately makes it a little easier to address climate.

So you can oppose production on the North Slope. You can impoverish Alas-

ka Natives and blame them for changes in the climate that they did not cause. But can you really feel good about that given the autocrats you are going to empower around the world and the harm and the devastation that come?

We have a better answer, and the better answer here is Willow. It is going to provide up to 180,000 barrels per day at peak production. This is going to help us refill our Trans-Alaska Pipeline. It is going to keep the lower 48 from having to import from some of the worst regimes in the world. So instead of importing from places with no environmental standards to speak of, we should be confident that the energy we need is coming from a project with a tiny footprint that is safely operated with as little impact as humanly possible. And we can ensure that the benefits of production go to the Alaska Natives of the North Slope and the communities around the State and around the country rather than petrocrats like Vladimir Putin.

All we need—all we need—is the approval of the Willow project, which will allow us to continue to tackle climate change while maintaining our energy security. It is not going to be a violation of the President's pledges, which were—I will remind you, they were to allow responsible development on existing leases to occur. Well, Willow—valid existing leases—was approved when he came into office. Its re-approval next month would simply signal to Alaska Natives, to Alaskans, to Americans, and the world that we are serious not only about our climate policies but also our energy policies.

I urge the Biden administration in the strongest possible terms to listen to all who support this important project, and I urge them to reject the false and misguided claims about impacts coming from some. I would urge them to issue a Record of Decision early next month selecting Alternative E without new limits or extraneous conditions. We need to get to work.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from Mississippi.

TAIWAN

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, seven centuries ago, a Chinese novelist wrote:

The Empire long divided must unite; long united, must divide. Thus, it has ever been.

These are the opening words from the Chinese classic novel "Romance of the Three Kingdoms." Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Xi Jinping have drawn inspirations and quoted passages from this classic because the enduring prominence in the Chinese imagination can be traced back for centuries. They describe the long rhythm of Chinese history—a period of civil war and chaos followed by a period of stability. Now, after a century of perceived humiliation, the Chinese Communist Party believes it is destined to be whole and powerful again.

That is what makes China's current ambition to "unify," as they put it,

even more troubling. Just as Vladimir Putin seeks to use violence to reconstitute what he considers the old Soviet empire, the Chinese Communist Party has made it its mission to “reunite” all those it considers Chinese, including those who have gained freedom and liberty, like the people of Taiwan. The Taiwanese people want no part of Beijing’s communist vision, and they fully reject the idea that Beijing should impose its will on its neighbors.

Some may think Beijing has been hiding and biding its time, but, in fact, it has for decades been active and aggressive in expanding its claims of sovereignty and territory. In the last 60 years, China almost risked a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union, fought a war with Vietnam, and engaged in multiple bloody skirmishes with India as recently as last month to assert their territorial claim. Today, it continues to make egregious territorial claims in the South and East China Sea, all in the name of expanding the reach of the Chinese Communist Party.

Americans saw firsthand President Xi’s disregard for our own sovereignty over the past week, as a Chinese spy balloon violated U.S. airspace uncontested for several days—just the latest in Beijing’s string of provocative actions.

To see his plans for Taiwan, look no further than Xi Jinping’s brutal repression of the people of Hong Kong. He continues to trample the freedoms they long enjoyed and indeed were promised by the Chinese Communist Party. We should have known that the idea of “one country, two systems” was always incompatible with the rule of the Chinese Communist Party.

Taiwan is the missing piece in President Xi’s puzzle. Without Taiwan, Xi Jinping, who wants to be remembered as one of the great emperors of Chinese history, will have failed. And make no mistake, he cannot accept a free Taiwan because Taiwan, situated 90 miles off the Chinese coast, is living proof that freedom and democracy can thrive in a Chinese-speaking nation. Taiwan is a powerful advertisement for liberty to the 1.4 billion people who suffer under the communist police state. For this reason more than any other, Xi Jinping wants what he views as the “Taiwan problem” resolved on his terms.

He and his comrades have spent the last several decades pursuing the fastest military buildup in history, achieving the world’s largest navy by sheer number of vessels and by far the largest fleet of advanced ballistic missiles. The Chinese Air Force now flies fifth-generation aircraft armed with air-to-air missiles that outrange our own. The entire People’s Liberation Army conducts advanced and realistic training. Our own top cyber officer, GEN Paul Nakasone, says the improvement in Chinese cyber capabilities is “unlike anything [he has] ever seen.”

All of the PLA’s capabilities are aimed across the Taiwan Strait. Just

last week, someone leaked a private memo from Gen. Mike Minihan, our air mobility chief, in which he urged troops to be ready for war in 2025. This is 2023; he urged that they be ready for war in 2025.

Despite all the hand-wringing, this is just the latest example of senior civilian and military officials who are increasingly worried about Chinese aggression over the next 4 years, during Xi Jinping’s third term. Even Secretary of State Blinken last year said Beijing remains determined “to pursue unification on a much faster timeline” than previously expected.

There should be no doubt that the potential for Chinese invasion of Taiwan is higher today than it has ever been. This raises the fair question of whether protecting Taiwan is feasible. Can the small island nation of 23 million souls really stand a chance against a nation of 1.4 billion? The answer is that Taiwan not only can stand a chance, it must be able to defend itself successfully because what is at stake in Taiwan is not just its own freedom and sovereignty but the stability of the region, the stability of the world economy and our own American economy and national security.

Standing tall against a powerful aggressor is no small task. We have seen this in Ukraine. Over the past year, we have seen the sacrifices of courageous Ukrainians who have taken the fight directly to the Russians and continually won despite many dismissing that possibility, including our own intelligence community. That very same heroic kind of resistance and the very same help from friends and allies will be required for Taiwan to preserve its freedom and democracy.

The conflict in Ukraine is closely related to what will happen in Taiwan. Indeed, China openly supports the brutal Russian invasion. This reflects Xi Jinping’s own ambition to launch a similar assault on Taiwan. He knows full well that if Putin can outlast the free world and get away with it, with murder and war crimes in Ukraine, his own chances of success against Taiwan will be stronger. U.S. support for a win in Ukraine enhances our ability to deter Beijing in Taiwan.

Congress has led the Biden administration to help Ukraine in its fight against Russia. Now, Congress should lead once again to help Taiwan defend itself against communist China. In fact, for decades, Congress has led the effort to preserve a free and democratic Taiwan. But to do this work on the timeline and scale required, we need first to understand the extraordinary ways in which Taiwan contributes to American interests.

I recently stood here and made the case for why Americans should care about supporting Ukraine. Today, I will pose a similar question: Why should Americans care about Taiwan?

Well, they should. We should.

First, failure to defend Taiwan would forever damage our position in the

Indo-Pacific, calling into question our credibility and capability to defend other allies and partners, such as Australia, Japan, the Philippines, South Korea, and Thailand.

Since the end of World War II, our allies have relied on the United States of America, underpinning more than seven decades of peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific. America has also benefited greatly from this peace and prosperity. Today, Japan is our fifth largest trading partner, and South Korea is our sixth largest trading partner. A failure to defend Taiwan would upend that stability, and our allies and partners could abandon America if that happens.

Simply put, peace in the Pacific means jobs for Americans. War in the Pacific, on the other hand, would put American economic freedom at risk.

In addition, what happens in Taiwan will have consequences for whether our allies decide to pursue new capabilities they have thus far forsaken. With open access to the Pacific Ocean, Beijing would almost certainly push Tokyo, Seoul, and others to seek to acquire nuclear weapons or perhaps even to rebalance from the United States to China. What this development would mean for the U.S. alliance network and stability in the Indo-Pacific is unthinkable.

Our allies and partners also play a pivotal role in providing key military basing in the Western Pacific. With U.S. bases in Japan, South Korea, and now the Philippines, our national defense in the Pacific is strong. Without those, our national defense would start on the shores of Guam or Hawaii, rendering America much harder to defend, rendering our homeland much harder to defend.

These allies want us in their countries. We are there because they have allowed us and asked us to be in their countries, and they have each spent billions of their own dollars to build military facilities for our forces. America’s web of alliances and partnerships is critical to our success in competing with China in the long run.

With 60 percent of the world’s population, the Indo-Pacific is projected to be the largest contributor to global economic growth over the next 30 years. If we lose these critical partners, we would also cede a critical advantage in our effort to compete economically with China, a nation with five times our population and an economy nearly our size.

So that is the first reason.

The second reason: Taiwan is a linchpin of the global economy. A war over Taiwan, launched by China, would immediately send the global economy into a depression the likes of which we have not seen in a century. Americans would lose access to key semiconductors that are in our laptops, phones, cars, and countless electronic products that have become the backbone of daily life.

As our colleague Senator DAN SULLIVAN of Alaska said in a strong December speech on Taiwan, the semiconductor shortage in 2021 already cost Americans \$240 billion and nearly 8 million cars—8 million cars that we don't have because of this shortage. Taiwan also exports a significant amount of advanced machine tools that underpin manufacturing jobs here in America.

Chinese aggression against Taiwan would send shock waves through the economy and upend daily life here in America. It would dwarf the economic effects of Russia's war in Ukraine, and we need to do whatever we can to prevent this aggression.

Thirdly, Chinese control of Taiwan's semiconductor industry would leave American supply chains extremely vulnerable to the influence of the Chinese Communist Party. Beijing wants to seize that lucrative industry in order to gain a clear upper hand in the world economy. This could cause massive economic pain for the United States. If Beijing gains control of Taiwan's semiconductor industry, it could rewrite the rules of the global economy. Beijing wants to dictate the terms of any negotiations with the United States, costing Americans tens of millions of jobs and stalling our economic growth.

To sum this all up, protecting Taiwan as a free and prosperous democratic nation is absolutely vital to the prosperity and security of our children and grandchildren. Taiwan should matter to every American.

Now, how do we ensure that a war over Taiwan never occurs—because that should be our goal—given what we know about Beijing's intentions and capabilities?

We should be vigilant about applying the lessons we have learned in Ukraine. That requires recognizing the differences between Ukraine and Taiwan.

The U.S. military began training Ukraine 8 years ago, following the Russian invasion of Crimea and eastern Ukraine in 2014, but we have done comparatively little to train the Taiwanese. With Taiwan, we are playing catchup. We arm Ukraine through multiple land routes by rail and vehicles. In wartime, quickly arming Taiwan by air and sea would prove extremely challenging. Also, the People's Liberation Army in China is not the Russian military. They are much more focused and serious.

So there is simply no time to waste, Mr. President. We need to get high-quality weapons into Taiwanese hands now, before the conflict breaks out. As Senator Phil Gramm and I wrote last year in the Wall Street Journal, we need to turn Taiwan into a porcupine so that Xi Jinping wakes up every day and concludes that an invasion is not worth the cost.

Well, why do you say a porcupine? Any wolf has the ability to kill a gentle porcupine. Yet such an attack rarely occurs in nature. The defense of the porcupine's quills, which can rip

through the predator's mouth and throat, is the deterrent that protects it from attack by the wolves. That should be our approach for Taiwan's defense.

Last year, to begin work on this issue, Congress passed the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act. Congress provided the Biden administration with the ability to send \$1 billion worth of U.S. weapons stocks to Taiwan. We also authorized up to \$10 billion in foreign military financing with matching contribution by Taiwan. This brought to fruition years of work by our colleagues Senator MENENDEZ and Senator RUSCH.

We authorized the creation of a joint stockpile, accelerated foreign military sales reform, expanded U.S. military training, and established the first-ever comprehensive oversight regime on U.S. national security work with Taiwan.

Let's not forget, our friends the Taiwanese are accelerating their own defense for the sixth straight year, with a 14-percent increase in 2022. Their weapons purchases increasingly align with how our military experts envision a correct defense of the island, including with Harpoon anti-ship cruise missiles, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, and secure communications systems. We should encourage this change in Taiwan's focus.

As Gen. James Mattis once said, we need a willing partner in the Biden administration to move at "the speed of relevance"—"at the speed of relevance." Last September, the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees asked the administration some very basic questions: Which weapons are most important in the Pacific? What training does Taiwan need? What weapons is Taiwan ready to buy?

The Biden administration has yet to respond to these questions, even though we know the State Department and Defense Department have completed the analysis. In this case, silence will only make the situation worse. We need answers.

I reiterate: Congress needs this information to perform our constitutional duties effectively. So I am calling on the Biden administration today to work with us to accelerate the transfer, financing, and sale of a key set of military capabilities to Taiwan. The President needs to use the authority that Congress provided to transfer \$1 billion in weapons to accelerate the expansion of our training programs in Taiwan. Make no mistake, the President's actions will have direct consequences for Taiwan's ability to defend itself and for our ability to prevent a war in the Pacific.

Without these tools, China will continue to gain the upper hand in the Taiwan Strait. We need to offset and deter the Chinese military from taking actions in the first place. An influx of American weapons will go a long way toward assuring that we stand with them against Chinese aggression and encourage other nations to join us.

As Ronald Reagan said, "peace does not exist of its own will. It depends on us, on our courage to build it and guard it and pass it on to future generations"—end of quote from Ronald Reagan, one of the great advocates of peace through strength. That is how we will help Taiwan preserve its freedom and democracy and how we can avoid war in the Pacific.

At the same time, the Armed Services Committee will intensify its focus on our own work, ensuring our military has every tool it needs to deter and, if necessary, defeat the People's Liberation Army. We must fix our munitions production problem and focus on the high-end weapons that our troops need. We need to modernize and expand the Air Force and the Navy while honing the Army and Marine Corps for their missions in the Western Pacific.

We also have to explore new ideas for nuclear modernization to respond to the unprecedented Chinese nuclear buildup, given that our commanders now tell us the Chinese have more ground-based launchers for nuclear weapons than we do. And we must continue our work to improve the quality of life for all of our servicemembers and their families so they can focus on the tasks at hand.

In conclusion, Mr. President, Congress has prioritized financial and material support for Ukraine to help turn the tide in that war. The security of Taiwan is no less important than the security of Ukraine. The threat to global and economic security from communist China has the potential to jeopardize the prosperity and safety of Americans here in the United States. It is time for our actions to reflect the significance of that threat.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, I want to thank my good friend from the great State of Mississippi, who has been a fantastic leader on the Armed Services Committee, a fantastic leader on so many of these important national security topics. He and I share a very strong, similar, identical view on the importance of Taiwan, and we all need to be doing that. So I want to thank my good friend Senator WICKER from Mississippi for his leadership on this and so many other issues.

WILLOW PROJECT

Mr. President, I also want to thank my good friend from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, who was just on the floor of the U.S. Senate talking about the importance of the Willow Project not just to Alaska but to America. She and I are going to be down here on the floor a lot in the next several weeks. I was here last week talking about this project.

Now, for those of you who haven't watched, a quick recap of the Willow Project: a very large-scale oil and gas project in the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska, so not a controversial area at all. It is not like ANWR or some of the other areas in our State.

NPRA, as we call it in Alaska, was set aside by the Federal Government decades ago for oil and gas development because we need oil and gas. We need it. Some people out there don't think we do, but we do. And if we need it, we should do it in America.

Just a quick, little summary of some of the key aspects of this: 2,500 jobs to build this. It is ready to build tomorrow. We have permission. It is completely shovel-ready. Seventy-five percent of those jobs will be union jobs, building trades jobs. It is one of the top priorities of unions. I will talk about that. Peak production: Almost 200,000 barrels a day—highest environmental standards in the world, by far; lowest greenhouse gas emissions of a major energy project in the world, by far; billions in revenues from the Federal Government, from State government, for local governments in Alaska, and broad-base support from every group in Alaska you can imagine.

So that is the Willow Project. We got the final EIS last week. And the Biden administration is still kind of saying: Maybe we are going to narrow this so much that we are going to kill it.

I am going to talk about that. That would be unbelievable. I have tried to work with this administration and, certainly, Senator MURKOWSKI has. We have made this the No. 1 issue from the Alaska delegation ever since Joe Biden stepped into office on day one.

I personally raised this with the President, every Cabinet official. Willow is No. 1. If you want cooperation from the Alaska delegation, you have to work with us. We are there. We are almost there. But I want to talk about some of what happened last week because our good friends in the media, who love to write about this story, Willow, because they hate the project, they are biased in the project. So when the EIS came out last week, if you read the national media—which there was a lot of—guess who they quote. Guess who they quote. Do you think they quote the Alaskans who want it? The Native people? The indigenous people in my State who really want it? The unions? No. No, no, no. Our friends in the national media never quote them. They quote Greenpeace, Center for Biological Diversity. Who are the other radical groups? Earthjustice. All the far left radical groups—none of whom live in Alaska, by the way—they get fully quoted: Climate Bomb—all this crazy stuff. It is not scientific-based at all. But they don't quote people, in my view, who really, really matter—who really, really matter; particularly the Native people.

You want to talk about racial justice; you want to talk about environmental justice; you want to talk about racial equity—buzz words the Biden administration uses all the time. The media does too. But somehow they always leave out the indigenous people of my State.

It is wrong. It is wrong. Media is wrong. The Biden administration is

wrong. I am going to go into this in a big way. But I just want to make one final point. When people talk about the science—the Democrats, we are the party of science—what happened last week was the final EIS came out, and that was the career staff at the Federal Agencies who came out with this final environmental impact statement. It wasn't great. It limited this project from five pads, which is where the Trump administration—their record of decision—concluded based on science that you can do this in an environmentally sensitive way. The Biden administration came out and said: No, we are going to move it to three pads. All right. That is the career staff. We can live with that.

The private sector company, ConocoPhillips, can live with that. The Native people can live with that. We have 30 days. If you are an American who cares about energy security, national security, weigh in with BLM.gov, the Department of the Interior. Say: We have got to get the Willow Project going.

If this gets limited beyond that, it is pure politics—pure politics. The Democrats, party of science—OK, prove it. If this gets limited more, it will kill the project. We know every far-left environmental group in the country—just read the paper—last week, they said, we are out to kill this thing. If this gets killed, it will be pure politics by Joe Biden, John Podesta—the whole group in the White House.

So the Native people are very upset in my State because overwhelmingly they support this. Every major Native Alaskan group in the country supports this. And they can't get one quote in the newspaper. The Washington Post—forget it. They won't quote a Native Alaskan who supports it. They find the one who is against it and quote her. But the vast majority support it. This is the voice of the Arctic Inupiat. They put this statement out a couple of weeks ago. I am just going to read it again.

“Outside activists groups”—that is the ones that always get quoted in the newspaper. You know the ones: Center for Biological Diversity, Greenpeace, Earthjustice. By the way, Center for American Progress—interesting about them—they are really against it.

Now, why is that so interesting? That was started by John Podesta. Until recently, he was the leader of it. They put statements out against Willow all the time. Now, he is in charge of making a decision on whether Willow should go forward. Is that fair? Boy, I hope he is being objective. Imagine if the shoe was on the other foot. I wouldn't even want to describe what that would look like.

So all these groups, they are always against it. But here are the Native people who want it. I will explain for a minute why they want it. So they said:

Outside activist groups opposing Willow have drowned out—

Certainly in the media—

[o]ur local perspectives and are actively working to supersede the views of the Alaska Native people.

True. By the way, the media—sorry, guys, but you are helping them in a great way to cancel the voices of the Native people.

This is not environmental justice or any other kind of justice.

It certainly is not racial equity. It is racial cancelization. I am continuing.

It is a direct attack on Alaska Native self-determination.

So that is going on right now. And it is very frustrating. It is very frustrating because the voices of some amazing people in my State—the indigenous people of Alaska—are being canceled and drowned out. And our national media has no problem quoting in every story the far-left radical enviros who want to shut down every energy project in America, and they won't quote these great people.

So why do they care about this project so much? Well, it is jobs. It is energy. It is revenues. But you know what? It is even bigger than that. Here is why they care.

I break out this chart a lot. I am going to explain it here. This is a chart from the American Medical Association. And what it does, it looks at the changes and life expectancy in America from 1980 to 2014, a 25-year period. Now, look, we are all Americans. We want progress. Where you see anywhere kind of yellow and then green and then blue and then dark blue and purple, that is good in our country. That means people's life expectancy is increasing. We all want that. We all want that.

Now, unfortunately, you see like orange and red—a couple of spots in America, orange, red—that is actually American life expectancies in the last 25 years decreasing. Nobody wants that.

This is another topic, but that is primarily parts of the country that were hit really hard by the opioid epidemic. We have to work together and improve it. We don't want to see any orange or red here. Nobody wants an American's life expectancy to decrease. That is bad.

But here is my broader commitment. What part of America had the biggest life expectancy increase from 1980 to 2014? Increase. My State—the great State of Alaska. If you look at this map, life expectancy—particularly in the rural areas, the Native areas, Native villages, Aleutian Islands chain, parts of the southeast—life expectancy went up 5, 6, 7—up to 13 years—13 years. The highest in the country. That is great. That is great.

As I have said to many folks when we have been debating these issues here on the Senate floor, give me one indicator of policy success more important than are your citizens living longer. I have never heard anyone come back to me and say: Here is something more important, Dan. I don't think there is.

So from 1980 to 2014, there are big swaths of Alaska where the life expectancy went like this. It is great. We

should all celebrate that. Why did that happen? Why did that happen? I will tell you why it happened. We had major resource development here. We have Prudhoe Bay—the development of Prudhoe Bay—the biggest oil and gas field in North America, other oil and gas fields. They had the development of the Aleutian Islands chain with the Magnuson-Stevens Act for resource development on fisheries. That is a huge legislative change. You had mining. You had resource development, which was jobs and revenues. And all of a sudden, these communities were able to get things like clinics and flushed toilets and running water and gymnasiums—things that in the lower 48, in New Jersey, or other places, you just take for granted. We didn't have them there.

And because we had jobs and resource development in an economy, you started having that, and you have people living longer.

So I think you are hopefully seeing the point. This Willow Project is a matter of life and death for my constituents. And that is why almost everybody—the Alaska Federation Native, every Native group, every group in Alaska—they are all for it. And that is why we get really mad and frustrated—I saw Senator MURKOWSKI down here a couple of minutes ago, and she was frustrated—when the big Washington Post and New York Times write their left-leaning, anti-Willows, and they have no idea what they are writing about.

This is a matter of life and death, and they are canceling the voices of the people I represent, particularly the Native people. That has to change. That has to change.

You know who else supports this? I had the great honor of giving my annual speech to the Alaska legislature 2 days ago in Juneau, AK. It is something Senator MURKOWSKI and I do every year. It is a huge honor. I made the pitch on Willow to all the State senators, State representatives. And I am pretty sure we are going to get a unanimous joint resolution from the house and senate, Alaska State Legislature, saying how important this project is and how everybody in elected office in my State supports it. That is very unusual. In any State, you would have outliers. I am pretty sure we are going to get something unanimous.

Why are we doing that? Again, to not just show the media but the Biden administration and the Congress that this issue unifies Alaskans. And we should be respected for this. We should be respected.

So the Native people of Alaska are very strongly supportive. They get canceled. You even have a couple of real clueless Congressmen on the other side of the Congress last week coming out saying Alaskans don't want the Willow Project, the Native people don't. I mean, these guys are clueless. I forget their names—some guy from Arizona—but they are wrong.

I am going to make another point, which is maybe even more frustrating. The media doesn't want to hear from the Native voice. Do you know who else doesn't want to hear? The Biden administration themselves—the Biden administration themselves. I can't tell you how many times I have heard the President, Cabinet officials, the Vice President talk about racial equity, racial justice, environmental justice all the time.

Last night, I was with a remarkable gathering of Alaskan Native people. This was a trilateral gathering from the people on the North Slope where this Willow Project is going to take place—right here. I call it a trilateral gathering because it was the leaders—dozens of them—flew 5,000 miles from here—Utqiagvik, the top of the world, by the way—they flew 5,000 miles to Washington, DC. We all met last night: Senator MURKOWSKI, Congresswoman PELTOLA. And it is the trilateral group because it is the Tribe, what I call Inupiaq Community of the Arctic Slope. This is a regionally, federally recognized Tribe of Inupiat people, their leadership. That was one part of this trilateral group.

The second part was the regional borough—like a county. That is right here, the North Slope Borough. By the way, it is bigger than Montana. That is the size I am talking about. These are elected officials—city council, the mayor. They are all Inupiat indigenous people. That is the second part.

The third part is the Alaska Native Regional Corporation called Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. Remember, it was created by Congress. It is an economic engine. It has Tribal and heritage components.

So it was the leaders of all these three organizations, the Tribe, the borough, and the Regional Alaska Native Corporation—all their leadership. I have known these people for a long time. They are amazing, incredible Americans. You would love them.

A couple dozen of them flew from right here, from Barrow, to Washington, DC. They wanted a meeting with the Secretary of the Interior, Deb Haaland. They wanted a meeting with her. They didn't get the meeting. You would think: Geez, it is pretty important. Do you want to hear the voice of the Native people? Do you want to talk about racial equity, racial justice, environmental justice? These people just flew 5,000 miles to Washington, DC. The Secretary doesn't have time to meet with them. That is not very respectful. They are all supportive, by the way—the Tribe—they are all supportive of the Willow Project.

But here is the thing. It wasn't just this week. This group of Alaska Natives, the trilateral group, some of the most important people in my State, have tried at least five different times to meet with the Secretary of the Interior. They have flown 5,000 miles to Washington, DC, to get one damn meeting with the Secretary of the Inte-

rior. Do you know what? Her office has said no every single time. Environmental justice, racial equity, respect for the Native people—come on. It is a bunch of baloney—five times at least. The only time Deb Haaland has ever given these people an audience was when she was up there for about 20 minutes.

It is shocking. She is canceling the voices of the Native people of Alaska who want this project. They flew 5,000 miles—this trilateral group, the Tribe, the borough, the ANC. Nope, the Secretary is too busy. Nope, the Secretary is too busy last time and last time and last time. At least five different times they tried to meet with her. She won't listen. That is what I call cancellation.

Media, you are welcome to write that. You won't, of course.

I guarantee you that in that time, she has probably met with representatives from some of these far-left radical groups—probably dozens of times—but she won't do it.

You want to hear some real irony? As I mentioned last week, the scientists came out from the Federal Agencies and said: Here is the final environmental impact. It was very long, very detailed, very data-filled scientific studies.

Remember, the normal course of business in the Federal Government is once you do an EIS, you have 30 days for the final Record of Decision. That almost always gets stamped "approved." Rarely, do you have the Record of Decision 30 days later changing the EIS. What is happening in America is all these radical lower 48 environmental groups are trying like crazy to pressure John Podesta and the President of the United States to change it. That would be pure politics.

The Democrats say they are the party of science. This wouldn't be science at all. This would be pure, raw political power to appease the Center for Biological Diversity and completely screw the people I represent on the North Slope. That would happen.

Here is the real irony. Last week, BLM put out this EIS. It was a pretty good statement. They narrowed it more. Then, the Department of the Interior put out a statement. They didn't attribute it to anybody. Deb Haaland certainly didn't say it was her statement. It was just a statement from the Department of the Interior saying the Department has substantial concerns about the Willow Project. Wait a minute. BLM is part of the Department, and BLM just came out with an EIS saying it was good. That is weird. It is the preferred alternative in the final EIS, which BLM just put out, so that is really strange.

And then they said: One of our concerns is direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. Indirect—I don't know what that means. Deb Haaland doesn't worry about greenhouse gas emissions from New Mexico, which has increased production in oil and gas in the last 3 years by 700,000 barrels a day. Where is that story, Washington Post?

But they also said they are concerned about the impacts to wildlife and Alaska Native subsistence. They might change it based on that. But who are the people who understand impacts to wildlife in Alaska Native subsistence on the North Slope? Who are they? They are the people I was with last night. They are the people Deb Haaland refuses to meet with.

So the Department of the Interior was really concerned about “impacts to wildlife and Alaska Native subsistence.” She had 30 Alaska Native leaders in DC yesterday to tell her about it. These are the whaling captains; these are the hunters; these are the people who know this issue more than anybody.

Do you know what this is? This is just a ruse, right? If the Department of the Interior was really worried about impacts to wildlife and Alaska Native subsistence, don't you think Deb Haaland would at least have taken one meeting with these great leaders who are the leaders on Alaska Native subsistence and wildlife?

The North Slope Borough Project has the best wildlife experts in the world, and the borough was here yesterday—same with ICAS, the Native Tribe. They were here. It is a little fishy that the Secretary of the Interior won't meet with these great Alaska Natives. Why? Because they are going to say: Madam Secretary, respectfully, we really want this project.

Let me conclude with one other voice that is being ignored, canceled, whatever you want to talk about on the Willow Project. I like this picture. I love this picture, actually. It is a very iconic photo of men and women—actually, it is just all men in that photo. These are the great Americans who built this country. This is taking a lunch break while they are building the Empire State Building. I think they built that in 18 months, 12 months, something incredible like that. The reason I like this picture is because there has become a theme, unfortunately. Some of my Democratic colleagues don't like it when I say this, but there has become a theme that I have seen over the years—certainly in Alaska and maybe not in the rest of the country—but I think it is pretty much the rest of the country, and it is this. My friends in the Democratic Party used to say: We are the party of the working men and women, men and women who built stuff like the Empire State Building and build projects like Willow or the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

Here is the thing. Whenever the national Democrats—Joe Biden, you name it—whenever they have a choice, a choice between the radical far-left environmental elites who want to stop stuff and these men and women who build things, every time—every single time—they go with the radical elites and sell out the working men and women in America, every time. Some of my Democratic colleagues don't like it when I say that. Well, I am sorry, but I think it is truthful.

I will say—and I said it on the floor the other day—I have a lot of Senate colleagues, Republicans and, in particular, Democrats, and I am so thankful, who have called and reached out to the White House and said: Look, you guys, come on, this Willow project makes so much sense. It has been in permitting for decades. Every environmental review has passed with flying colors. The President is really going to Saudi Arabia to get on bended knee to beg for oil? He is really going to Venezuela to lift sanctions to get oil from them, and we are not letting Alaskans produce it? That is crazy.

A lot of my Democratic colleagues—I am not going to name them because they probably don't want to be named—I appreciate you guys calling the White House to say: Come on, you have to approve this Willow project.

But here is the thing. Last year, I had what is called a Congressional Review Act on a permitting issue. The White House, believe it or not, after the infrastructure bill, which I supported—we had good permitting reform in it. After the infrastructure bill passed, the White House put out a rule that would make infrastructure projects much harder to permit, particularly energy projects.

I brought what is called a Congressional Review Act piece of legislation to rescind the Biden administration rule so we could build things more quickly. I am proud to say, a bipartisan group of Senators supported it. President Biden said he was going to veto the Sullivan bill if it comes to his desk. All right. Mr. President, that is a bad idea.

But the reason I am mentioning that now was that was a test because I had every building trade in America supporting my Congressional Review Act resolution to rescind the Biden administration's arcane rule that would make permitting infrastructure projects harder, and the working men and women said we are supporting the Sullivan Congressional Review Act. And guess what. It passed. Now, the usual suspects, Center for Biological Diversity and all the left green groups, were against it. That was a test.

Whom are you with, the working men and women of America or far-left elite, radical environmental groups that want to shut it down again? That is a test. I posed it to my Senate colleagues. The Senate passed the test. It was bipartisan—not by much, but it was still bipartisan. Thank you, JOE MANCHIN.

Here is the thing. Willow is another test. It is not a test for my colleagues here. If we had a vote on Willow right now, I bet it would pass well over 60, 65 Senators.

So, again, I thank my Democratic colleagues for helping me. All my Republican colleagues want it done. They know it is good for Alaska and really good for America. But here is the thing: Once again, all the big building trades, all of them are coming out in

huge support for the Willow Project. They are making it—the laborers, the building tradesmen—they are making it one of their biggest priorities, if not their biggest priority, for these people. Why? As I mentioned, 2,500 construction jobs—that is the estimate to build this—75 percent of which will be labor and building trade union jobs.

Here are just a few of the statements from some of these great Americans—and they are great Americans. I have gotten to know these labor leaders, the heart and soul of the country.

Here is Terry O'Sullivan, Labors International, LIUNA:

Energy infrastructure, oil and natural gas in particular, is the largest privately funded job-creating sector for LIUNA construction workers. The oil and natural gas industry has provided tens of thousands of jobs, resulting in millions of work hours for our members. These are quality union jobs with families supporting wages and benefits. The same is true for the Willow project.

LIUNA, Terry O'Sullivan, laborer, pro-Willow.

Where is that story, Washington Post, New York Times? You won't write it. You never write it. You canceled these twice.

These are great Americans.

How about Mark McManus, general president of the Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Union? Let's see what he said about Willow:

It is long past time we create good-paying union jobs and invest in North Slope [Alaska] communities that will benefit directly from this project in the [NPR-A, as we call it].

NPR-A set aside 7 years ago for oil and gas development. The Willow Project will help deliver reliable energy to consumers and provide billions of dollars in economic investments in these communities.

There you go. Pipefitters.

Come on, national media, write that story. Just don't keep quoting the far-left environmental groups; quote working men and women who built this Nation.

Who else? James Callahan, president of the operating engineers. Willow will also put operating engineers to work. Those are his union members. He is in charge of them. He is another great American, along with others in the skilled trades. These jobs offer families sustaining wages and offer strong health and pension benefits. Furthermore, construction of the Willow Project will provide much needed revenue to Alaska and the North Slope communities, the Native communities.

Another union leader in America. Now, look, the President likes to call himself blue-collar Joe and working Joe and all of that.

Prove it, Mr. President. Prove it.

This is another example of a choice. The only groups in this country right now who want to shut down the Willow Project are far-left, radical environmental groups who don't want to build anything, who don't give a darn about working men and women in America

and certainly don't give a darn about the Native community on the North Slope.

I really wish our media friends would write this story. The unions support it; quote them. The Native people support it; quote them, don't cancel them.

This administration needs to wake up. The American people are getting tired of this. This is a test. The EIS came out last week. If it is changed, it will be because of raw political power by far-left environmental groups who forced the White House to kill this project.

I am just going to end with this. This is just an example. These are union members. These are broad-based groups of Alaska Native organizations. These are just economic groups in our State and nationally. This is not a hard call.

This project has the highest environmental standards in the world, and if we need oil and gas, which we do, why wouldn't we get it from American workers, like the people I just quoted, to help Alaska Native communities, like the people I just quoted? Why is the Federal Government—Joe Biden—going to Saudi Arabia to beg for oil? By the way, he got rejected. Why did we lift sanctions on Venezuela, a terrorist regime? To get more oil—whose production processes are 18 times more polluting than an American oil and gas project. Why? None of this makes sense.

So, again, I want to thank my Democratic Senate colleagues in particular. We have 30 days. If you are an American and you care about energy security and good jobs, if you are a union member, pick up the phone, send an email—blm.gov—and tell them: Stop the madness. Finalize the Willow Project for the benefit of the Native people in Alaska, for the benefit of working Americans, for the benefit of our national security, and for the benefit of our environment. That is what we need to do. I am hoping that the Biden administration makes the right call.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). The Senator from Michigan.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time on the Chung nomination be considered expired; that at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, February 13, the Senate vote on confirmation of the Chung nomination; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and finally, that the cloture motion with respect to the Mendez-Miro nomination ripen following the disposition of the Chung nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROTECTING CHILDREN WITH FOOD ALLERGIES ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, every parent in America remembers the first day they sent their child off to school. For many parents, this is a day filled with tears of joy as they send their child off into the world alone for the first time. For others, it is a day of worry and fear. Parents wonder if their child will be able to find their classrooms or if they will make friends. Some even worry if their child's school could be the scene of the senseless violence that occurs all too often in this country. But for the parents of a child with severe allergies, there is another serious fear: the threat of anaphylaxis. Anaphylaxis causes blood pressure to plummet, airways to constrict and close, and the heart to beat erratically and stop. It can turn deadly, quickly. Even a trace amount of an allergen can be enough to trigger anaphylaxis.

Only one drug can halt and reverse the progression of anaphylaxis: epinephrine. But as miraculous as the drug is, it can't help if it is not on hand when the unthinkable happens. That is why, in 2013, I introduced the School Access to Emergency Epinephrine Act to make schools safer for children with food allergies. At the time, schools often did not stock epinephrine, or "EpiPens," as it is often called. This left children with food allergies vulnerable at school, especially those who may not have known they are allergic. Sometimes, children forget their EpiPens at home; others don't have EpiPens to begin with.

My 2013 bill encouraged more schools to keep epinephrine on hand by providing them with federal grants. It received bipartisan support, and it was signed into law by President Obama. Over the last 10 years, it has saved lives, and it has given parents and students alike greater peace of mind that their school will be prepared to respond to a life-threatening emergency. But, I have thought since then: What more can we do to prevent allergic reactions from occurring in the first place?

I hear from parents across my State of Illinois who are concerned about sending their children with food allergies to school. Tamara Hubbard from Lake Zurich, IL, is one of those parents. She is the mother of a teenage son who has food allergies. Ms. Hubbard also happens to be a therapist whose practice includes working with children who have food allergies and

their families. She wrote to me and told me that: "It takes a daily dose of blind faith mixed with hope" to send a child with food allergies to school. For a child with a peanut or sesame allergy, she said, going to school can be a lot like entering the lion's den. These and other common food allergens are often contained in school meals and in the snacks and lunches of other children. You have to be careful.

Ms. Hubbard said that the families she counsels are often left wondering, "Does our school staff understand allergen labeling? Are they aware of cross-contamination best practices and how to make safe ingredient substitutions for lunches?" And what if they are not aware? That last one is a hard question to contemplate because we know the worst can—and does—happen.

Last May, Tom Shaw, a father in Papillon, NE, just outside of Omaha, dropped his 14-year-old son, Jagger, off at school, gave him a hug and told him to have a good day—just as he had done every school day. But this was not a normal day. You see, like 1 in 50 American children, Jagger was allergic to peanuts. But at snack time, he was given a granola bar that had peanuts in it. Almost immediately, Jagger's heart started racing, and his throat began to swell. He went to the school nurse's office, where he was injected with an EpiPen. But his condition continued to worsen quickly. By the time Jagger was rushed to the hospital, his heart had stopped beating. He had to be resuscitated and put on a ventilator. He suffered serious damage to his heart and brain. Two days after eating that granola bar, Jagger died. Last month, a 10-year-old girl in Amarillo, TX, Emerson Kate Cole, also died after she went into anaphylaxis at school.

Nearly 1 million children nationwide have had an allergic reaction at school. And 25 percent of these reactions occur among children who have undiagnosed food allergies. We can and must do more to prevent children with allergies, diagnosed and undiagnosed, from experiencing potentially deadly reactions to food allergens in schools. That is why, 2 weeks ago, Senator DUCKWORTH and I introduced the Protecting Children with Food Allergies Act. Our bill would require cafeteria workers and other school nutrition workers to receive training in how to identify, prevent, and respond to food-related allergic reactions. That is it. It is a simple fix that would make our schools safer for children with food allergies so that they can focus on learning, not on whether or not they might have an allergic reaction at lunchtime. These cooks, servers, and other cafeteria workers already undergo other sorts of trainings, such as to prevent the spread of foodborne pathogens. We think they also should know the basics on food allergy safety, too. The Protecting Children with Food Allergies Act would move us in that direction.

We hope our colleagues will join us and support this bill with a strong bipartisan vote, just as we did in 2013.

Our kids are depending on us. Let's pass this bill and send it to the President's desk as soon as possible. When it comes to food allergies and potentially deadly anaphylaxis, every minute counts.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 23-03, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Singapore for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$55 million. We will issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale upon delivery of this letter to your office.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-03

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Singapore.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$37 million.

Other \$18 million.

Total \$55 million.

Funding Source: National Funds.

(iii) Description and Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

One hundred (100) KMU-556 Tail Kits for Joint Direct-Attack Munition (JDAM) GBU-31

Nine hundred (900) KMU-572 Tail Kits for JDAM GBU-38 and Laser JDAM GBU-54

Two hundred fifty (250) MAU-169 Computer Control Group for 500lb Paveway II (PWII) GBU-12

Two hundred fifty (250) MXU-650 Air Foil Group for 500lb PWII GBU-12

Non-MDE: Also included are DSU-38 laser guidance sets; Common Munitions Built-In-

Test/Reprogramming Equipment; spare parts, consumables, accessories, and repair and return support; aircraft and munitions support and support equipment; personnel training and training equipment; unclassified software; unclassified technical books and other publications; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, studies and surveys; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (SN-D-YAJ).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: SN-D-YAH.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known at this time.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: February 9, 2023.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Singapore—Air-to-Ground Munitions Kits and Services

The Government of Singapore has requested to buy one hundred (100) KMU-556 Tail Kits for Joint Direct-Attack Munition (JDAM) GBU-31; nine hundred (900) KMU-572 Tail Kits for JDAM GBU-38 and Laser JDAM GBU-54; two hundred fifty (250) MAU-169 Computer Control Group for 500lb Paveway-II (PWII) GBU-12; and two hundred fifty (250) MXU-650 Air Foil Group for 500lb PWII GBU-12. Also included are DSU-38 laser guidance sets; Common Munitions Built-In-Test/Reprogramming Equipment; spare parts, consumables, accessories, and repair and return support; aircraft and munitions support and support equipment; personnel training and training equipment; unclassified software; unclassified technical books and other publications; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services, studies and surveys; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total cost is \$55 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by improving the security of a strategic partner that is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Asia.

The proposed sale will support the Republic of Singapore Air Force's capability to contribute to coalition operations and meet its national defense requirements. Singapore will have no difficulty absorbing these articles and services into its armed forces.

This proposed sale will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor will be Raytheon Missile and Defense, Tucson, AZ. A portion of the defense articles is anticipated to come from U.S. Government stock. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Singapore.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 23-03

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The Paveway II (PWII) is a maneuverable, free-fall Laser Guided Bomb (LGB) that guides to a spot of laser energy reflected off

the target. The LGB is delivered like a normal general purpose (GP) warhead, and the semi-active laser guidance corrects many of the normal errors inherent in any delivery system. Laser designation can be provided by a variety of laser target markers or designators. An LGB consists of a non-warhead-specific MAU-209 or MAU-169 Computer Control Group (CCG) and a warhead-specific Air Foil Group (AFG) that attaches to the nose and tail of the GP bomb body.

The GBU-12 is a 500lb GP bomb body fitted with the MXU-650 AFG to guide it to laser-designated targets.

2. Joint Direct-Attack Munitions (JDAM) consist of a bomb body paired with a warhead-specific tail kit containing an Inertial Navigation System (INS)/Global Positioning System (GPS) guidance capability that converts unguided free-fall bombs into accurate, adverse weather "smart" munitions. The JDAM weapon can be delivered from modest standoff ranges at high or low altitudes against a variety of land and surface targets during the day or night. The JDAM is capable of receiving target coordinates via preplanned mission data from the delivery aircraft, by onboard aircraft sensors (i.e., FLIR, radar, etc.) during captive carry, or from a third-party source via manual or automated aircrew cockpit entry.

a. The GBU-38 is a 500lb JDAM, consisting of a KMU-572 tail kit and BLU-111 or MK-82 bomb body.

b. The GBU-31 is a 2,000lb JDAM, consisting of a KMU-556 tail kit and BLU-109 or MK-84 bomb body.

c. The GBU-54 Laser Joint Direct Attack Munition (LJDAM) is a 500lb JDAM that incorporates all the capabilities of the JDAM guidance tail kit and adds a precision laser guidance set. The LJDAM gives the weapon system an optional semi-active laser guidance in addition to the INS/GPS guidance. This provides the optional capability to strike moving targets. The GBU-54 consists of a DSU-38 laser guidance set, KMU-572 tail kit, and MK-82 or BLU-111 bomb body.

3. The Common Munitions Built-In-Test (BIT)/Reprogramming Equipment (CMBRE) is support equipment used to interface with weapon systems to initiate and report Built-In-Test (BIT) results and upload/download flight software. The CMBRE supports multiple munitions platforms with a range of applications that perform preflight checks, periodic maintenance checks, loading of Operational Flight Program data, loading of munitions mission planning data, loading of GPS cryptographic keys, and declassification of munitions memory.

4. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

5. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

6. A determination has been made that Singapore can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

7. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Singapore.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the Committee on Finance has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 118th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying rules for the Senate Committee on Finance be printed in the RECORD.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

I. RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 1. *Regular Meeting Days.*—The regular meeting day of the committee shall be the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, except that if there be no business before the committee the regular meeting shall be omitted.

Rule 2. *Committee Meetings.*—(a) Except as provided by paragraph 3 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to special meetings called by a majority of the committee) and subsection (b) of this rule, committee meetings, for the conduct of business, for the purpose of holding hearings, or for any other purpose, shall be called by the chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member. Members will be notified of committee meetings at least 48 hours in advance, unless the chairman determines that an emergency situation requires a meeting on shorter notice. The notification will include a written agenda together with materials prepared by the staff relating to that agenda. After the agenda for a committee meeting is published and distributed, no nongermane items may be brought up during that meeting unless at least two-thirds of the members present agree to consider those items.

(b) In the absence of the chairman, meetings of the committee may be called by the ranking majority member of the committee who is present, provided authority to call meetings has been delegated to such member by the chairman.

Rule 3. *Presiding Officer.*—(a) The chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the committee except that in his absence the ranking majority member who is present at the meeting shall preside.

(b) Notwithstanding the rule prescribed by subsection (a) any member of the committee may preside over the conduct of a hearing.

Rule 4. *Quorums.*—(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) one-third of the membership of the committee, including not less than one member of the majority party and one member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business.

(b) Notwithstanding the rule prescribed by subsection (a), one member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

Rule 5. *Reporting of Measures or Recommendations.*—No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee is actually present and a majority of those present concur.

Rule 6. *Proxy Voting; Polling.*—(a) Except as provided by paragraph 7(a)(3) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to limitation on use of proxy voting to report a measure or matter), members who are unable to be present may have their vote recorded by proxy.

(b) At the discretion of the committee, members who are unable to be present and whose vote has not been cast by proxy may be polled for the purpose of recording their vote on any rollcall taken by the committee.

Rule 7. *Order of Motions.*—When several motions are before the committee dealing with related or overlapping matters, the chairman may specify the order in which the motions shall be voted upon.

Rule 8. *Bringing a Matter to a Vote.*—If the chairman determines that a motion or amendment has been adequately debated, he may call for a vote on such motion or amendment, and the vote shall then be taken, unless the committee votes to continue debate on such motion or amendment, as the case may be. The vote on a motion to continue debate on any motion or amendment shall be taken without debate.

Rule 9. *Public Announcement of Committee Votes.*—Pursuant to paragraph 7(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to public announcement of votes), the results of rollcall votes taken by the committee on any measure (or amendment thereto) or matter shall be announced publicly not later than the day on which such measure or matter is ordered reported from the committee.

Rule 10. *Subpoenas.*—Witnesses and memoranda, documents, and records may be subpoenaed by the chairman of the committee with the agreement of the ranking minority member or by a majority vote of the committee. Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and the production of memoranda, documents, and records shall be issued by the chairman, or by any other member of the committee designated by him.

Rule 11. *Nominations.*—In considering a nomination, the committee may conduct an investigation or review of the nominee's experience, qualifications, and suitability, to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated. To aid in such investigation or review, each nominee may be required to submit a sworn detailed statement including biographical, financial, policy, and other information which the committee may request. The committee may specify which items in such statement are to be received on a confidential basis. Witnesses called to testify on the nomination may be required to testify under oath.

Rule 12. *Open Committee Hearings.*—To the extent required by paragraph 5 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to limitations on open hearings), each hearing conducted by the committee shall be open to the public.

Rule 13. *Announcement of Hearings.*—The committee shall undertake consistent with the provisions of paragraph 4(a) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to public notice of committee hearings) to issue public announcements of hearings it intends to hold at least one week prior to the commencement of such hearings.

Rule 14. *Witnesses at Hearings.*—(a) Each witness who is scheduled to testify at any hearing must submit his written testimony to the staff director not later than noon of the business day immediately before the last business day preceding the day on which he is scheduled to appear. Such written testimony shall be accompanied by a brief summary of the principal points covered in the written testimony. Having submitted his written testimony, the witness shall be allowed not more than ten minutes for oral presentation of his statement.

(b) Witnesses may not read their entire written testimony, but must confine their oral presentation to a summarization of their arguments.

(c) Witnesses shall observe proper standards of dignity, decorum, and propriety while presenting their views to the committee. Any witness who violates this rule shall be dismissed, and his testimony (both oral and written) shall not appear in the record of the hearing.

(d) In scheduling witnesses for hearings, the staff shall attempt to schedule witnesses so as to attain a balance of views early in the hearings. Every member of the committee may designate witnesses who will appear before the committee to testify. To the extent that a witness designated by a member cannot be scheduled to testify during the time set aside for the hearing, a special time will be set aside for the witness to testify if the member designating that witness is available at that time to chair the hearing.

Rule 15. *Audiences.*—Persons admitted into the audience for open hearings of the committee shall conduct themselves with the dignity, decorum, courtesy, and propriety traditionally observed by the Senate. Demonstrations of approval or disapproval of any statement or act by any member or witness are not allowed. Persons creating confusion or distractions or otherwise disrupting the orderly proceeding of the hearing shall be expelled from the hearing.

Rule 16. *Broadcasting of Hearings.*—(a) Broadcasting of open hearings by television or radio coverage shall be allowed upon approval by the chairman of a request filed with the staff director not later than noon of the day before the day on which such coverage is desired.

(b) If such approval is granted, broadcasting coverage of the hearing shall be conducted unobtrusively and in accordance with the standards of dignity, propriety, courtesy, and decorum traditionally observed by the Senate.

(c) Equipment necessary for coverage by television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing room while the committee is in session.

(d) Additional lighting may be installed in the hearing room by the media in order to raise the ambient lighting level to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing at the then current state of the art of television coverage.

(e) The additional lighting authorized by subsection (d) of this rule shall not be directed into the eyes of any members of the committee or of any witness, and at the request of any such member or witness, offending lighting shall be extinguished.

Rule 17. *Subcommittees.*—(a) The chairman, subject to the approval of the committee, shall appoint legislative subcommittees. The ranking minority member shall recommend to the chairman appointment of minority members to the subcommittees. All legislation shall be kept on the full committee calendar unless a majority of the members present and voting agree to refer specific legislation to an appropriate subcommittee.

(b) The chairman may limit the period during which House-passed legislation referred to a subcommittee under paragraph (a) will remain in that subcommittee. At the end of that period, the legislation will be restored to the full committee calendar. The period referred to in the preceding sentences should be 6 weeks, but may be extended in the event that adjournment or a long recess is imminent.

(c) All decisions of the chairman are subject to approval or modification by a majority vote of the committee.

(d) The full committee may at any time by majority vote of those members present discharge a subcommittee from further consideration of a specific piece of legislation.

(e) The chairman and ranking minority members shall serve as nonvoting *ex officio* members of the subcommittees on which they do not serve as voting members.

(f) Any member of the committee may attend hearings held by any subcommittee and question witnesses testifying before that subcommittee.

(g) Subcommittee meeting times shall be coordinated by the staff director to ensure that—

(1) no subcommittee meeting will be held when the committee is in executive session, except by unanimous consent;

(2) no more than one subcommittee will meet when the full committee is holding hearings; and

(3) not more than two subcommittees will meet at the same time.

Notwithstanding paragraphs (2) and (3), a subcommittee may meet when the full committee is holding hearings and two subcommittees may meet at the same time only upon the approval of the chairman and the ranking minority member of the committee and subcommittees involved.

(h) All nominations shall be considered by the full committee.

(i) The chairman will attempt to schedule reasonably frequent meetings of the full committee to permit consideration of legislation reported favorably to the committee by the subcommittees.

Rule 18. *Transcripts of Committee Meetings.*—An accurate record shall be kept of all mark-ups of the committee, whether they be open or closed to the public. A transcript, marked as “uncorrected,” shall be available for inspection by members of the Senate, or members of the committee together with their staffs, at any time. Not later than 21 business days after the meeting occurs, the committee shall make publicly available through the Internet—

(a) a video recording;

(b) an audio recording; or

(c) after all members of the committee have had a reasonable opportunity to correct their remarks for grammatical errors or to accurately reflect statements, a corrected transcript.

Notwithstanding the above, in the case of the record of an executive session of the committee that is closed to the public pursuant to Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the record shall not be published or made public in any way except by majority vote of the committee after all members of the committee have had a reasonable opportunity to correct their remarks for grammatical errors or to accurately reflect statements made.

Rule 19. *Amendment of Rules.*—The foregoing rules may be added to, modified, amended, or suspended at any time.

II. EXCERPTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO STANDING COMMITTEES

RULE XXV

Standing Committees

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise on matters within their respective jurisdictions:

(i) Committee on Finance, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Bonded debt of the United States, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

2. Customs, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery.

3. Deposit of public moneys.

4. General revenue sharing.

5. Health programs under the Social Security Act and health programs financed by a specific tax or trust fund.

6. National social security.

7. Reciprocal trade agreements.

8. Revenue measures generally, except as provided in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

9. Revenue measures relating to the insular possessions.

10. Tariffs and import quotas, and matters related thereto.

11. Transportation of dutiable goods.

RULE XXVI

Committee Procedure

2. Each committee shall adopt rules (not inconsistent with the Rules of the Senate) governing the procedure of such committee. The rules of each committee shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress, except that if any such committee is established on or after February 1 of a year, the rules of that committee during the year of establishment shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than sixty days after such establishment. Any amendment to the rules of a committee shall not take effect until the amendment is published in the Congressional Record.

5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the rules, when the Senate is in session, no committee of the Senate or any subcommittee thereof may meet, without special leave, after the conclusion of the first two hours after the meeting of the Senate commenced and in no case after two o'clock post meridian unless consent therefor has been obtained from the majority leader and the minority leader (or in the event of the absence of either of such leaders, from his designee). The prohibition contained in the preceding sentence shall not apply to the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on the Budget. The majority leader or his designee shall announce to the Senate whenever consent has been given under this subparagraph and shall state the time and place of such meeting. The right to make such announcement of consent shall have the same priority as the filing of a cloture motion.

(b) Each meeting of a committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by a committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in clauses (1) through (6) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

(c) Whenever any hearing conducted by any such committee or subcommittee is open to the public, that hearing may be broadcast by radio or television, or both, under such rules as the committee or subcommittee may adopt.

(d) Whenever disorder arises during a committee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator. When the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, he shall have the power to clear the room, and the committee may act in closed session for so long as there is doubt of the assurance of order.

(e) Each committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceeding of each meeting or conference whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed under this paragraph, unless a majority of its members vote to forgo such a record.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the following to be printed in the RECORD.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

RULES OF PROCEDURE, 118TH CONGRESS

1. Regular Meeting Day—The Committee shall meet at least once a month when Congress is in session. The regular meeting days of the Committee shall be Tuesday and Thursday, unless the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, directs otherwise.

2. Additional Meetings—The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

3. Special Meetings—special meetings of the Committee may be called by a majority of the members of the Committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

4. Open Meetings—Each meeting of the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the Committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen (14) calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated below in clauses (a) through (t) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of Committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with a crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

5. Presiding Officer—The Chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the Committee except that in his absence the Ranking Majority Member present at the meeting or hearing shall preside unless by majority vote the Committee provides otherwise.

6. Quorum—(a) A majority of the members of the Committee are required to be actually present to report a matter or measure from the Committee. (See Standing Rules of the Senate XXVI.7(a)(1)).

(b) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (c), and other than for the conduct of hearings, nine members of the Committee, including one member of the minority party; or a majority of the members of the Committee, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as may be considered by the Committee.

(c) Three members of the Committee, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the full Committee.

(d) No measure or matter or recommendation shall be reported by the Committee in the absence of the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Committee who are present.

(e) Proxy votes may not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

7. Proxy Voting—Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the Committee. The vote by proxy of any member of the Committee may be counted for the purpose of reporting any measure or matter to the Senate if the absent member casting such vote has been informed of the matter on which the member is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he or she be so recorded. Proxy must be given in writing. In order to report out a nomination, measure or treaty, the "yes" votes must come from those physically present in the room only and must outnumber the "no" votes—whether the no votes are cast by members present in the room or by proxy.

8. Announcement of Votes—The results of all roll call votes taken in any meeting of the Committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the Committee report, unless previously announced by the Committee. The announce-

ment shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the Committee who was present at such meeting. The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may hold open a roll call vote on any measure or matter which is before the Committee until no later than midnight of the day on which the Committee votes on such measure or matter.

9. Subpoenas—Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and for the production of memoranda, documents, records, and the like may be issued, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, by the Chairman or any other member designated by the Chairman, but only when authorized by a majority of the members of the Committee. The subpoena shall briefly state the matter to which the witness is expected to testify or the documents to be produced.

10. Hearings—(a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the Committee or subcommittee determines that good cause exists for beginning such hearings at an earlier time.

(b) Hearings may be initiated only by the specified authorization of the Committee or subcommittee.

(c) Hearings shall be held only in the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized to be held elsewhere by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee conducting such hearings.

(d) The Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member thereof before naming witnesses for a hearing.

(e) Witnesses appearing before the Committee shall file with the clerk of the Committee a written statement of their proposed testimony prior to the hearing at which they are to appear unless the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member determine that there is good cause not to file such a statement. Witnesses testifying on behalf of the Administration shall furnish an additional 50 copies of their statement to the Committee. All statements must be received by the Committee at least 48 hours (not including weekends or holidays) before the hearing.

(f) Confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in a closed hearing of the Committee or subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such hearing shall not be made public in whole or in part or by way of summary unless authorized by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee.

(g) Any witness summoned to give testimony or evidence at a public or closed hearing of the Committee or subcommittee may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing who shall be permitted at all times during such hearing to advise such witness of his legal rights.

(h) Witnesses providing unsworn testimony to the Committee may be given a transcript of such testimony for the purpose of making minor grammatical corrections. Such witnesses will not, however, be permitted to alter the substance of their testimony. Any question involving such corrections shall be decided by the Chairman.

11. Nominations—Unless otherwise ordered by the Committee, nominations referred to the Committee shall be held for at least seven (7) days before being voted on by the Committee. Each member of the Committee shall be furnished a copy of all nominations referred to the Committee.

12. Real Property Transactions—Each member of the Committee shall be furnished with a copy of the proposals of the Secre-

taries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, submitted pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2662 and with a copy of the proposals of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. App. 2285, regarding the proposed acquisition or disposition of property of an estimated price or rental of more than \$750,000. Any member of the Committee objecting to or requesting information on a proposed acquisition or disposal shall communicate his objection or request to the Chairman of the Committee within thirty (30) days from the date of submission.

13. Legislative Calendar—(a) The clerk of the Committee shall keep a printed calendar for the information of each Committee member showing the bills introduced and referred to the Committee and the status of such bills. Such calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes in such bills, the current status thereof, and new bills introduced and referred to the Committee. A copy of each new revision shall be furnished to each member of the Committee.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered, measures referred to the Committee shall be referred by the clerk of the Committee to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

14. Except as otherwise specified herein, the Standing Rules of the Senate shall govern the actions of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee is part of the Committee, and is therefore subject to the Committee's rules so far as applicable.

15. Powers and Duties of Subcommittees—Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen, after consultation with Ranking Minority Members of the subcommittees, shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY RULES OF PROCEDURE

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 118th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, on behalf of myself and Senator BOOZMAN, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY—118TH CONGRESS RULE I—MEETINGS

1.1 Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings shall be held on the first and third Wednesday of each month when Congress is in session.

1.2 Additional Meetings.—The Chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

1.3 Notification.—In the case of any meeting of the committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the clerk of the committee shall notify every member of the

committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held in Washington, DC, and at least 48 hours in the case of any meeting held outside Washington, DC.

1.4 Called Meeting.—If three members of the committee have made a request in writing to the Chairman to call a meeting of the committee, and the Chairman fails to call such a meeting within 7 calendar days thereafter, including the day on which the written notice is submitted, a majority of the members may call a meeting by filing a written notice with the clerk of the committee who shall promptly notify each member of the committee in writing of the date and time of the meeting.

1.5 Adjournment of Meetings.—The Chairman of the committee or a subcommittee shall be empowered to adjourn any meeting of the committee or a subcommittee if a quorum is not present within 15 minutes of the time scheduled for such meeting.

RULE 2—MEETINGS AND HEARINGS IN GENERAL

2.1 Open Sessions.—Business meetings and hearings held by the committee or any subcommittee shall be open to the public except as otherwise provided for in Senate Rule XXVI, paragraph 5.

2.2 Transcripts.—A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting and hearing of the committee or any subcommittee unless a majority of the committee or the subcommittee agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

2.3 Reports.—An appropriate opportunity shall be given the Minority to examine the proposed text of committee reports prior to their filing or publication. In the event there are supplemental, minority, or additional views, an appropriate opportunity shall be given the Majority to examine the proposed text prior to filing or publication.

2.4 Attendance.—(a) Meetings. Official attendance of all markups and executive sessions of the committee shall be kept by the committee clerk. Official attendance of all subcommittee markups and executive sessions shall be kept by the subcommittee clerk.

(b) Hearings. Official attendance of all hearings shall be kept, provided that, Senators are notified by the committee Chairman and ranking minority member, in the case of committee hearings, and by the subcommittee Chairman and ranking minority member, in the case of subcommittee hearings, 48 hours in advance of the hearing that attendance will be taken. Otherwise, no attendance will be taken. Attendance at all hearings is encouraged.

RULE 3—HEARING PROCEDURES

3.1 Notice.—Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee or any subcommittee at least 1 week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full committee or the subcommittee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the committee or the subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

3.2 Witness Statements.—Each witness who is to appear before the committee or any subcommittee shall file with the committee or subcommittee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony and as many copies as the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee prescribes.

3.3 Minority Witnesses.—In any hearing conducted by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, the minority members of

the committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee to call witnesses of their selection during at least 1 day of such hearing pertaining to the matter or matters heard by the committee or subcommittee.

3.4 Swearing in of Witnesses.—Witnesses in committee or subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee deems such to be necessary.

3.5 Limitation.—Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question a witness. Questions from members shall rotate from majority to minority members in order of seniority or in order of arrival at the hearing.

RULE 4—NOMINATIONS

4.1 Assignment.—All nominations shall be considered by the full committee.

4.2 Standards.—In considering a nomination, the committee shall inquire into the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated.

4.3 Information.—Each nominee shall submit in response to questions prepared by the committee the following information:

(1) A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment, and achievements;

(2) Financial information, including a financial statement which lists assets and liabilities of the nominee; and

(3) Copies of other relevant documents requested by the committee. Information received pursuant to this subsection shall be available for public inspection except as specifically designated confidential by the committee.

4.4 Hearings.—The committee shall conduct a public hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to his or her suitability for office. No hearing shall be held until at least 48 hours after the nominee has responded to a prehearing questionnaire submitted by the committee.

4.5 Action on Confirmation.—A business meeting to consider a nomination shall not occur on the same day that the hearing on the nominee is held. The Chairman, with the agreement of the ranking minority member, may waive this requirement.

RULE 5—QUORUMS

5.1 Testimony.—For the purpose of receiving evidence, the swearing of witnesses, and the taking of sworn or unsworn testimony at any duly scheduled hearing, a quorum of the committee and the subcommittee thereof shall consist of one member.

5.2 Business.—A quorum for the transaction of committee or subcommittee business, other than for reporting a measure or recommendation to the Senate or the taking of testimony, shall consist of one-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee, including at least one member from each party.

5.3 Reporting.—A majority of the membership of the committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting bills, nominations, matters, or recommendations to the Senate. No measure or recommendation shall be ordered reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee members are physically present. The vote of the committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of those members who are physically present at the time the vote is taken.

RULE 6—VOTING

6.1 Rollcalls.—A roll call vote of the members shall be taken upon the request of any member.

6.2 Proxies.—Voting by proxy as authorized by the Senate rules for specific bills or subjects shall be allowed whenever a quorum of the committee is actually present.

6.3 Polling.—The committee may poll any matters of committee business, other than a vote on reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations or a vote on closing a meeting or hearing to the public, provided that every member is polled and every poll consists of the following two questions:

(1) Do you agree or disagree to poll the proposal; and

(2) Do you favor or oppose the proposal.

If any member requests, any matter to be polled shall be held for meeting rather than being polled. The chief clerk of the committee shall keep a record of all polls.

RULE 7—SUBCOMMITTEES

7.1 Assignments.—To assure the equitable assignment of members to subcommittees, no member of the committee will receive assignment to a second subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members of the committee have chosen assignments to one subcommittee, and no member shall receive assignment to a third subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have chosen assignments to two subcommittees.

7.2 Attendance.—Any member of the committee may sit with any subcommittee during a hearing or meeting but shall not have the authority to vote on any matter before the subcommittee unless he or she is a member of such subcommittee.

7.3 Ex Officio Members.—The Chairman and ranking minority member shall serve as nonvoting ex officio members of the subcommittees on which they do not serve as voting members. The Chairman and ranking minority member may not be counted toward a quorum.

7.4 Scheduling.—No subcommittee may schedule a meeting or hearing at a time designated for a hearing or meeting of the full committee. No more than one subcommittee business meeting may be held at the same time.

7.5 Discharge.—Should a subcommittee fail to report back to the full committee on any measure within a reasonable time, the Chairman may withdraw the measure from such subcommittee and report that fact to the full committee for further disposition. The full committee may at any time, by majority vote of those members present, discharge a subcommittee from further consideration of a specific piece of legislation.

7.6 Application of Committee Rules to Subcommittees.—The proceedings of each subcommittee shall be governed by the rules of the full committee, subject to such authorizations or limitations as the committee may from time to time prescribe.

RULE 8—INVESTIGATIONS, SUBPOENAS AND DEPOSITIONS

8.1 Investigations.—Any investigation undertaken by the committee or a subcommittee in which depositions are taken or subpoenas issued, must be authorized by a majority of the members of the committee voting for approval to conduct such investigation at a business meeting of the committee convened in accordance with Rule 1.

8.2 Subpoenas.—The Chairman, with the approval of the ranking minority member of the committee, is delegated the authority to subpoena the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials at a hearing of the committee or a subcommittee or in connection with the conduct of an investigation authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.1. The Chairman may subpoena attendance or production without the approval of the ranking minority member when the

Chairman has not received notification from the ranking minority member of disapproval of the subpoena within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, of being notified of the subpoena. If a subpoena is disapproved by the ranking minority member as provided in this paragraph the subpoena may be authorized by vote of the members of the committee. When the committee or Chairman authorizes subpoenas, subpoenas may be issued upon the signature of the Chairman or any other member of the committee designated by the Chairman.

8.3 Notice for Taking Depositions.—Notices for the taking of depositions, in an investigation authorized by the committee, shall be authorized and be issued by the Chairman or by a staff officer designated by him. Such notices shall specify a time and place for examination, and the name of the Senator, staff officer or officers who will take the deposition. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private. The committee shall not initiate procedures leading to criminal or civil enforcement proceedings for a witness' failure to appear unless the deposition notice was accompanied by a committee subpoena.

8.4 Procedure for Taking Depositions.—Witnesses shall be examined upon oath administered by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. The Chairman will rule, by telephone or otherwise, on any objection by a witness. The transcript of a deposition shall be filed with the committee clerk.

RULE 9—AMENDING THE RULES

These rules shall become effective upon publication in the Congressional Record. These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the committee, provided that all members are present or provide proxies or if a notice in writing of the proposed changes has been given to each member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken. The changes shall become effective immediately upon publication of the changed rule or rules in the Congressional Record, or immediately upon approval of the changes if so resolved by the committee as long as any witnesses who may be affected by the change in rules are provided with them.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION RULES OF PROCEDURE

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 118th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying rules for the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be printed in the RECORD.

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

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION—118TH CONGRESS

RULE I—MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. IN GENERAL.—The regular meeting dates of the Committee shall be the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Additional meetings may be called by the Chair as the Chair may deem necessary, or pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

2. OPEN MEETINGS.—Meetings of the Committee, or any subcommittee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the Committee, or any subcommittee, on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in subparagraphs (A) through (F) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the Committee, or any subcommittee, when it is determined that the matter to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(A) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(B) will relate solely to matters of Committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(C) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(D) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interest of effective law enforcement;

(E) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of, or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to, a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(F) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

3. STATEMENTS.—Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any subcommittee shall file with the Committee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of the witness's testimony in as many copies as the Chair of the Committee or subcommittee prescribes. In the event a witness fails to file a timely written statement in accordance with this rule, the Chair of the Committee or subcommittee, as applicable, may permit the witness to testify, or deny the witness the privilege of testifying before the Committee, or permit the witness to testify in response to questions from members without the benefit of giving an opening statement.

4. FIELD HEARINGS.—Field hearings of the full Committee, and any subcommittee thereof, shall be scheduled only when authorized by the Chair and ranking minority member of the full Committee.

RULE II—QUORUMS

1. BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND NOMINATIONS.—A majority of the members, which includes at least 1 minority member, shall constitute a quorum for official action of the Committee when reporting a bill, resolution, or nomination. Proxies may not be counted in making a quorum for purposes of this paragraph.

2. OTHER BUSINESS.—One-third of the entire membership of the Committee shall con-

stitute a quorum for the transaction of all business as may be considered by the Committee, except for the reporting of a bill, resolution, or nomination or authorizing a subpoena. Proxies may not be counted in making a quorum for purposes of this paragraph.

3. TAKING TESTIMONY.—For the purpose of taking sworn testimony a quorum of the Committee and each subcommittee thereof, now or hereafter appointed, shall consist of 1 member of the Committee.

RULE III—PROXIES

When a record vote is taken in the Committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, the required quorum being present, a member who is unable to attend the meeting may submit his or her vote by proxy, in writing or through personal instructions.

RULE IV—CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

It shall not be in order during a meeting of the Committee to move to proceed to the consideration of any bill or resolution unless the bill or resolution has been filed with the Clerk of the Committee not less than 48 hours in advance of the Committee meeting, in as many copies as the Chair of the Committee prescribes. This rule may be waived with the concurrence of the Chair and the ranking minority member of the full Committee.

RULE V—SUBPOENAS; COUNSEL; RECORD

1. SUBPOENAS.—The Chair, with the approval of the ranking minority member of the Committee, may subpoena the attendance of witnesses for hearings and the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials. The Chair may subpoena such attendance of witnesses or production of materials without the approval of the ranking minority member if the Chair or a member of the Committee staff designated by the Chair has not received notification from the ranking minority member or a member of the Committee staff designated by the ranking minority member of disapproval of the subpoena within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, of being notified of the subpoena. If a subpoena is disapproved by the ranking minority member as provided in this paragraph, the subpoena may be authorized by vote of the Members of the Committee, the quorum required by paragraph 1 of rule II being present. When the Committee or Chair authorizes a subpoena, it shall be issued upon the signature of the Chair or any other Member of the Committee designated by the Chair. At the direction of the Chair, with notification to the ranking minority member of not less than 72 hours, the staff is authorized to take depositions from witnesses. The ranking minority member, or a member of the Committee staff designated by the ranking minority member, shall be given the opportunity to attend and participate in the taking of any deposition. Witnesses at depositions shall be examined upon oath administered by an individual authorized by law to administer oaths, or administered by any member of the Committee if one is present.

2. COUNSEL.—Witnesses may be accompanied at a public or executive hearing, or the taking of a deposition, by counsel to advise them of their rights. Counsel retained by any witness and accompanying such witness shall be permitted to be present during the testimony of the witness at any public or executive hearing, or the taking of a deposition, to advise the witness, while the witness is testifying, of the witness's legal rights. In the case of any witness who is an officer or employee of the government, or of a corporation or association, the Chair may rule that representation by counsel from the government, corporation, or association or by counsel representing other witnesses, creates a

conflict of interest, and that the witness may only be represented during testimony before the Committee by personal counsel not from the government, corporation, or association or by personal counsel not representing other witnesses. This paragraph shall not be construed to excuse a witness from testifying in the event the witness's counsel is ejected for conducting himself or herself in such manner as to prevent, impede, disrupt, obstruct, or interfere with the orderly administration of a hearing or the taking of a deposition. This paragraph may not be construed as authorizing counsel to coach the witness or to answer for the witness. The failure of any witness to secure counsel shall not excuse the witness from complying with a subpoena.

3. RECORD.—An accurate electronic or stenographic record shall be kept of the testimony of all witnesses in executive and public hearings and depositions. If testimony given by deposition is transcribed, the individual administering the oath shall certify on the transcript that the witness was duly sworn in his or her presence and the transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true record of the testimony. The transcript with these certifications shall be filed with the chief clerk of the Committee. The record of a witness's testimony, whether in public or executive session or in a deposition, shall be made available for inspection by the witness or the witness's counsel under Committee supervision. A copy of any testimony given in public session, or that part of the testimony given by the witness in executive session or deposition and subsequently quoted or made part of the record in a public session, shall be provided to that witness at the witness's expense if so requested. Upon inspecting the transcript, within a time limit set by the Clerk of the Committee, a witness may request changes in the transcript to correct errors of transcription and grammatical errors. The witness may also bring to the attention of the Committee errors of fact in the witness's testimony by submitting a sworn statement about those facts with a request that it be attached to the transcript. The Chair or a member of the Committee staff designated by the Chair shall rule on such requests.

RULE VI—BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS

Public hearings of the full Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall be televised or broadcast only when authorized by the Chair and the ranking minority member of the full Committee.

RULE VII—SUBCOMMITTEES

1. HEARINGS.—Any member of the Committee may sit with any subcommittee during its hearings.

2. CHANGE OF CHAIR.—Subcommittees shall be considered de novo whenever there is a change in the Chair, and seniority on the particular subcommittee shall not necessarily apply.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 118th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the RECORD.

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

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 1.—Subject to the provisions of rule XXVI, paragraph 5, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 10:00 a.m., in room SD-430, Dirksen Senate Office Building. The chair may, upon proper notice, call such additional meetings as the chair deems necessary.

Rule 2.—The chair of the committee or of a subcommittee, or if the chair is not present, the ranking majority member present, shall preside at all meetings. The chair may designate the ranking minority member to preside at hearings of the committee or subcommittee.

Rule 3.—Meetings of the committee or a subcommittee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public except as otherwise specifically provided in subsections (b) and (d) of rule XXVI, paragraph 5, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Rule 4.—(a) Subject to paragraph (b), one-third of the membership of the committee, actually present, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business. Any quorum of the committee which is composed of less than a majority of the members of the committee shall include at least one member of the majority and one member of the minority.

(b) A majority of the members of a subcommittee, actually present, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business; provided, no measure or matter shall be ordered reported unless such majority shall include at least one member of the minority who is a member of the subcommittee. If, at any subcommittee meeting, a measure or matter cannot be ordered reported because of the absence of such a minority member, the measure or matter shall lay over for a day. If the presence of a member of the minority is not then obtained, a majority of the members of the subcommittee, actually present, may order such measure or matter reported.

(c) No measure or matter shall be ordered reported from the committee or a subcommittee unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee is physically present.

Rule 5.—With the approval of the chair of the committee or subcommittee, one member thereof may conduct public hearings other than taking sworn testimony.

Rule 6.—Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee or a subcommittee if the absent member has been informed of the matter on which the member is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that the member be so recorded. While proxies may be voted on a motion to report a measure or matter from the committee, such a motion shall also require the concurrence of a majority of the members who are actually present at the time such action is taken.

The committee may poll any matters of committee business as a matter of unanimous consent; provided that every member is polled and every poll consists of the following two questions:

(1) Do you agree or disagree to poll the proposal; and

(2) Do you favor or oppose the proposal.

Rule 7.—There shall be prepared and kept a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceedings of each committee meeting, subcommittee meeting, or conference, whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed pursuant to the specific provisions of subsections (b) and (d) of rule XXVI, paragraph 5, of the

Standing Rules of the Senate, unless a majority of said members vote to forgo such a record. Such records shall contain the vote cast by each member of the committee or subcommittee on any question on which a "yea and nay" vote is demanded, and shall be available for inspection by any committee member. The clerk of the committee, or the clerk's designee, shall have the responsibility to make appropriate arrangements to implement this rule.

Rule 8.—The committee and each subcommittee shall undertake, consistent with the provisions of rule XXVI, paragraph 4, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to issue public announcement of any hearing or executive session it intends to hold at least one week prior to the commencement of such hearing or executive session. In the case of an executive session, the text of any bill or joint resolution to be considered must be provided to the chair for prompt electronic distribution to the members of the committee.

Rule 9.—The committee or a subcommittee shall require all witnesses heard before it to file written testimony at least 48 hours before a hearing, unless the chair and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for failure to so file, and to limit their oral presentation to brief summaries of their arguments. Written testimony may be filed electronically. The presiding officer at any hearing is authorized to limit the time of each witness appearing before the committee or a subcommittee. The committee or a subcommittee shall, as far as practicable, utilize testimony previously taken on bills and measures similar to those before it for consideration.

Rule 10.—Should a subcommittee fail to report back to the full committee on any measure within a reasonable time, the chair may withdraw the measure from such subcommittee and report that fact to the full committee for further disposition.

Rule 11.—No subcommittee may schedule a meeting or hearing at a time designated for a hearing or meeting of the full committee. No more than one subcommittee executive meeting may be held at the same time.

Rule 12.—It shall be the duty of the chair in accordance with section 133(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, to report or cause to be reported to the Senate, any measure or recommendation approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken, necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote in the Senate.

Rule 13.—Whenever a meeting of the committee or subcommittee is closed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) or (d) of rule XXVI, paragraph 5, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no person other than members of the committee, members of the staff of the committee, and designated assistants to members of the committee shall be permitted to attend such closed session, except by special dispensation of the committee or subcommittee or the chair thereof.

Rule 14.—The chair of the committee or a subcommittee shall be empowered to adjourn any meeting of the committee or a subcommittee if a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes of the time scheduled for such meeting.

Rule 15.—Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be before the committee or a subcommittee for final consideration, the clerk shall distribute to each member of the committee or subcommittee a document prepared by the sponsor of the bill or joint resolution. If the bill or joint resolution has no underlying statutory language, the document shall consist of a detailed summary of the purpose and impact of each section. If the bill or joint resolution repeals or amends any statute or part thereof, the document

shall consist of a detailed summary of the underlying statute and the proposed changes in each section of the underlying law and either a print of the statute or the part or section thereof to be amended or replaced showing by stricken-through type, the part or parts to be omitted and, in italics, the matter proposed to be added, along with a summary of the proposed changes; or a side-by-side document showing a comparison of current law, the proposed legislative changes, and a detailed description of the proposed changes.

Rule 16.—An appropriate opportunity shall be given the minority to examine the proposed text of committee reports prior to their filing or publication. In the event there are supplemental, minority, or additional views, an appropriate opportunity shall be given the majority to examine the proposed text prior to filing or publication. Unless the chair and ranking minority member agree on a shorter period of time, the minority shall have no fewer than three business days to prepare supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion in a committee report from the time the majority makes the proposed text of the committee report available to the minority.

Rule 17.—(a) The committee, or any subcommittee, may issue subpoenas, or hold hearings to take sworn testimony or hear subpoenaed witnesses, only if such investigative activity has been authorized by a majority vote of the committee.

(b) For the purpose of holding a hearing to take sworn testimony or hear subpoenaed witnesses, three members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum; provided, with the concurrence of the chair and ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, a single member may hear subpoenaed witnesses or take sworn testimony.

(c) The committee may, by a majority vote, delegate the authority to issue subpoenas to the chair of the committee or a subcommittee, or to any member designated by such chair. Prior to the issuance of each subpoena, the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, and any other member so requesting, shall be notified regarding the identity of the person to whom it will be issued and the nature of the information sought and its relationship to the authorized investigative activity, except where the chair of the committee or subcommittee, in consultation with the ranking minority member, determines that such notice would unduly impede the investigation. All information obtained pursuant to such investigative activity shall be made available as promptly as possible to each member of the committee requesting the information, or to any assistant to a member of the committee designated by such member in writing, but the use of any such information is subject to restrictions imposed by the rules of the Senate. Such information, to the extent that it is relevant to the investigation shall, if requested by a member, be summarized in writing as soon as practicable. Upon the request of any member, the chair of the committee or subcommittee shall call an executive session to discuss such investigative activity or the issuance of any subpoena in connection therewith.

(d) Any witness summoned to testify at a hearing, or any witness giving sworn testimony, may be accompanied by counsel of the witness's own choosing who shall be permitted, while the witness is testifying, to advise the witness of any legal rights.

(e) No confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in an executive hearing, or any report of the proceedings of such an executive hearing, shall be made public, either in whole or in part or by way

of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee.

Rule 18.—Presidential nominees shall submit a statement of the nominee's background and financial interests, including the financial interests of the nominee's spouse and children living in the household, on a form approved by the committee which shall be sworn to as to its completeness and accuracy. The committee form shall be in two parts—

(I) information relating to employment, education, and background of the nominee relating to the position to which the individual is nominated, and which is to be made public; and,

(II) information relating to financial and other background of the nominee, to be made public when the committee determines that such information bears directly on the nominee's qualifications to hold the position to which the individual is nominated.

Information relating to background and financial interests (parts I and II) shall not be required of nominees for less than full-time appointments to councils, commissions, or boards when the committee determines that some or all of the information is not relevant to the nature of the position. Information relating to other background and financial interests (part II) shall not be required of any nominee when the committee determines that it is not relevant to the nature of the position.

Committee action on a nomination, including hearings or meetings to consider a motion to recommend confirmation, shall not be initiated until at least five days after the nominee submits the form required by this rule unless the chair, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, waives this waiting period.

Rule 19.—Subject to statutory requirements imposed on the committee with respect to procedure, the rules of the committee may be changed, modified, amended, or suspended at any time; provided, not less than a majority of the entire membership so determine at a regular meeting with due notice, or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose.

Rule 20.—When the ratio of members on the committee is even, the term "majority" as used in the committee's rules and guidelines shall refer to the party of the chair for purposes of party identification. Numerical requirements for quorums, votes, and the like shall be unaffected.

Rule 21.—First degree amendments must be filed with the chair at least 24 hours before an executive session. The chair shall promptly distribute all filed amendments electronically to the members of the committee. The chair may modify the filing requirements to meet special circumstances with the concurrence of the ranking minority member.

Rule 22.—In addition to the foregoing, the proceedings of the committee shall be governed by the Standing Rules of the Senate and the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended.

GUIDELINES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS WITH RESPECT TO HEARINGS, MARKUP SESSIONS, AND RELATED MATTERS

HEARINGS

Section 133A(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act requires each committee of the Senate to publicly announce the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing at least one week prior to the commencement of such hearing.

The spirit of this requirement is to assure adequate notice to the public and other members of the Senate as to the time and subject matter of proposed hearings. In the

spirit of section 133A(a) and in order to assure that members of the committee are themselves fully informed and involved in the development of hearings:

1. Public notice of the date, place, and subject matter of each committee or subcommittee hearing should be inserted in the Congressional Record seven days prior to the commencement of such hearing.

2. At least seven days prior to public notice of each committee or subcommittee hearing, the majority should provide notice to the minority of the time, place, and specific subject matter of such hearing.

3. At least three days prior to the date of such hearing, the committee or subcommittee should provide to each member a list of witnesses who have been or are proposed to be invited to appear.

4. The committee and its subcommittee should, to the maximum feasible extent, enforce the provisions of rule 9 of the committee rules as it relates to the submission of written testimony of witnesses 48 hours in advance of a hearing. Witnesses will be urged to submit written testimony even earlier whenever possible. When written testimony is received in advance of a hearing, the committee or subcommittee (as appropriate) should distribute copies of such testimony to each of its members. Witness testimony may be submitted and distributed electronically.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MARKING UP BILLS

In order to expedite the process of marking up bills and to assist each member of the committee so that there may be full and fair consideration of each bill which the committee or a subcommittee is marking up the following procedures should be followed:

1. Seven days prior to the proposed date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills the committee or subcommittee (as appropriate) should provide written notice to each of its members as to the time, place, and specific subject matter of such session, including an agenda listing each bill or other matters to be considered, and:

(a) a copy of each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter (or committee print thereof) to be considered at such executive session; and

(b) a copy of a summary of the provisions of each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session including, whenever possible, an explanation of changes to existing law proposed to be made.

2. Insofar as practical, prior to the scheduled date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills, the committee or a subcommittee (as appropriate) should provide each member with a copy of the printed record or a summary of any hearings conducted by the committee or a subcommittee with respect to each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following rules adopted by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMMITTEE ON
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

(Amended February 11, 2021)

RULE 1.—REGULAR MEETING DATE FOR
COMMITTEE

The regular meeting day for the Committee to transact its business shall be the last Tuesday in each month that the Senate is in Session; except that if the Committee has met at any time during the month prior to the last Tuesday of the month, the regular meeting of the Committee may be canceled at the discretion of the Chairman.

RULE 2.—COMMITTEE

[a] Investigations.—No investigation shall be initiated by the Committee unless the Senate, or the full Committee, or the Chairman and Ranking Member have specifically authorized such investigation.

[b] Hearings.—No hearing of the Committee shall be scheduled outside the District of Columbia except by agreement between the Chairman of the Committee and the Ranking Member of the Committee or by a majority vote of the Committee.

[c] Confidential testimony.—No confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented at an executive session of the Committee or any report of the proceedings of such executive session shall be made public either in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Committee and the Ranking Member of the Committee or by a majority vote of the Committee.

[d] Interrogation of witnesses.—Committee interrogation of a witness shall be conducted only by members of the Committee or such professional staff as is authorized by the Chairman or the Ranking Member of the Committee.

[e] Prior notice of markup sessions.—No session of the Committee or a Subcommittee for marking up any measure shall be held unless [1] each member of the Committee or the Subcommittee, as the case may be, has been notified in writing via electronic mail or paper mail of the date, time, and place of such session and has been furnished a copy of the measure to be considered, in a searchable electronic format, at least 3 business days prior to the commencement of such session, or [2] the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee determines that exigent circumstances exist requiring that the session be held sooner.

[f] Prior notice of first degree amendments.—It shall not be in order for the Committee or a Subcommittee to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee unless fifty written copies of such amendment have been delivered to the office of the Committee at least 2 business days prior to the meeting. It shall be in order, without prior notice, for a Senator to offer a motion to strike a single section of any measure under consideration. Such a motion to strike a section of the measure under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee shall not be amendable. This section may be waived by a majority of the members of the Committee or Subcommittee voting, or by agreement of the Chairman and Ranking Member. This subsection shall apply only when the conditions of subsection [e][1] have been met.

[g] Cordon rule.—Whenever a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part thereof shall be before the Committee or Subcommittee, from initial consideration in hearings through final consideration, the Clerk shall place before each member of the Committee or Subcommittee a print of the statute or the part or section thereof to be amended or repealed showing

by stricken-through type, the part or parts to be omitted, and in italics, the matter proposed to be added. In addition, whenever a member of the Committee or Subcommittee offers an amendment to a bill or joint resolution under consideration, those amendments shall be presented to the Committee or Subcommittee in a like form, showing by typographical devices the effect of the proposed amendment on existing law. The requirements of this subsection may be waived when, in the opinion of the Committee or Subcommittee Chairman, it is necessary to expedite the business of the Committee or Subcommittee.

RULE 3.—SUBCOMMITTEES

[a] Authorization for.—A Subcommittee of the Committee may be authorized only by the action of a majority of the Committee.

[b] Membership.—No member may be a member of more than three Subcommittees and no member may chair more than one Subcommittee. No member will receive assignment to a second Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members of the Committee have chosen assignments to one Subcommittee, and no member shall receive assignment to a third Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all members have chosen assignments to two Subcommittees.

[c] Investigations.—No investigation shall be initiated by a Subcommittee unless the Senate or the full Committee has specifically authorized such investigation.

[d] Hearings.—No hearing of a Subcommittee shall be scheduled outside the District of Columbia without prior consultation with the Chairman and then only by agreement between the Chairman of the Subcommittee and the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee or by a majority vote of the Subcommittee.

[e] Confidential testimony.—No confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented at an executive session of the Subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such executive session shall be made public, either in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Subcommittee and the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, or by a majority vote of the Subcommittee.

[f] Interrogation of witnesses.—Subcommittee interrogation of a witness shall be conducted only by members of the Subcommittee or such professional staff as is authorized by the Chairman or the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee.

[g] Special meetings.—If at least three members of a Subcommittee desire that a special meeting of the Subcommittee be called by the Chairman of the Subcommittee, those members may file in the offices of the Committee their written request to the Chairman of the Subcommittee for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairman of the Subcommittee of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chairman of the Subcommittee does not call the requested special meeting, to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Subcommittee may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Subcommittee will be held, specifying the date and hour of that special meeting. The Subcommittee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all members of the Subcommittee that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour. If the Chairman of the Subcommittee is not present at any regular

or special meeting of the Subcommittee, the Ranking Member of the majority party on the Subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

[h] Voting.—No measure or matter shall be recommended from a Subcommittee to the Committee unless a majority of the Subcommittee are actually present. The vote of the Subcommittee to recommend a measure or matter to the Committee shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Subcommittee voting. On Subcommittee matters other than a vote to recommend a measure or matter to the Committee no record vote shall be taken unless a majority of the Subcommittee is actually present. Any absent member of a Subcommittee may affirmatively request that his or her vote to recommend a measure or matter to the Committee or his vote on any such other matters on which a record vote is taken, be cast by proxy. The proxy shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently clear to identify the subject matter and to inform the Subcommittee as to how the member wishes his or her vote to be recorded thereon. By written notice to the Chairman of the Subcommittee any time before the record vote on the measure or matter concerned is taken, the member may withdraw a proxy previously given. All proxies shall be kept in the files of the Committee.

RULE 4.—WITNESSES

[a] Filing of statements.—Any witness appearing before the Committee or Subcommittee [including any witness representing a Government agency] must file with the Committee or Subcommittee [24 hours preceding his or her appearance] 30 copies of his or her statement to the Committee or Subcommittee, and the statement must include a brief summary of the testimony. In the event that the witness fails to file a written statement and brief summary in accordance with this rule, the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee has the discretion to deny the witness the privilege of testifying before the Committee or Subcommittee until the witness has properly complied with the rule.

[b] Length of statements.—Written statements properly filed with the Committee or Subcommittee may be as lengthy as the witness desires and may contain such documents or other addenda as the witness feels is necessary to present properly his or her views to the Committee or Subcommittee. The brief summary included in the statement must be no more than 3 pages long. It shall be left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee as to what portion of the documents presented to the Committee or Subcommittee shall be published in the printed transcript of the hearings.

[c] Five-minute duration. Oral statements of witnesses shall be based upon their filed statements but shall be limited to 5 minutes duration. This period may be limited or extended at the discretion of the Chairman presiding at the hearings.

[d] Subpoena of witnesses.—Witnesses may be subpoenaed by the Chairman of the Committee or a Subcommittee with the agreement of the Ranking Member of the Committee or Subcommittee or by a majority vote of the Committee or Subcommittee.

[e] Counsel permitted.—Any witness subpoenaed by the Committee or Subcommittee to a public or executive hearing may be accompanied by counsel of his or her own choosing who shall be permitted, while the witness is testifying, to advise him or her of his or her legal rights.

[f] Expenses of witnesses.—No witness shall be reimbursed for his or her appearance at a

public or executive hearing before the Committee or Subcommittee unless such reimbursement is agreed to by the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee.

[g] Limits of questions.—Questioning of a witness by members shall be limited to 5 minutes duration. Members may be permitted further questions of the witness after all members have been given an opportunity to question the witness.

Additional opportunity to question a witness shall be limited to a duration of 5 minutes until all members have been given the opportunity to question the witness for a second time. This 5-minute period per member will be continued until all members have exhausted their questions of the witness.

After a witness has completed his or her testimony before the Committee or Subcommittee, members may submit questions in writing to the Clerk for the record, which shall be due to the Clerk by a date determined by the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Member, but such due date shall be no later than 7 calendar days after the witness's appearance before the Committee or Subcommittee. Any such witness shall respond in writing to any such written question for the record no later than 45 calendar days after the witness's date of appearance before the Committee or Subcommittee. For nominees before the Committee, the Chairman shall, in consultation with the Ranking Member, determine the time periods for the submission of member questions and the receipt of responses from nominees.

RULE 5.—VOTING

[a] Vote to report a measure or matter.—No measure or matter shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. The vote of the Committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Committee who are present.

Any absent member may affirmatively request that his or her vote to report a matter be cast by proxy. The proxy shall be sufficiently clear to identify the subject matter, and to inform the Committee as to how the member wishes his vote to be recorded thereon. By written notice to the Chairman any time before the record vote on the measure or matter concerned is taken, any member may withdraw a proxy previously given. All proxies shall be kept in the files of the Committee, along with the record of the rollcall vote of the members present and voting, as an official record of the vote on the measure or matter.

[b] Vote on matters other than to report a measure or matter. On Committee matters other than a vote to report a measure or matter, no record vote shall be taken unless a majority of the Committee are actually present. On any such other matter, a member of the Committee may request that his or her vote may be cast by proxy. The proxy shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently clear to identify the subject matter, and to inform the Committee as to how the member wishes his or her vote to be recorded thereon. By written notice to the Chairman any time before the vote on such other matter is taken, the member may withdraw a proxy previously given. All proxies relating to such other matters shall be kept in the files of the Committee.

RULE 6.—QUORUM

No executive session of the Committee or a Subcommittee shall be called to order unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, are actually present. Unless the Committee otherwise provides or is required by the Rules of the Senate, one member shall constitute a

quorum for the receipt of evidence, the swearing in of witnesses, and the taking of testimony.

RULE 7.—STAFF PRESENT ON DAIS

Only members and the Clerk of the Committee shall be permitted on the dais during public or executive hearings, except that a member may have one staff person accompany him or her during such public or executive hearing on the dais. If a member desires a second staff person to accompany him or her on the dais he or she must make a request to the Chairman for that purpose.

RULE 8.—COINAGE LEGISLATION

At least 67 Senators must cosponsor any gold medal or commemorative coin bill or resolution before consideration by the Committee.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

RULE XXV. STANDING COMMITTEES

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise on matters within their respective jurisdictions:

[d][1] Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

1. Banks, banking, and financial institutions.
2. Control of prices of commodities, rents, and services.
3. Deposit insurance.
4. Economic stabilization and defense production.
5. Export and foreign trade promotion.
6. Export controls.
7. Federal monetary policy, including Federal Reserve System.
8. Financial aid to commerce and industry.
9. Issuance and redemption of notes.
10. Money and credit, including currency and coinage.
11. Nursing home construction.
12. Public and private housing [including veterans' housing].
13. Renegotiation of Government contracts.
14. Urban development and urban mass transit.

[2] Such committee shall also study and review, on a comprehensive basis, matters relating to international economic policy as it affects United States monetary affairs, credit, and financial institutions; economic growth, urban affairs, and credit, and report thereon from time to time.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

Procedures formally adopted by the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, February 11, 2021., establish a uniform questionnaire for all Presidential nominees whose confirmation hearings come before this Committee.

In addition, the procedures establish that:

[1] A confirmation hearing shall normally be held at least 5 days after receipt of the completed questionnaire by the Committee unless waived by a majority vote of the Committee.

[2] The Committee shall vote on the confirmation not less than 24 hours after the Committee has received transcripts of the hearing unless waived by unanimous consent.

[3] All nominees routinely shall testify under oath at their confirmation hearings.

This questionnaire shall be made a part of the public record except for financial and

other personal information, which shall be kept confidential as indicated on the questionnaire.

Nominees are requested to answer all questions, and to add additional pages where necessary.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires each committee to adopt rules to govern the procedure of the committee and to publish those rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress. Today, the Committee on the Budget adopted committee rules of procedure.

Consistent with Standing Rule XXVI, I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the rules of procedure of the Committee on the Budget printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. SENATE—RULES FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. MEETINGS

(1) Meeting Schedule. The committee shall hold its regular meeting on the first Thursday of each month. Additional meetings may be called by the chair as the chair deems necessary to expedite committee business.

(2) Open to the Public. Each meeting of the committee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a portion or portions of any such meeting may be closed to the public if the committee determines by record vote in open session of a majority of the members of the committee present that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such portion or portions—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of the committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(i) an act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(ii) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

(3) Notice. Notice of, and the agenda for, any business meeting or markup shall be provided to each member and made available to the public at least 72 hours prior to such meeting or markup.

II. CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

(1) Amendment Consideration Generally. If the chair of the committee makes proposed legislative text of a budget resolution available to all committee members by 12:00 p.m., five days prior to the start of a meeting or markup to consider the resolution, during that meeting or markup:

(a) it shall not be in order to consider a first degree amendment unless the amendment has been submitted to the chief clerk by 5:00 p.m. two days prior to the start of the meeting or markup, except that an amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the chair of the committee shall not be required to be filed in advance;

(b) it shall not be in order to consider a second degree amendment unless the amendment has been submitted to the chief clerk by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the start of the meeting or markup; and

(c) it shall not be in order to consider a side-by-side amendment unless the amendment has been submitted to the chief clerk by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to the start of the meeting or markup, and the amendment is filed in relation to a particular first degree amendment that is considered by the committee.

(2) Amendments with No Force or Effect. During consideration of a budget resolution, it shall not be in order to consider an amendment that would have no force or effect if adopted.

III. ORDER OF RECOGNITION

Those members who are present at the start of any meeting of the committee including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be recognized in order of seniority based on time served as a member of the committee. Any members arriving after the start of the meeting shall be recognized, in order of appearance, after the most junior member.

IV. QUORUMS AND VOTING

(1) Definition of Quorum. Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section, a quorum for the transaction of committee business shall consist of not less than one-third of the membership of the entire committee: Provided, that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

(2) Reporting. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting budget resolutions, legislative measures, or recommendations: Provided, that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

(3) Testimony. For the purpose of taking sworn or unsworn testimony, a quorum of the committee shall consist of one Senator.

(4) Polling Authority. (a) The committee may poll—

(i) internal committee matters including those concerning the committee's staff, records, and budget;

(ii) steps in an investigation, including issuance of subpoenas, applications for immunity orders, and requests for documents from agencies; and

(iii) other committee business that the committee has designated for polling at a meeting, except that the committee may not vote by poll on reporting to the Senate any measure, matter, or recommendation, and may not vote by poll on closing a meeting or hearing to the public.

(b) To conduct a poll, the chair shall circulate polling sheets to each member specifying the matter being polled and the time limit for completion of the poll. If any member requests, the matter shall be held for a meeting rather than being polled. The chief

clerk shall keep a record of polls; if the committee determines by record vote in open session of a majority of the members of the committee present that the polled matter is one of those enumerated in Committee on the Budget Rules of Procedure I(2)(a)–(f), then the record of the poll shall be confidential. Any member may move at the committee meeting following a poll for a vote on the polled decision.

V. PROXIES

When a record vote is taken in the committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, a quorum being present, a member who is unable to attend the meeting may vote by proxy if the absent member has been informed of the matter on which the vote is being recorded and has affirmatively requested to be so recorded; except that no member may vote by proxy during the deliberations on budget resolutions unless a member is experiencing a health issue and the chair and ranking member agree to allow that member to vote by proxy on amendments to a budget resolution.

VI. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES

(1) Notice. The committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, time, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the chair and ranking member determine that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(2) Witness Testimony Deadline. At least 24 hours prior to the scheduled start time of the hearing, a witness appearing before the committee shall file a written statement of proposed testimony, including visual exhibits intended for display during testimony, with the chief clerk who is responsible for circulating the proposed testimony to all members at the same time. The requirement that a witness submit testimony 24 hours prior to a hearing may be waived by the chair and the ranking member, following their determination that there is good cause for the failure of compliance.

(3) Witness Testimony Time Limit. Oral statements of witnesses shall be based upon their filed statements but shall be limited to 5 minutes duration. This period may be limited or extended at the discretion of the chair presiding at the hearings.

VII. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(1) Report Generally. When the committee has ordered a measure or recommendation reported, following final action, the report thereon shall be filed in the Senate at the earliest practicable time.

(2) Supplemental Report. A member of the committee, who gives notice of an intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views at the time of final committee approval of a measure or matter, shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days in which to file such views, in writing, with the chief clerk of the committee. Such views shall then be included in the committee report and printed in the same volume, as a part thereof, and their inclusions shall be noted on the cover of the report. In the absence of timely notice, the committee report may be filed and printed immediately without such views.

VIII. USE OF DISPLAY MATERIALS IN COMMITTEE

Committee members may use the electronic display system provided in the committee hearing room or physical graphic displays during any meetings or hearings of the committee. Physical graphic displays are limited to the following: Charts, photographs, or renderings:

Size: no larger than 36 inches by 48 inches.
Where: on an easel stand next to the member's seat or at the rear of the committee room.

When: only at the time the member is speaking.

Number: no more than two may be displayed at a time.

IX. CONFIRMATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

(1) Standards. In considering a nomination, the committee shall inquire into the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated. The committee shall recommend confirmation if it finds that the nominee has the necessary integrity and is affirmatively qualified by reason of training, education, or experience to carry out the functions of the office to which he or she was nominated.

(2) Information Concerning the Nominee. Each nominee shall submit the following information to the chief clerk, who will distribute to the chair and ranking member at the same time:

(a) A detailed biographical resume which contains information concerning education, employment, and background which generally relates to the position to which the individual is nominated, and which is to be made public;

(b) Information concerning financial and other background of the nominee which is to be made public; provided, that financial information that does not relate to the nominee's qualifications to hold the position to which the individual is nominated, tax returns or reports prepared by federal agencies that may be submitted by the nominee shall, after review by the chair, ranking member, or any other member of the committee upon request, be maintained in a manner to ensure confidentiality; and

(c) Copies of other relevant documents and responses to questions as the committee may so request, such as responses to questions concerning the policies and programs the nominee intends to pursue upon taking office.

(3) Report on the Nominee. After a review of all information pertinent to the nomination, a confidential report on the nominee may be prepared by the committee staff for the chair, the ranking member, and, upon request, for any other member of the committee. The report shall summarize the steps taken and the results of the committee inquiry, including any unresolved matters that have been raised during the course of the inquiry.

(4) Hearings. The committee shall conduct a hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to the nominee's suitability for office, including the policies and programs which the nominee would pursue while in that position. No hearing or meeting to consider the confirmation shall be held until at least 72 hours after the following events have occurred: the nominee has responded to the requirements set forth in subsection (2), and, if a report described in subsection (3) has been prepared, it has been presented to the chair and ranking member, and is available to other members of the committee, upon request.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 118th Congress. Pursuant to rules XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, on behalf of myself and Ranking Member MORAN, I

ask unanimous consent that a copy of the committee rules be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
RULES OF PROCEDURE 118TH CONGRESS

I. MEETINGS

(A) Unless otherwise ordered, the Committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of each month. The Chairman may, upon proper notice, call such additional meetings as deemed necessary.

(B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (b) and (d) of paragraph 5 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public. The Committee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceedings of each meeting whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed to the public.

(C) The Chairman of the Committee, or the Ranking Majority Member present in the absence of the Chairman, or such other Member as the Chairman may designate, shall preside over all meetings.

(D) Except as provided in rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no meeting of the Committee shall be scheduled except by majority vote of the Committee or by authorization of the Chairman of the Committee.

(E) The Committee shall notify the office designated by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the time, place, and purpose of each meeting. In the event such meeting is canceled, the Committee shall immediately notify such designated office.

(F) Written or electronic notice of a Committee meeting, accompanied by an agenda enumerating the items of business to be considered, shall be sent to all Committee Members at least 72 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) in advance of each meeting. In the event that the giving of such 72-hour notice is prevented by unforeseen requirements or Committee business, the Committee staff shall communicate notice by the quickest appropriate means to Members or appropriate staff assistants of Members and an agenda shall be furnished prior to the meeting.

(G) Subject to the second sentence of this paragraph, it shall not be in order for the Committee to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee unless a written or electronic copy of such amendment has been delivered to each Member of the Committee at least 24 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) before the meeting at which the amendment is to be proposed. This paragraph may be waived by a majority vote of the Members and shall apply only when 72-hour written notice has been provided in accordance with paragraph (F).

II. QUORUMS

(A) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (B), ten Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the reporting or approving of any measure or matter or recommendation. Seven Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for purposes of transacting any other business.

(B) In order to transact any business at a Committee meeting, at least one Member of the minority shall be present. If, at any meeting, business cannot be transacted because of the absence of such a Member, the matter shall lay over for a calendar day. If the presence of a minority Member is not then obtained, business may be transacted by the appropriate quorum.

(C) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of receiving testimony.

III. VOTING

(A) Votes may be cast by proxy. A proxy shall be written and may be conditioned by personal instructions. A proxy shall be valid only for the day given.

(B) There shall be a complete record kept of all Committee actions. Such record shall contain the vote cast by each Member of the Committee on any question on which a roll call vote is requested.

IV. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES

(A) Except as specifically otherwise provided, the rules governing meetings shall govern hearings.

(B) At least one week in advance of the date of any hearing, the Committee shall undertake, consistent with the provisions of paragraph 4 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to make public announcements of the date, place, time, and subject matter of such hearing.

(C) (1) Each witness who is scheduled to testify at a hearing of the Committee shall submit 40 copies of such witness' testimony to the Committee not later than 48 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) before the witness' scheduled appearance at the hearing.

(2) Any witness who fails to meet the deadline specified in paragraph (1) shall not be permitted to present testimony but may be seated to take questions from Committee members, unless the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member determine there is good cause for the witness' failure to meet the deadline or it is in the Committee's interest to permit such witness to testify.

(D) The presiding Member at any hearing is authorized to limit the time allotted to each witness appearing before the Committee.

(E) The Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, is authorized to subpoena the attendance of witnesses and the production of memoranda, documents, records, and any other materials. If the Chairman or a Committee staff member designated by the Chairman has not received from the Ranking Minority Member or a Committee staff member designated by the Ranking Minority Member notice of the Ranking Minority Member's non concurrence in the subpoena within 48 hours (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) of being notified of the Chairman's intention to subpoena attendance or production, the Chairman is authorized following the end of the 48-hour period involved to subpoena the same without the Ranking Minority Member's concurrence. Regardless of whether a subpoena has been concurred in by the Ranking Minority Member, such subpoena may be authorized by vote of the Members of the Committee. When the Committee or Chairman authorizes a subpoena, the subpoena may be issued upon the signature of the Chairman or of any other Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman.

(F) Except as specified in Committee Rule VII (requiring oaths, under certain circumstances, at hearings to confirm Presidential nominations), witnesses at hearings will be required to give testimony under oath whenever the presiding Member deems such to be advisable.

V. MEDIA COVERAGE

Any Committee meeting or hearing which is open to the public may be covered by television, radio, and print media. Photographers, reporters, and crew members using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position and use their equipment so as not to interfere with the

seating, vision, or hearing of the Committee Members or staff or with the orderly conduct of the meeting or hearing. The presiding Member of the meeting or hearing may for good cause terminate, in whole or in part, the use of such mechanical devices or take such other action as the circumstances and the orderly conduct of the meeting or hearing may warrant.

VI. GENERAL

All applicable requirements of the Standing Rules of the Senate shall govern the Committee.

VII. PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

(A) Each Presidential nominee whose nomination is subject to Senate confirmation and referred to this Committee shall submit a statement of his or her background and financial interests, including the financial interests of his or her spouse and of children living in the nominee's household, on a form approved by the Committee, which shall be sworn to as to its completeness and accuracy. The Committee form shall be in two parts:

1) Information concerning employment, education, and background of the nominee, which generally relates to the position to which the individual is nominated and which is to be made public; and

2) Information concerning the financial and other background of the nominee, to be made public when the Committee determines that such information bears directly on the nominee's qualifications to hold the position to which the individual is nominated.

(B) At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee and, at the request of any Member, any other witness shall be under oath.

(C) Committee action on a nomination, including hearings or a meeting to consider a motion to recommend confirmation, shall not occur until at least five days (not counting Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays) after the nominee submits with respect to the currently pending nomination the form required by this rule unless the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, waives this waiting period.

VIII. NAMING OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FACILITIES

It is the policy of the Committee that a Department of Veterans Affairs facility may be named only after a deceased individual and only under the following circumstances:

(A) Such individual was:

(1) A veteran who (i) was instrumental in the construction or the operation of the facility to be named, or (ii) was a recipient of the Medal of Honor or, as determined by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, otherwise performed military service of an extraordinarily distinguished character;

(2) A Member of the United States House of Representatives or Senate who had a direct association with such facility;

(3) An Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, a Secretary of Veterans Affairs, a Secretary of Defense or of a service branch, or a military or other Federal civilian official of comparable or higher rank; or

(4) An individual who, as determined by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, performed outstanding service for veterans.

(B) Each Member of the Congressional delegation representing the State in which the designated facility is located must indicate in writing such Member's support of the proposal to name such facility after such individual. It is the policy of the Committee that sponsoring or cosponsoring legislation to name such facility after such individual will not alone satisfy this requirement.

(C) The pertinent State department or chapter of each Congressionally chartered veterans' organization having a national membership of at least 500,000 must indicate in writing its support of such proposal. Under certain circumstances, the Committee may grant a waiver to accept written support from pertinent chapters or posts of chartered veterans' organizations in lieu of the State department.

(D) The above criteria for naming a VA facility may be waived by unanimous consent.

IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

The rules of the Committee may be changed, modified, amended, or suspended at any time provided, however, that no less than a majority of the entire membership so determine at a regular meeting with due notice or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose. The rules governing quorums for reporting legislative matters shall govern rules changes, modification, amendments, or suspension.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I submit the rules governing the procedure of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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

RULES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES GENERAL RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate, as supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee and its Subcommittees.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. (a) The Committee shall meet on the third Thursday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless, for the convenience of Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he or she may deem necessary.

(b) Hearings of any Subcommittee may be called by the Chairman of such Subcommittee, provided that no Subcommittee hearing, other than a field hearing, shall be scheduled or held concurrently with a full Committee meeting or hearing, unless a majority of the Committee concurs in such concurrent hearing.

OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. (a) All hearings and business meetings of the Committee and all the hearings of any of its Subcommittees shall be open to the public unless the Committee or Subcommittee involved, by majority vote of all the Members of the Committee or such Subcommittee, orders the hearing or meeting to be closed in accordance with paragraph 5(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(b) A transcript shall be kept of each hearing of the Committee or any Subcommittee.

(c) A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting of the Committee unless a majority of all the Members of the Committee agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

HEARING PROCEDURES

Rule 4. (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any

hearing to be held by the Committee or any Subcommittee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the full Committee or the Subcommittee involved determines that the hearing is non-controversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of all the Members of the Committee or the Subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than twenty-four hours' notice. Any document or report that is the subject of a hearing shall be provided to every Member of the Committee or Subcommittee involved at least 72 hours before the hearing unless the Chairman and Ranking Member determine otherwise.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file with the Committee or Subcommittee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

(c) Each Member shall be limited to five minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all Members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness.

(d) No staff member may question a witness at a hearing.

BUSINESS MEETING PROCEDURES

Rule 5. (a) A legislative measure, nomination, or other matter shall be included on the agenda of the next following business meeting of the full Committee if a written request by a Member of the Committee for such inclusion has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee to include a legislative measure, nomination, or other matter on the Committee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b) The agenda for any business meeting of the Committee shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least three days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is so published except by the approval of a majority of all the Members of the Committee on matters not included on the public agenda. The Staff Director shall promptly notify absent Members of any action taken by the Committee on matters not included on the published agenda.

(c) As warranted, the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Member, may impose a filing deadline for first degree amendments for any legislative business meeting of the Committee.

QUORUMS

Rule 6. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), seven Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the Committee.

(b) No measure or matter shall be ordered reported from the Committee unless 10 Members of the Committee are actually present at the time such action is taken.

(c) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure or matter before the Committee or any Subcommittee.

VOTING

Rule 7. (a) A roll call of the Members shall be taken upon the request of any Member. Any Member who does not vote on any roll call at the time the roll is called, may vote (in person or by proxy) on that roll call at any later time during the same business meeting.

(b) Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be counted for the purpose of determining the

presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only upon the date for which it is given and upon the items published in the agenda for that date.

(c) Each Committee report shall set forth the vote on the motion to report the measure or matter involved. Unless the Committee directs otherwise, the report will not set out any votes on amendments offered during Committee consideration. Any Member who did not vote on any roll call shall have the opportunity to have his or her position recorded in the appropriate Committee record or Committee report.

(d) The Committee vote to report a measure to the Senate shall also authorize the staff of the Committee to make necessary technical and clerical corrections in the measure.

SUBCOMMITTEES

Rule 8. (a) The number of Members assigned to each Subcommittee and the division between Majority and Minority Members shall be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(b) Assignment of Members to Subcommittees shall, insofar as possible, reflect the preferences of the Members. No Member will receive assignment to a second Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all Members of the Committee have chosen assignments to one Subcommittee, and no Member shall receive assignment to a third Subcommittee until, in order of seniority, all Members have chosen assignments to two Subcommittees.

(c) Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during its hearings but shall not have the authority to vote on any matters before the Subcommittee unless he or she is a Member of such Subcommittee.

NOMINATIONS

Rule 9. At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee and, at the request of any Member, any other witness shall be under oath. Every nominee shall submit the financial disclosure report filed pursuant to title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. Such report is made available to the public.

INVESTIGATIONS

Rule 10. (a) Neither the Committee nor any of its Subcommittees may undertake an investigation unless specifically authorized by the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member or a majority of all the Members of the Committee.

(b) A witness called to testify in an investigation shall be informed of the matter or matters under investigation, given a copy of these rules, given the opportunity to make a brief and relevant oral statement before or after questioning, and be permitted to have counsel of his or her choosing present during his or her testimony at any public or closed hearing, or at any unsworn interview, to advise the witness of his or her legal rights.

(c) For purposes of this rule, the term "investigation" shall not include a review or study undertaken pursuant to paragraph 8 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate or a preliminary inquiry, undertaken at the direction of the Chairman or the Ranking Member, intended to determine whether there is substantial credible evidence that would warrant an investigation.

SWORN TESTIMONY

Rule 11. Witnesses in Committee or Subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee deems such to be necessary. If one or more witnesses at a hearing are required to testify under oath, all witnesses at such hearing shall be required to testify under oath.

SUBPOENAS

Rule 12. The Chairman shall have authority to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or other materials (1) with the agreement of the Ranking Minority Member, (2) when authorized by a majority of all the Members of the Committee, or (3) when within the scope of an investigation authorized under Rule 10(a).

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 13. No confidential testimony taken by or any report of the proceedings of a closed Committee or Subcommittee meeting shall be made public, in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of all the Members of the Committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 14. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open Committee or Subcommittee hearing tends to defame him or her or otherwise adversely affect his or her reputation may file with the Committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony or evidence.

BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 15. Any meeting or hearing by the Committee or any Subcommittee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by web, television, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the seating, vision, and hearing of Members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 16. These rules may be amended only by vote of a majority of all the Members of the Committee in a business meeting of the Committee: Provided, that no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the Committee agenda for such meeting at least three days in advance of such meeting.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs rules for the 118th Congress be printed in the RECORD.

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

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—118TH CONGRESS COMMITTEE RULES

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate, Senate Resolution 4, and the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, as supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee to the extent the provisions of such Rules, Resolution, and Acts are applicable to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. The Committee shall meet on Wednesday while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless for the convenience of the Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a

meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he or she may deem necessary.

OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3(a). Hearings and business meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public except when the Chairman by a majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

(b). Except as otherwise provided in the Rules of the Senate, a transcript or electronic recording shall be kept of each hearing and business meeting of the Committee.

HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4(a). Public notice, including notice to Members of the Committee, shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of the Vice Chairman, determines that holding the hearing would be non-controversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee Members attending concur. In no case shall a hearing be conducted within less than 24 hours' notice.

(b). Each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall submit his or her testimony by way of electronic mail, at least two (2) business days prior to a hearing, in a format determined by the Committee and sent to an electronic mail address specified by the Committee. In the event a federal witness fails to timely file the written statement in accordance with this rule, the federal witness shall testify as to the reason the testimony is late.

(c). Each Member shall be limited to five (5) minutes of questioning of any witness until such time as all Members attending who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness unless the Committee shall decide otherwise.

(d) The Chairman, in consultation with the Vice Chairman, may authorize remote hearings via video conference.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5(a). A legislative measure or subject shall be included in the agenda of the next following business meeting of the Committee if a written request by a Member for consideration of such measure or subject has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee to include legislative measures or subjects on the Committee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b). Any bill, resolution, or other matter to be considered by the Committee at a business meeting shall be filed with the Clerk of the Committee. Notice of, and the agenda for, any business meeting of the Committee, and a copy of any bill, resolution, or other matter to be considered at the meeting, shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least three (3) business days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is published, except by the approval of the Chairman with the concurrence of the Vice Chairman or by a majority of the Members of the Committee. The notice and agenda of any business meeting may be provided to the Members by electronic mail, provided that a paper copy will be provided to any Member upon request. The Clerk shall promptly notify absent Members of any action taken by the Committee on matters not included in the published agenda.

(c). Any amendment(s) to any bill or resolution to be considered shall be filed by a Member of the Committee with the Clerk not less than 48 hours in advance of the scheduled business meeting. This rule may be

waived by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Vice Chairman.

QUORUM

Rule 6(a). Except as provided in subsection (b), a majority of the Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Committee. Except as provided in Senate Rule XXVI 7(a), a quorum is presumed to be present unless a Committee Member notes the absence of a quorum.

(b). One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure or matter before the Committee.

VOTING

Rule 7(a). A recorded vote of the Members shall be taken upon the request of any Member.

(b). A measure may be reported without a recorded vote from the Committee unless an objection is made by any Member, in which case a recorded vote by the Members shall be required. A Member shall have the right to have his or her additional views included in the Committee report on the measure in accordance with Senate Rule XXVI 10.

(c). A Committee vote to report a measure to the Senate shall also authorize the staff of the Committee to make necessary technical and conforming changes to the measure.

(d). Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only for the date for which it is given and upon the terms published in the agenda for that date.

SWORN TESTIMONY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rule 8(a). Witnesses in Committee hearings who are required to give testimony shall be deemed under oath.

(b). At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee and, at the request of any Member, any other witnesses that come before the Committee shall also be under oath. Every nominee shall submit a questionnaire on forms to be provided by the Committee, ethics agreement, and public financial disclosure report, (OGE Form 278 or a successor form) which shall be sworn to by the nominee as to its completeness and accuracy and be accompanied by a letter issued by the nominee within five (5) days immediately preceding the hearing affirming that nothing has changed in their financial status or documents since the documents were originally filed with the Committee. The public financial disclosure report and ethics agreement shall be made available to the public by the Committee unless the Committee, in executive session, determines that special circumstances require a full or partial exception to this rule.

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 9. No confidential testimony taken by, or confidential material presented to the Committee, or any report of the proceedings of a closed Committee hearing or business meeting shall be made public in whole or in part, or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 10. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open Committee hearing tends to defame him or her or otherwise adversely affects his or her reputation may file with the Committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony or evidence.

BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 11. Any meeting or hearing by the Committee which is open to the public may

be covered in whole or in part by television, Internet, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the sight, vision, and hearing of Members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AUTHORIZING SUBPOENAS

Rule 12. The Chairman may, with the agreement of the Vice Chairman, or the Committee may, by majority vote, authorize the issuance of subpoenas.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 13. These rules may be amended only by a vote of a majority of all the Members of the Committee in a business meeting of the Committee: Provided, that no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the Committee agenda for such meeting at least seven (7) days in advance of such meeting.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires each committee to adopt rules to govern the procedure of the committee and to publish those rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress. Today, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs adopted committee rules of procedure.

Consistent with Standing Rule XXVI, I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the rules of procedure of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

PURSUANT TO RULE XXVI, SEC. 2, STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

RULE 1. MEETINGS AND MEETING PROCEDURES OTHER THAN HEARINGS

A. Meeting dates. The Committee shall hold its regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month, when the Congress is in session, or at such other times as the Chair shall determine. Additional meetings may be called by the Chair as the Chair deems necessary to expedite Committee business. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 3, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

B. Calling special Committee meetings. If at least three Members of the Committee desire the Chair to call a special meeting, they may file in the offices of the Committee a written request therefor, addressed to the Chair. Immediately thereafter, the clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chair of such request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of such request, the Chair fails to call the requested special meeting, which is to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of such request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the offices of the Committee their written notice that a special Committee meeting will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the Committee shall meet on that date and hour. Im-

mediately upon the filing of such notice, the Committee chief clerk shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 3, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

C. Meeting notices and agenda. Written notices of Committee meetings, accompanied by an agenda, enumerating the items of business to be considered, shall be sent to all Committee Members at least 5 calendar days in advance of such meetings, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session. The written notices required by this Rule may be provided by electronic mail. In the event that unforeseen requirements or Committee business prevent sufficient notice of either the meeting or agenda, the Committee staff shall communicate such notice and agenda, or any revisions to the agenda, as soon as practicable by telephone or otherwise to Members or appropriate staff assistants in their offices.

D. Open business meetings. Meetings for the transaction of Committee or Subcommittee business shall be conducted in open session, except that a meeting or series of meetings on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in clauses (1) through (6) below would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee Members when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of Committee or Subcommittee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of an informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(b), Standing Rules of the Senate.) Notwithstanding the foregoing, whenever disorder arises during a Committee or Subcommittee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on the Chair's own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Member of the Committee or Subcommittee; provided, fur-

ther, that when the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, the Chair shall have the power to clear the room, and the Committee or Subcommittee may act in closed session for so long as there is doubt of the assurance of order. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(d), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

E. Prior notice of first degree amendments. It shall not be in order for the Committee, or a Subcommittee thereof, to consider any amendment in the first degree proposed to any measure under consideration by the Committee or Subcommittee unless a written copy of such amendment has been delivered to each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee, as the case may be, and to the office of the Committee or Subcommittee, by no later than 4:00 p.m. two calendar days before the meeting of the Committee or Subcommittee at which the amendment is to be proposed, and, in the case of a first degree amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the manager of the measure, by no later than 4:00 p.m. five calendar days before the meeting. The written copy of amendments in the first degree required by this Rule may be provided by electronic mail. This subsection may be waived by a majority of the Members present, or by consent of the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee. This subsection shall apply only when at least 5 calendar days written notice of a session to mark-up a measure is provided to the Committee or Subcommittee.

F. Meeting transcript. The Committee or Subcommittee shall prepare and keep a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceeding of each meeting whether or not such meeting or any part thereof is closed to the public, unless a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee Members vote to forgo such a record. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(e), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

RULE 2. QUORUMS

A. Reporting measures and matters. A majority of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a)(1), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

B. Transaction of routine business. One-third of the membership of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business, provided that one Member of the Minority is present. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "routine business" includes the convening of a meeting and the consideration of subpoenas or any business of the Committee other than reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a)(1), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

C. Taking testimony. One Member of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for taking sworn or unsworn testimony. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a)(2) and 7(c)(2), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

D. Subcommittee quorums. Subject to the provisions of sections 7(a) (1) and (2) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Subcommittees of this Committee are authorized to establish their own quorums for the transaction of business and the taking of sworn testimony.

E. Proxies prohibited in establishment of quorum. Proxies shall not be considered for the establishment of a quorum.

RULE 3. VOTING

A. Quorum required. Subject to the provisions of subsection (E), no vote may be taken by the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, on any measure or matter unless a quorum, as prescribed in the preceding section, is actually present.

B. Reporting measures and matters. No measure, matter or recommendation shall be reported from the Committee unless a majority of the Committee Members are actually present, and the vote of the Committee to report a measure or matter shall require the concurrence of a majority of those Members who are actually present at the time the vote is taken. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a) (1) and (3), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

C. Proxy voting. Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures, matters, and routine business before the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, provided:

(1) When the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, is voting to report a measure or matter, proxy votes shall be allowed solely for the purpose of recording a Member's position on the pending question. Proxy votes are not included in the vote tally when reporting the measure or matter.

(2) Proxy voting shall be allowed only if the absent Committee or Subcommittee Member has been informed of the matter on which the Member is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that the vote be so recorded.

(3) All proxies shall be filed with the chief clerk of the Committee or Subcommittee thereof, as the case may be. All proxies shall be in writing and shall contain sufficient reference to the pending matter as is necessary to identify it and to inform the Committee or Subcommittee as to how the Member establishes the vote to be recorded thereon. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(a)(3) and 7(c)(1), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

D. Announcement of vote. (1) Whenever the Committee by roll call vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the Committee upon such a measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to such measure or matter by each Member of the Committee. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(c), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

(2) Whenever the Committee by roll call vote acts upon any measure or amendment thereto, other than reporting a measure or matter, the results thereof shall be announced in the Committee report on that measure unless previously announced by the Committee, and such announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of and the votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment thereto by each Member of the Committee who was present at the meeting. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(b), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

(3) In any case in which a roll call vote is announced, the tabulation of votes shall state separately the proxy vote recorded in favor of and in opposition to that measure, amendment thereto, or matter. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 7(b) and (c), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

E. Polling. (1) The Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, may poll (a) internal Committee or Subcommittee matters including the Committee's or Subcommittee's staff, records and budget; (b) steps in an investigation, including issuance of subpoenas, applications for immunity orders, and requests for documents from agencies; and (c) other Committee or Subcommittee business other than a vote on reporting to the Senate any measures, matters or recommendations or a vote on closing a meeting or hearing to the public.

(2) Only the Chair, or a Committee Member or staff officer designated by the Chair, may undertake any poll of the Members of the Committee. If any Member requests, any matter to be polled shall be held for meeting rather than being polled. The chief clerk of the Committee shall keep a record of polls; if a majority of the Members of the Committee determine that the polled matter is in one of

the areas enumerated in subsection (D) of Rule 1, the record of the poll shall be confidential. Any Committee Member may move at the Committee meeting following the poll for a vote on the polled decision, such motion and vote to be subject to the provisions of subsection (D) of Rule 1, where applicable.

F. Naming postal facilities. The Committee will not consider any legislation that would name a postal facility for a living person with the exception of bills naming facilities after former Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, former Members of Congress over 70 years of age, former State or local elected officials over 70 years of age, former judges over 70 years of age, or wounded veterans. The Committee will not consider legislation that would name a postal facility unless it has the support of both Senators in the delegation of the state in which the facility is located.

G. Technical and conforming changes. A Committee vote to report a measure to the Senate shall also authorize the Committee Chair and Ranking Member by mutual agreement to make any required technical and conforming changes to the measure.

RULE 4. PRESIDING AT MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

The Chair shall preside at all Committee meetings and hearings except that the Chair shall designate a temporary Chair to act in the Chair's place if the Chair is unable to be present at a scheduled meeting or hearing. If the Chair (or a designee) is absent 10 minutes after the scheduled time set for a meeting or hearing, the Ranking Majority Member present shall preside until the Chair's arrival. If there is no Member of the Majority present, the Ranking Minority Member present, with the prior approval of the Chair, may open and conduct the meeting or hearing until such time as a Member of the Majority arrives.

RULE 5. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES

A. Announcement of hearings. The Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, shall make public announcement of the date, time, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least 5 calendar days in advance of such hearing, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session, unless the Committee, or Subcommittee, determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4(a), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

B. Open hearings. Each hearing conducted by the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, shall be open to the public, except that a hearing or series of hearings on the same subject for a period of no more than 14 calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated in clauses (1) through (6) below would require the hearing to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the Committee or Subcommittee Members when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such hearing or hearings—

(1) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of foreign relations of the United States;

(2) will relate solely to matters of Committee or Subcommittee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(3) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(4) will disclose the identity of an informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(5) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets of financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(A) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(B) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(6) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(b), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

Notwithstanding the foregoing, whenever disorder arises during a Committee or Subcommittee meeting that is open to the public, or any demonstration of approval or disapproval is indulged in by any person in attendance at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on the Chair's own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Member of the Committee or Subcommittee; provided, further, that when the Chair finds it necessary to maintain order, the Chair shall have the power to clear the room, and the Committee or Subcommittee may act in closed session for so long as there is doubt of the assurance of order. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(d), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

C. Full Committee subpoenas. The Chair, with the approval of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, is authorized to subpoena the attendance of witnesses at a hearing or deposition or the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other materials. The Chair may subpoena attendance or production without the approval of the Ranking Minority Member where the Chair has not received a letter of disapproval signed by the Ranking Minority Member within 3 calendar days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session, of the Ranking Minority Member's receipt of a letter signed by the Chair providing notice of the Chair's intent to issue a subpoena, including an identification of all individuals and items sought to be subpoenaed. Delivery and receipt of the signed notice and signed disapproval letters and any additional communications related to the subpoena may be carried out by staff officers of the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, and may occur through electronic mail. If a subpoena is disapproved by the Ranking Minority Member as provided in this subsection, the subpoena may be authorized by vote of the Members of the Committee. When the Committee or Chair authorizes subpoenas, subpoenas may be issued upon the signature of the Chair or any other Member of the Committee designated by the Chair.

D. Witness counsel. Counsel retained by any witness and accompanying such witness shall be permitted to be present during the testimony of such witness at any public or executive hearing or deposition to advise such witness while the witness is testifying, of the witness's legal rights; provided, however, that in the case of any witness who is an officer or employee of the Government, or of a corporation or association, the Committee Chair may rule that representation by counsel from the Government, corporation, or association or by counsel representing other witnesses, creates a conflict

of interest, and that the witness may only be represented during interrogation by staff or during testimony before the Committee by personal counsel not from the Government, corporation, or association or by personal counsel not representing other witnesses. This subsection shall not be construed to excuse a witness from testifying in the event the witness's counsel is ejected for conduct that prevents, impedes, disrupts, obstructs or interferes with the orderly administration of the hearings; nor shall this subsection be construed as authorizing counsel to coach the witness or answer for the witness. The failure of any witness to secure counsel shall not excuse such witness from complying with a subpoena or deposition notice.

E. Witness transcripts. An accurate electronic or stenographic record shall be kept of the testimony of all witnesses in executive and public hearings. The record of a witness's testimony whether in public or executive session shall be made available for inspection by the witness or the witness's counsel under Committee supervision; a copy of any testimony given in public session or that part of the testimony given by the witness in executive session and subsequently quoted or made part of the record in a public session shall be provided to any witness at the witness's expense if the witness so requests. Upon inspecting that transcript, within a time limit set by the chief clerk of the Committee, a witness may request changes in the transcript to correct errors of transcription and grammatical errors; the Chair or a staff officer designated by the Chair shall rule on such requests.

F. Impugned persons. Any person whose name is mentioned or is specifically identified, and who believes that evidence presented, or comment made by a Member of the Committee or staff officer, at a public hearing or at a closed hearing concerning which there have been public reports, tends to impugn the person's character or adversely affect the person's reputation may:

(a) File a sworn statement of facts relevant to the evidence or comment, which statement shall be considered for placement in the hearing record by the Committee;

(b) Request the opportunity to appear personally before the Committee to testify in the person's own behalf, which request shall be considered by the Committee; and

(c) Submit questions in writing which the person requests be used for the cross-examination of other witnesses called by the Committee, which questions shall be considered for use by the Committee.

G. Radio, television, and photography. The Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, may permit the proceedings of hearings which are open to the public to be photographed and broadcast by radio, television or both, subject to such conditions as the Committee, or Subcommittee, may impose. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 5(c), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

H. Advance statements of witnesses. A witness appearing before the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, shall provide electronically a written statement of the witness's proposed testimony at least 2 calendar days prior to the witness' appearance, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session. This requirement may be waived by the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member following their determination that there is good cause for failure of compliance. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4(b), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

I. Minority witnesses. In any hearings conducted by the Committee, or any Subcommittee thereof, the Minority Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a

Majority of Minority Members, to call witnesses of their selection during at least 1 day of such hearings. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 4(d), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

J. Swearing in witnesses. In any hearings conducted by the Committee, the Chair or the Chair's designee may swear in each witness prior to their testimony.

K. Full Committee depositions. Depositions may be taken prior to or after a hearing as provided in this subsection.

(1) Notices for the taking of depositions shall be authorized and issued by the Chair, with the approval of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. The Chair may initiate depositions without the approval of the Ranking Minority Member where the Chair has not received a letter of disapproval of the deposition notice signed by the Ranking Minority Member within 3 calendar days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session, of the Ranking Minority Member's receipt of a letter signed by the Chair providing notification of the Chair's intent to issue a deposition notice, including identification of all individuals sought to be deposed. Delivery and receipt of the signed notification letter and signed disapproval letter and any additional communications related to the deposition may be carried out by staff officers of the Chair and Ranking Member, and may occur through electronic mail. If a deposition notice is disapproved by the Ranking Minority Member as provided in this subsection, the deposition notice may be authorized by a vote of the Members of the Committee. Committee deposition notices shall specify a time and place for examination, and the name of the Committee Member or Members or staff officer or officers who will take the deposition. Unless otherwise specified, the deposition shall be in private. The Committee shall not initiate procedures leading to criminal or civil enforcement proceedings for a witness' failure to appear or produce unless the deposition notice was accompanied by a Committee subpoena.

(2) Witnesses may be accompanied at a deposition by counsel to advise them of their legal rights, subject to the provisions of Rule 5D.

(3) Oaths at depositions may be administered by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. Questions shall be propounded orally by a Committee Member or Members or staff. If a witness objects to a question and refuses to testify, the objection shall be noted for the record and the Committee Member or Members or staff may proceed with the remainder of the deposition.

(4) The Committee shall see that the testimony is transcribed or electronically recorded (which may include audio or audio/video recordings). If it is transcribed, the transcript shall be made available for inspection by the witness or the witness's counsel under Committee supervision. The witness shall sign a copy of the transcript and may request changes to it, which shall be handled in accordance with the procedure set forth in subsection (E). If the witness fails to sign a copy, the staff shall note that fact on the transcript. The individual administering the oath shall certify on the transcript that the witness was duly sworn in their presence, the transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true record of the testimony, and the transcript shall then be filed with the chief clerk of the Committee. The Chair or a staff officer designated by the Chair may stipulate with the witness to changes in the procedure; deviations from this procedure which do not substantially impair the reliability of the record shall not relieve the witness from the witness's obligation to testify truthfully.

RULE 6. COMMITTEE REPORTING PROCEDURES

A. Timely filing. When the Committee has ordered a measure or matter reported, fol-

lowing final action, the report thereon shall be filed in the Senate at the earliest practicable time. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 10(b), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

B. Supplemental, Minority, and additional views. A Member of the Committee who gives notice of an intention to file supplemental, Minority, or additional views at the time of final Committee approval of a measure or matter shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session, in which to file such views, in writing, with the chief clerk of the Committee. Such views shall then be included in the Committee report and printed in the same volume, as a part thereof, and their inclusion shall be noted on the cover of the report. In the absence of timely notice, the Committee report may be filed and printed immediately without such views. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 10(c), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

C. Notice by Subcommittee Chair. The Chair of each Subcommittee shall notify the Chair of the Committee in writing whenever any measure has been ordered reported by such Subcommittee and is ready for consideration by the full Committee.

D. Draft reports of Subcommittees. All draft reports prepared by Subcommittees of this Committee on any measure or matter referred to it by the Chair shall be in the form, style, and arrangement required to conform to the applicable provisions of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and shall be in accordance with the established practices followed by the Committee. Upon completion of such draft reports, copies thereof shall be filed with the chief clerk of the Committee at the earliest practicable time.

E. Impact statements in reports. All Committee reports, accompanying a bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the Committee, shall contain (1) an estimate, made by the Committee, of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out the legislation for the then current fiscal year and for each of the next 5 years thereafter (or for the authorized duration of the proposed legislation, if less than 5 years); and (2) a comparison of such cost estimates with any made by a Federal agency; or (3) in lieu of such estimate or comparison, or both, a statement of the reasons for failure by the Committee to comply with these requirements as impracticable, in the event of inability to comply therewith. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 11(a), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

Each such report shall also contain an evaluation, made by the Committee, of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out the bill or joint resolution. The evaluation shall include (a) an estimate of the numbers of individuals and businesses who would be regulated and a determination of the groups and classes of such individuals and businesses, (b) a determination of the economic impact of such regulation on the individuals, consumers, and businesses affected, (c) a determination of the impact on the personal privacy of the individuals affected, and (d) a determination of the amount of paperwork that will result from the regulations to be promulgated pursuant to the bill or joint resolution, which determination may include, but need not be limited to, estimates of the amount of time and financial costs required of affected parties, showing whether the effects of the bill or joint resolution could be substantial, as well as reasonable estimates of the recordkeeping requirements that may be associated with the bill or joint resolution. Or, in lieu of the foregoing evaluation, the report shall include a statement of the reasons for failure by the

Committee to comply with these requirements as impracticable, in the event of inability to comply therewith. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 11(b), Standing Rules of the Senate.)

RULE 7. COMMITTEE CONFIDENTIALITY

Any Senator, officer, or employee of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate, including the business and proceedings of the committees, subcommittees, and offices of the Senate, shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer or employee, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt. (Rule XXIX, Sec. 5, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

RULE 8. SUBCOMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURES

A. Regularly established Subcommittees. The Committee shall have three regularly established Subcommittees. The Subcommittees are as follows:

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND SPENDING OVERSIGHT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

B. Ad hoc Subcommittees. Following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chair shall, from time to time, establish such ad hoc Subcommittees as the Chair deems necessary to expedite Committee business.

C. Subcommittee membership. Following consultation with the Majority Members, and the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, the Chair shall announce selections for membership on the Subcommittees referred to in paragraphs A and B, above.

(1) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member shall serve as nonvoting *ex officio* members of the subcommittees on which they do not serve as voting members.

(2) Any Member of the Committee may attend hearings held by any subcommittee and question witnesses testifying before that Subcommittee, subject to the approval of the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member.

D. Subcommittee meetings and hearings. Each Subcommittee of this Committee is authorized to establish meeting dates and adopt rules not inconsistent with the rules of the Committee except as provided in Rules 2(D) and 8(E).

E. Subcommittee subpoenas. Each Subcommittee is authorized to adopt rules concerning subpoenas which need not be consistent with the rules of the Committee; provided:

(1) A written notice of intent to issue the subpoena shall be provided to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, or staff officers designated by them, by the Subcommittee Chair or a staff officer designated by the Subcommittee Chair immediately upon such authorization, and no subpoena shall be issued for at least 2 calendar days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in which the Senate is not in session, from delivery to the appropriate offices, unless the Chair and Ranking Minority Member waive the notice period or unless the Subcommittee Chair certifies in writing to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member that, in the Subcommittee Chair's opinion, it is necessary to issue a subpoena immediately.

F. Subcommittee budgets. During the first year of a new Congress, each Subcommittee that requires authorization for the expenditure of funds for the conduct of inquiries and investigations, shall file with the chief clerk of the Committee, by a date and time prescribed by the Chair, its request for funds for the two (2) 12-month periods beginning on

March 1 and extending through and including the last day of February of the 2 following years, which years comprise that Congress. Each such request shall be submitted on the budget form prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and shall be accompanied by a written justification addressed to the Chair of the Committee, which shall include (1) a statement of the Subcommittee's area of activities, (2) its accomplishments during the preceding Congress detailed year by year, and (3) a table showing a comparison between (a) the funds authorized for expenditure during the preceding Congress detailed year by year, (b) the funds actually expended during that Congress detailed year by year, (c) the amount requested for each year of the Congress, and (d) the number of professional and clerical staff members and consultants employed by the Subcommittee during the preceding Congress detailed year by year and the number of such personnel requested for each year of the Congress. The Chair may request additional reports from the Subcommittees regarding their activities and budgets at any time during a Congress. (Rule XXVI, Sec. 9, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

RULE 9. CONFIRMATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

A. Standards. In considering a nomination, the Committee shall inquire into the nominee's experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which the nominee has been nominated. The Committee shall recommend confirmation, upon finding that the nominee has the necessary integrity and is affirmatively qualified by reason of training, education, or experience to carry out the functions of the office to which the nominee was nominated.

B. Information concerning the Nominee. Each nominee shall submit the following information to the Committee:

(1) A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment, and achievements;

(2) Financial information, in such specificity as the Committee deems necessary, including a list of assets and liabilities of the nominee and tax returns for the 3 years preceding the time of the person's nomination, and copies of other relevant documents requested by the Committee, such as a proposed blind trust agreement, necessary for the Committee's consideration; and

(3) Copies of other relevant documents the Committee may request, such as responses to questions concerning the policies and programs the nominee intends to pursue upon taking office. At the request of the Chair or the Ranking Minority Member, a nominee shall be required to submit a certified financial statement compiled by an independent auditor. Information received pursuant to this subsection shall be made available for public inspection; provided, however, that tax returns shall, after review by persons designated in subsection (C) of this rule, be placed under seal to ensure confidentiality.

C. Procedures for Committee inquiry. The Committee shall conduct an inquiry into the experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity of nominees, and shall give particular attention to the following matters:

(1) A review of the biographical information provided by the nominee, including, but not limited to, any professional activities related to the duties of the office to which the person is nominated;

(2) A review of the financial information provided by the nominee, including tax returns for the 3 years preceding the time of the person's nomination;

(3) A review of any actions, taken or proposed by the nominee, to remedy conflicts of interest; and

(4) A review of any personal or legal matter which may bear upon the nominee's qualifications for the office to which the person is nominated. For the purpose of assisting the Committee in the conduct of this inquiry, a Majority investigator or investigators shall be designated by the Chair and a Minority investigator or investigators shall be designated by the Ranking Minority Member. The Chair, Ranking Minority Member, other Members of the Committee, and designated investigators shall have access to all investigative reports on nominees prepared by any Federal agency, including access to the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Committee may request the assistance of the U.S. Government Accountability Office and any other such expert opinion as may be necessary in conducting its review of information provided by nominees.

D. Report on the Nominee. After a review of all information pertinent to the nomination, a confidential report on the nominee shall be made in the case of judicial nominees and may be made in the case of non-judicial nominees by the designated investigators to the Chair and the Ranking Minority Member and, upon request, to any other Member of the Committee. The report shall summarize the steps taken by the Committee during its investigation of the nominee and the results of the Committee inquiry, including any unresolved matters that have been raised during the course of the inquiry.

E. Hearings. The Committee shall conduct a public hearing during which the nominee shall be called to testify under oath on all matters relating to the nominee's suitability for office, including the policies and programs which the nominee will pursue while in that position. No hearing shall be held until at least 3 calendar days after the following events have occurred: The nominee has responded to prehearing questions submitted by the Committee; and, if applicable, the report described in subsection (D) has been made to the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, and is available to other Members of the Committee, upon request.

F. Action on confirmation. A mark-up on a nomination shall not occur on the same day that the hearing on the nominee is held. In order to assist the Committee in reaching a recommendation on confirmation, the staff may make an oral presentation to the Committee at the mark-up, factually summarizing the nominee's background and the steps taken during the pre-hearing inquiry.

G. Application. The procedures contained in subsections (C), (D), (E), and (F) of this rule shall apply to persons nominated by the President to positions requiring their full-time service. At the discretion of the Chair and Ranking Minority Member, those procedures may apply to persons nominated by the President to serve on a part-time basis.

RULE 10. PERSONNEL ACTIONS AFFECTING COMMITTEE STAFF

In accordance with Rule XLII of the Standing Rules of the Senate and the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-1), all personnel actions affecting the staff of the Committee shall be made free from any discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, state of physical handicap, or disability.

RULE 11. APPRISAL OF COMMITTEE BUSINESS

The Chair and Ranking Minority Member shall keep each other apprised of hearings, investigations, and other Committee business.

RULE 12. PER DIEM FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL

A per diem allowance provided a Member of the Committee or staff of the Committee

in connection with foreign travel shall be used solely for lodging, food, and related expenses and it is the responsibility of the Member of the Committee or staff of the Committee receiving such an allowance to return to the United States Government that portion of the allowance received which is not actually used for necessary lodging, food, and related expenses. (Rule XXXIX, Paragraph 3, Standing Rules of the Senate.)

TURKEY AND SYRIA

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the lives lost during the tragic earthquake that shook southern Turkey and northwestern Syria and to reaffirm the American commitment to provide assistance to recover from this disaster. In the early morning hours of February 6, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake, one of the strongest quakes in the region's history, struck near the city of Gaziantep, causing the deaths of thousands of innocent individuals and wreaking disaster and destruction on many communities that were already struggling from the effects of war.

I am devastated by the growing loss of life and injuries in Turkey and Syria. As of today, the earthquake has left more than 20,000 dead in Turkey and Syria and over 50,000 injured. Rescue missions continue to search for scores more that remain missing. In this great time of sadness for their countries, the United States will stand in humanitarian solidarity to provide relief, recovery, and efforts to build back even stronger.

Within hours, the U.S. Agency for International Development activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team—DART—to lead the U.S. Government's humanitarian response to the disaster. The DART is working closely with Turkish authorities on the frontlines and will continue provide search and rescue support and identify priority humanitarian needs in the days to come.

Globally, the outpouring of support in resources and rescue workers has been encouraging. The White Helmets, a volunteer organization that has assisted in the rescue of the many civilians suffering from attacks by the Syrian regime, has sprung into action. The internationally renowned group is currently working around the clock and has sent out over 300 search and rescue teams—several times their normal operating capacity.

Over 20 NATO allies and partners have provided more than 1,400 emergency response personnel, including firefighters, engineers, search-and-rescue and medical teams. I am heartened by the generosity of individuals, countries, and organizations, which include the Catholic Relief Services—CRS—a humanitarian agency based in Baltimore, MD. CRS is supporting emergency relief efforts by local partners in Turkey and Syria, including partner organizations Caritas Turkey, Caritas Syria, and Caritas Anatolia.

Today, we honor those lost and injured in this week's disaster. We will

continue to provide rescue support, and send our thoughts and prayers to the people of Turkey and Syria.

REMEMBERING ROBERT "BOBBY" SILVERSTEIN

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to commemorate the life of Robert "Bobby" Silverstein, a leader in the disability rights movement, who passed away on November 17, 2022.

Bobby was a true public servant having worked in the Labor Department, the Health, Education and Welfare Department, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, including as staff director and chief counsel for the Subcommittee on Disability Policy of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources—now the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. He was known as the "behind-the-scenes architect" of the Americans with Disabilities Act and served as a consensus-builder making bipartisan disability legislation a reality.

Bobby changed the lives of millions of people with disabilities by his work in prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability. I join former chairs of the HELP Committee in honoring his contributions to the disability and civil rights movement.

Bobby was steadfast in his many roles fighting for disability rights after his time working in Congress. He will be remembered for the significant impacts his work made to improve the lives of people with disabilities.

Finally, all who worked with Bobby tell of how kind and humble he was. He was beloved by all who knew him.

May the memory of Bobby Silverstein be for a blessing.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

OHIO UNIVERSITY SCRIPPS CENTENNIAL

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and celebrating the Ohio University E.W. Scripps School of Journalism on their centennial. One hundred years ago, Scripps first opened its doors and, since then, has shaped generations of journalists and reporters and writers. The E.W. Scripps School of Journalism is one of our Nation's best journalism schools and provides a unique experience where faculty empower students to think critically, write clearly, and expand their horizons. The curriculum extends far outside of the classroom with student newspapers, internship opportunities, and student-run media platforms to ensure that students have the skills necessary to excel after graduation.

Scripps students go on to do great things. Scripps alums are leading their industries, whether it is broadcast, print or digital media. They are producing award-winning content, reporting at the national, State, and local level and delivering the stories that

matter most to Ohioans and Americans. Scripps journalists tell the stories that impact our daily lives and dig for those that might not be told otherwise. They are tenacious and dedicated in their pursuit of knowledge. They ask tough questions, challenge conventional wisdom, and connect us all with our communities and our world. That wouldn't be possible without their time at Ohio University.

Most importantly, Scripps is rooted in the values essential for a democratic society, the values of truth, accuracy, and independence. I can't think of better values to instill in the next generation of journalists.

In recent years, we have seen attacks on the free press, making it even more important that the journalists of today and tomorrow are prepared to fight for truth and transparency. A free, independent press is vital to our democracy. It is enshrined in our Constitution. And Scripps journalists uphold it daily. To the faculty and staff at Scripps, the students, and the alumni: Thank you for all you do to make Scripps the institution what it is today, an institution respected around the world for its ability to create the leaders of tomorrow. Thank you for your commitment to journalism and dedication to the college. And thank you to Dr. Hugh Sherman and Dean Scott Titsworth for your leadership.

I am proud that Scripps calls Ohio home, and I look forward to its next hundred years. Congratulations on the centennial.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 185. An act to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 299. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 185. An act to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with

accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-387. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13936 with respect to Hong Kong; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-388. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 14078 with respect to hostage-taking and the wrongful detention of United States nationals abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-389. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of intent to provide assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-390. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of intent to provide assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-391. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of intent to provide assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-392. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Determination Under Sections 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-393. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Determination Under Sections 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-394. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Australia and Israel in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 22-058); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-395. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Sweden in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 22-057); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-396. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to Argentina in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 22-055); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-397. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Brazil in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 22-063); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-398. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of firearms abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Brazil in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 22-067); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-399. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to the Republic of Korea in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 22-048); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-400. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to Japan in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 22-048); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-401. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2023-0001–2023-0014); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-402. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "World Trade Center (WTC) Health Program; Addition of Uterine Cancer to the List of WTC-Related Health Conditions" (RIN0920-AA82) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-403. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation" (RIN1212-AB45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-404. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation" (29 CFR Part 4044) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-405. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Mitigating the Spread of COVID-19 in Head Start Programs" (RIN0970-AC90) received during

adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-406. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Institutes of Health Loan Repayment Programs" (RIN0925-AA68) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-407. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Conduct of Persons and Traffic on the National Institutes of Health Federal Enclave" (RIN0925-AA67) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-408. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Radiological Health Regulations; Amendments to Records and Reports for Radiation Emitting Electronic Products; Amendments to Performance Standards for Diagnostic X-ray, Laser, and Ultrasonic Products" (RIN0910-AH65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-409. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Food Additives Permitted for Direct Addition to Food for Human Consumption; Vitamin D3" (Docket No. FDA-2019-F-3519) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-410. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Treatment, Recovery, and Workforce Support (TRWS) Program Preliminary Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2022"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-411. A communication from the Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, Secretary of Labor's response to the Office of the Ombudsman's 2021 Annual Report; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-412. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary for Aging (and Administrator for Community Living), Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 26, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-413. A communication from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-414. A communication from the Director of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's fiscal year 2022 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-415. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-776, "Fair Meals Delivery Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-416. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-777, "Domestic Worker Employment Rights Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-417. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-778, "Second Chance Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-418. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-782, "Safe Streets for Students Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-419. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-757, "Internet Equity Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-420. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-758, "Attorney General Civil Rights Enforcement Clarification Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-421. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-759, "St. Elizabeths East Parcel 13 Surplus Declaration and Disposition Approval Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-422. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-760, "Opioid Litigation Proceeds Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-423. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-761, "Malcolm X Surplus Declaration and Disposition Approval Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-424. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-762, "Educator Background Check Streamlining Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-425. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-763, "Hill East Phase II Bundle 1 Surplus Declaration and Disposition Approval Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-426. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Colum-

bia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-764, "Battery and Electronic Stewardship Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-427. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-765, "Hill East Phase II Bundle 2 Surplus Declaration and Disposition Approval Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-428. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-766, "Child Wealth Building Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-429. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-767, "Howard University Property Tax Exemption Clarification Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-430. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-783, "Uniform Electronic Wills Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-431. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-784, "Homeland Security Fusion Center and Law Enforcement Authority Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-432. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-784, "Schools First in Budgeting Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-433. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-788, "Ignition Interlock System Program Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-434. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-797, "Fare-Free Bus Funding Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-435. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 25-5, "Law Enforcement Career Opportunities for District Residents Expansion Temporary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-436. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-790, "Ruth Bader Ginsburg Way Designation Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-437. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-791, "Business and Entrepreneurship Support to Thrive Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-438. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Colum-

bia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-792, "Theresa Howe Jones Way Designation Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-439. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-793, "Metro for D.C. Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-440. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-794, "Migratory Local Wildlife Protection Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-441. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-795, "Wilhelmina and Calvin Rolark Way Designation Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-442. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-790, "Protecting Adjacent and Adjoining Property Owners from Construction Damage Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-443. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-798, "Medical Cannabis Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-444. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-799, "Office of District Waterways Management Establishment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. REED, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. Res. 38. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, without amendment:

S. Res. 39. An original resolution authorizing expenses by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER, from the Select Committee on Intelligence, without amendment:

S. Res. 40. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. SCHATZ, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. Res. 41. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, without amendment:

S. Res. 42. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. Res. 43. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. Res. 44. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, without amendment:

S. Res. 47. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. STABENOW, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. Res. 48. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. WYDEN, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

S. Res. 50. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. Res. 51. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE, from the Committee on the Budget, without amendment:

S. Res. 52. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

*Laura Taylor-Kale, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

*Radha Iyengar Plumb, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Nancy G. Abudu, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

Rachel Bloomekatz, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit.

Anthony Devos Johnstone, of Montana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

Julie Rikelman, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit.

Colleen R. Lawless, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of Illinois.

Hernan D. Vera, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Dale E. Ho, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Jessica G. L. Clarke, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Kenly Kiya Kato, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Natasha C. Merle, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Robert Stewart Ballou, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia.

Todd E. Edelman, of the District of Columbia, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia.

Kymerly Kathryn Evanson, of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington.

Myong J. Joun, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

Jonathan James Canada Grey, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Julia E. Kobick, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

Rita F. Lin, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Ramon Ernesto Reyes, Jr., of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

James Edward Simmons, Jr., of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

Gordon P. Gallagher, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

P. Casey Pitts, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Andrew G. Schopler, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

Arun Subramanian, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

Jill E. Steinberg, of Georgia, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia for the term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 308. A bill to end the treatment of the People's Republic of China as a developing nation; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 309. A bill to amend the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 to require a Caribbean border counternarcotics strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 310. A bill to establish an advisory group to encourage and foster collaborative efforts among individuals and entities engaged in disaster recovery relating to debris removal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 311. A bill to correct the inequitable denial of enhanced retirement and annuity benefits to certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 312. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize payments for ambulatory surgical centers under the

Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 313. A bill to authorize reference to the museum located at Blytheville/Eaker Air Force Base in Blytheville, Arkansas, as the "National Cold War Center"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 314. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently allow a tax deduction at the time an investment in qualified property is made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 315. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other Federal officials to compile into a searchable database information relating to Federal support for biomedical research and development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEE, Mr. COONS, Mr. PAUL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DAINES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. KING, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 316. A bill to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Kaine (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 317. A bill to guarantee that Americans have the freedom to make certain reproductive decisions without undue government interference; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 318. A bill to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend to Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. MULLIN):

S. 319. A bill to prohibit the President from issuing moratoria on leasing and permitting energy and minerals on certain Federal land; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. WARREN, Mr. REED, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 320. A bill to amend title II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the disability insurance benefits waiting period for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 321. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to define intimate partner to include someone with whom there is or was a dating relationship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 322. A bill to amend the Plant Protection Act to establish a fund for spotted wing drosophila research and mitigation; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 323. A bill to ensure the privacy of pregnancy termination or loss information under the HIPAA privacy regulations and the HITECH Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 324. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out activities relating to neglected diseases of poverty; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 325. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States, establish an ethics investigations counsel, and require disclosure of recusals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 326. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a study and clinical trials on the effects of cannabis on certain health outcomes of veterans with chronic pain and post-traumatic stress disorder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

S. 327. A bill to make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 328. A bill to preserve the constitutional authority of Congress and ensure accountability and transparency in legislation; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 329. A bill to end the unconstitutional delegation of legislative power which was exclusively vested in the Senate and House of Representatives by article I, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, and to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to issue a report to Congress detailing the extent of the problem of unconstitutional delegation to the end that such delegations can be phased out, thereby restoring the constitutional principle of separation of powers set forth in the first sections of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

S. 330. A bill to make 2 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

S. 331. A bill to make 1 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025; to the Committee on Appropriations.

land-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of fiscal years 2024 and 2025; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BRITT (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 332. A bill to appropriate \$25,000,000,000 for the construction of a border wall between the United States and Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BRITT (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 333. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for extensions of detention of certain aliens ordered removed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. LEE, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 334. A bill to modify the restriction in section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the appointment of retired members of the Armed Forces to positions in the Department of Defense to apply to positions at or above the GS-14 level; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 335. A bill to establish a socioeconomic labor threshold and use that threshold for purposes of chapter 67 of title 41, United States Code; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 336. A bill to designate the Staten Island Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area as the "Senator James L. Buckley Seashore"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

S. 337. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to require that the Strategic Petroleum Reserve contain petroleum products produced or refined in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 338. A bill to provide accountability for funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Treasury under Public Law 117-69; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 339. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to make permanent the direct hire authority of the Secretary of Defense for domestic defense industrial base facilities, the Major Range and Test Facilities Base, and the Office of the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 340. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to modify the definition of franchise fee, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. Kaine, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KING, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BENNETT, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 341. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain broadband grants from gross income; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 342. A bill to clarify the rights of certain persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 343. A bill to support the establishment of an apprenticeship college consortium; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. Kaine, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. MORAN):

S. 344. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for concurrent receipt of veterans' disability compensation and retired pay for disability retirees with fewer than 20 years of service and a combat-related disability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 345. A bill to modify a provision relating to adjustments of certain State apportionments for Federal highway programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 346. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. KING):

S. 347. A bill to protect Americans from the threat posed by certain foreign adversaries using current or potential future social media companies that those foreign adversaries control to surveil Americans, gather sensitive data about Americans, or spread influence campaigns, propaganda, and censorship; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. BRITT (for herself, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 348. A bill to require asylum officers at the United States embassies and consulates to conduct credible fear screenings before aliens seeking asylum may be permitted to enter the United States to apply for asylum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. KING):

S. 349. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work remotely; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 350. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for the Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship to include spouses and children of individuals who die from a service-connected disability within 120 days of serving in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

S. 351. A bill to designate 6 creeks in the State of North Carolina in honor of the lives lost in a plane crash in Carteret County, North Carolina, on February 13, 2022, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 352. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a highway formula modernization study, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 353. A bill to establish appropriate penalties for possession of child pornography, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. KING):

S. 354. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act and the Federal Meat Inspection Act to support small and very small meat and poultry processing establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 355. A bill to protect consumers from price-gouging of gasoline and other fuels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 356. A bill to amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 to modify the establishment of a coordinator for detained ISIS members and relevant displaced populations in Syria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. REED, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 357. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for current year

inclusion of net CFC tested income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 358. A bill for the relief of Cesar Carlos Silva Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. REED, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 359. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ:

S. 360. A bill to address foreign threats to higher education in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 361. A bill to amend the National Firearms Act to provide an exception for stabilizing braces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 362. A bill to require the Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies to take risk profiles and business models of institutions into account when taking regulatory actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 363. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals and communities who volunteered or donated items to the North Platte Canteen in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II from December 25, 1941, to April 1, 1946; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 364. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to expand access to school-wide arts and music programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 365. A bill to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 366. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to ensure that the design of public buildings in the United States adheres to the guiding principles for Federal architecture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 367. A bill to promote economic and commercial opportunities internationally, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 368. A bill to amend the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 to extend the existing aviation workforce development programs and provide grants to develop aviation manufacturing and supplier workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 369. A bill to require the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review any purchase or lease of real estate near a military installation or military airspace in the United States by a foreign person connected to or subsidized by the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 370. A bill to amend section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure that efforts to engage in espionage or technology transfer are considered in visa issuance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 371. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to provide research and extension grants to combat plant pests and noxious weeds that impact coffee plants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 372. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to modify the macadamia tree health initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 373. A bill to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 374. A bill to prohibit the international hindering of immigration, border, and customs controls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 375. A bill to simplify the grant process for nonurbanized areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 376. A bill to designate the area between the intersections of 16th Street, Northwest and Fuller Street, Northwest and 16th Street, Northwest and Euclid Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, as "Oswaldo Paya Way"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 377. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security, or any other person, from requiring repayment, recoupment, or offset of certain antidumping duties and countervailing duties paid under section 754

of the Tariff Act of 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 378. A bill to amend the Camp Lejeune Justice Act of 2022 to appropriately limit attorney's fees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 379. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prevent employers from using non-compete agreements in employment contracts for certain non-exempt employees; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. DAINES, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. COTTON, and Mrs. BRITT):

S. 380. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to punish the distribution of fentanyl resulting in death as felony murder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. BRITT, and Mr. WICKER):

S. 381. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to include a criminal penalty and a ground of removability for financing the unlawful entry of an alien into the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 382. A bill to take certain land in the State of Washington into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

S. 383. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to revise job classification and qualification standards for positions in the competitive service regarding educational requirements for those positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

S. 384. A bill to establish the Springfield 1908 Race Riot National Monument in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 385. A bill to amend the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act to authorize grants to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 386. A bill to require the Secretary of the Navy to notify Congress of pending action to strike from the Naval Vessel Register any naval vessel that is a viable candidate for artificial reefing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 387. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize admission of Canadian retirees as long-term visitors for pleasure described in section 101(a)(15)(B) of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS,

Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 388. A bill to establish universal child care and early learning programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. THUNE:

S. 389. A bill to deter the trafficking of illicit fentanyl, provide justice for victims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. ERNST, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MORAN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DAINES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LEE, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S.J. Res. 11. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. YOUNG):

S.J. Res. 12. A joint resolution disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. THUNE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. LUMMIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BUDD, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. BRITT, and Mr. LEE):

S.J. Res. 13. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to balancing the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. REED:

S. Res. 38. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services; from the Committee on Armed Services; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. TESTER:

S. Res. 39. An original resolution authorizing expenses by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. WARNER:

S. Res. 40. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Intelligence; from the Select Committee on Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SCHATZ:

S. Res. 41. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Indian Affairs; from the Committee on Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SANDERS:

S. Res. 42. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. PETERS:

S. Res. 43. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MANCHIN:

S. Res. 44. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mrs. BRITT (for herself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. Res. 45. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the current influx of migrants is causing a crisis at the southern border; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. Res. 46. A resolution providing for sufficient time for legislation to be read; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. Res. 47. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. STABENOW:

S. Res. 48. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. Res. 49. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Chinese Communist Party's espionage mission to send a surveillance balloon across the United States, in violation of international law, is unacceptable and should be condemned; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. Res. 50. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Finance; from the Committee on Finance; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. CANTWELL:

S. Res. 51. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE:

S. Res. 52. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget; from the Committee on the Budget; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LEE, and Mrs. BRITT):

S. Res. 53. A resolution establishing a Women's Bill of Rights to reaffirm legal protections afforded to women under Federal law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. TESTER):

S. Res. 54. A resolution expressing support for the designation of March 2023 as "Music in Our Schools Month"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 11

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 11, a bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to require the Secretary of Energy to stipulate, as a condition on the sale at auction of any petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, that the petroleum products not be exported to certain countries, to prohibit such sales to certain state-owned entities, and for other purposes.

S. 16

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 16, a bill to prohibit the award of Federal funds to an institution of higher education that hosts or is affiliated with a student-based service site that provides abortion drugs or abortions to students of the institution or to employees of the institution or site, and for other purposes.

S. 31

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 31, a bill to provide for the development and issuance of a plan to increase oil and gas production on Federal land in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

S. 41

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 41, a bill to reauthorize the READ Act.

S. 57

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 57, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit kindergarten through grade 12 educational expenses to be paid from a 529 account.

S. 113

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as

cosponsors of S. 113, a bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes.

S. 142

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 142, a bill to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products.

S. 148

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 148, a bill to enable the Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns, and for other purposes.

S. 156

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 156, a bill to expand the use of E-Verify to hold employers accountable, and for other purposes.

S. 165

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 165, a bill to prohibit the use of Federal and local funds to impose or enforce a COVID-19 vaccine mandate in District of Columbia schools, and to repeal the Coronavirus Immunization of School Students and Early Childhood Workers Regulation Amendment Act of 2021 enacted by the District of Columbia Council.

S. 204

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 204, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 224

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 224, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to associates of the International Criminal Court engaged in investigations of personnel of the United States and its allies.

S. 225

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from North

Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 225, a bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes.

S. 240

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 240, a bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves.

S. 244

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 244, a bill to prohibit any rule or guidance that bans gas stoves in the United States.

S. 271

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 271, a bill to place a moratorium on large concentrated animal feeding operations, to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to require country of origin labeling on beef, pork, and dairy products, and for other purposes.

S. 298

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 298, a bill to regulate large capacity ammunition feeding devices.

S.J. RES. 10

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 10, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to "Reproductive Health Services".

S. CON. RES. 2

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 2, a concurrent resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 133 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. SINEMA, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 317. A bill to guarantee that Americans have the freedom to make certain reproductive decisions without undue government interference; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to join in the reintroduction

of the Reproductive Freedom for All Act, a bipartisan bill that would restore the previous legal framework that governed abortion access in this country for nearly 50 years since *Roe v. Wade*. This bill would ensure the right of women to make certain reproductive choices without undue government interference, including the right to obtain and use contraception.

I support a woman's right to have an abortion, and I believe that the threshold question of whether abortion is legal needs to be consistent at the national level. States can account for regional differences with regulations like parental notification requirements, but the basic right as articulated by the U.S. Supreme Court prior to its decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* needs to be the same regardless of the State in which a woman happens to reside.

In *Dobbs*, the Supreme Court abandoned a nearly 50-year precedent that had been reaffirmed and on which women had relied for decades. The *Dobbs* ruling was, as the Chief Justice described it, a "jolt" to our legal system. This action has further divided the country at a moment when, more than ever in modern times, we need the Court to demonstrate consistency, predictability, and restraint.

Prior to the Court's decision in *Dobbs*, I introduced, with Senator MURKOWSKI, the Reproductive Choice Act to enact into Federal law the abortion rights established by *Roe* and affirmed by *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*.

In the wake of the *Dobbs* decision, I worked with my colleagues Senator KAINE, Senator MURKOWSKI, and Senator SINEMA to draft a more comprehensive, bipartisan bill that would codify the abortion rights articulated by the Supreme Court in *Roe*, *Casey*, and *Whole Women's Health v. Hellerstedt*, as well as the contraception rights first articulated in *Griswold v. Connecticut* and later clarified in *Eisenstadt v. Baird* and *Carey v. Population Services International*.

Our legislation would enshrine important abortion and contraception rights into Federal law without undercutting basic conscience protections that have been in place for decades and that are relied upon by healthcare practitioners who have religious objections.

Our goal with this legislation is to do what the Court should have done—provide consistency in our laws that Americans have relied upon for nearly half a century regarding the ability to make certain reproductive choices.

This bill would ensure that the legal framework in place before *Dobbs* is reinstated as the law of the land. Our bill accomplishes this goal by tracking the Supreme Court's language in the seminal cases I mentioned.

Specifically, and consistent with decades of Supreme Court jurisprudence, the Reproductive Freedom for All Act provides that a State may not impose an undue burden on the ability of a

woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy before fetal viability. During this time, States may enact reasonable regulations to further the health or safety of a woman seeking to terminate a pregnancy, unless such regulations impose an undue burden.

After fetal viability, a State may regulate or even proscribe the ability of a woman to terminate her pregnancy but not when such a termination is necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman.

Moreover, by codifying *Griswold*, *Eisenstadt*, and *Carey*, the bill makes clear that a State cannot prohibit an individual from obtaining or using contraceptives.

Finally, the legislation specifically preserves conscience protections that have been relied upon by healthcare providers who have religious objections.

The best path forward for our country is to reinstate the legal framework that was in place before the Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Dobbs*. Our bill would enshrine into law the important protections articulated in the Supreme Court cases that I mentioned without undercutting statutes that also have been in place for decades.

I urge all of my Senate colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 338. A bill to provide accountability for funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Treasury under Public Law 117-69; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. Madam 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. 338

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 "IRS Funding Accountability Act".

SEC. 2. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING PLAN FOR INCREASED INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESOURCES.

(a) LIMITATION ON FUNDING.—

(1) INITIAL PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds described in paragraph (3) may be obligated during the period—

(i) beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) ending on the date that is 60 days after the spending plan described in subsection (b)(1)(A) has been submitted.

(B) ADDITIONAL MORATORIUM.—If Congress enacts a joint resolution of disapproval described in subsection (c) with respect to the Internal Revenue Service spending plan before the date described in subparagraph (A)(ii), then—

(i) the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit a new spending plan under subsection (b)(1)(A); and

(ii) the period described in subparagraph (A) shall not end before the date that is 60 days after such new spending plan is submitted.

(2) SUBSEQUENT SUBMISSIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds described in paragraph (3) may be obligated during any period—

(i) beginning on the date Congress has enacted a joint resolution of disapproval under subsection (c) with respect to any spending plan described in subsection (b)(1)(B); and

(ii) ending on the date that is 60 days after the date on which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted a new spending plan under such subsection.

(B) ADDITIONAL MORATORIUM.—If Congress enacts a joint resolution of disapproval described in subsection (c) with respect to any new spending plan submitted under subparagraph (A)(ii) before the date that is 60 days after the date on which such new spending plan has been submitted, then—

(i) the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit an additional new spending plan under subsection (b)(1)(B); and

(ii) the period described in subparagraph (A) shall not end before the date that is 60 days after such additional new spending plan is submitted.

(3) FUNDS DESCRIBED.—The funds described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Any funds made available under clauses (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section 10301(1)(A) of Public Law 117-169.

(B) Any funds made available under section 10301(1)(A)(i) of Public Law 117-169 other than funds used for the following purposes:

(i) Eliminating any correspondence or return processing backlog.

(ii) Reducing call wait times for taxpayers and tax professionals.

(b) ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) INITIAL PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a spending plan described in paragraph (2).

(B) SUBSEQUENT SUBMISSIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year beginning after the plan described in subparagraph (A) is submitted and ending with fiscal year 2031, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a spending plan described in paragraph (2) on the date that the President submits the budget required under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(ii) REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any failure to submit a plan required under clause (i) by the date that is 7 days after the date the plan is required to be submitted and, the amounts made available under section 10301(1)(A)(ii) of Public Law 117-169 shall be reduced by \$10,000,000 for each day after such required date that report has not been submitted.

(II) REQUIRED DATE.—For purposes of this clause, the term "required date" means, with respect to any plan required under this subparagraph, the date that is 7 days after such plan is required to be submitted.

(2) SPENDING PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A spending plan described in this subparagraph is a plan that—

(i) details how the funds appropriated under section 10301(1) of Public Law 117-169 will be spent over—

(I) the period consisting of the current fiscal year and the next 4 fiscal years ending before fiscal year 2032; and

(II) the period of consisting of the current fiscal year through the fiscal year ending with fiscal year 2031 (if such period includes any period not described in subclause (I));

(ii) contains the information described in subparagraph (B);

(iii) has been reviewed by—

(I) the Internal Revenue Service Advisory Council;

(II) the Comptroller of the United States;

(III) the National Taxpayer Advocate; and

(IV) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and

(iv) has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(B) **PLAN CONTENTS.**—The information described in this paragraph is the following:

(i) A detailed explanation of the plan, including—

(I) costs and results to date, actual expenditures of the prior fiscal year, actual and expected expenditures of the current fiscal year, upcoming deliverables and expected costs, and total expenditures;

(II) clearly defined objectives, timelines, and metrics for quantitatively measuring the plan's annual progress, including with respect to measuring improvements in taxpayer services, revenue collection, information technology, cybersecurity, and taxpayer data protections; and

(III) a description of any differences between metrics described in subclause (II) and corresponding metrics used by the National Taxpayer Advocate, the Comptroller General of the United States, and Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

(ii) A detailed analysis of the performance of the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the delivery of taxpayer services, including—

(I) the Level of Service (LOS) of phone lines (as a percent of phone calls answered by an Internal Revenue Service employee, not to include courtesy disconnects or automated call backs);

(II) the median and average wait time to speak to a representative of the Internal Revenue Service;

(III) the amount of unprocessed taxpayer correspondence, including tax returns, responses to Internal Revenue Service notices, tax payments, and other similar types of correspondence; and

(IV) the median and average length of time for processing the items described in subclause (III) and processing refund claims.

(iii) An analysis identifying any increase or decrease in total annual audits and annual audit rates by income group for the period beginning in 2018 and ending with the year the report is submitted. Such analysis shall include a detailed description of what constitutes an "audit" by the Internal Revenue Service, and if the definition of an "audit" used by the Internal Revenue Service differs from the definition used by the National Taxpayer Advocate, the Comptroller General of the United States, or the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, there shall also be included an analysis using such divergent definition.

(iv) A categorizing of the number of audits for each year in the analysis described in clause (iv) which were—

(I) correspondence audits;

(II) office audits;

(III) field audits;

(IV) audits under the Internal Revenue Service National Research Program; and

(V) other audits.

(v) A description of all taxpayer compliance actions or initiatives undertaken using funding appropriated under section 10301(1)(A) of Public Law 117-169 that do not rise to the level of an audit, with each action broken out by the total number of such actions undertaken for each income group and

as a percentage of taxpayers in each income group.

(vi) An explanation of any unresolved or outstanding recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office and Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration pertaining to taxpayer-data privacy protections, Internal Revenue Service taxpayer services, and Internal Revenue Service technology modernization efforts that are addressed by the plan and a description of how they are addressed.

(vii) For any recommendations identified by Government Accountability Office and Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration as "high risk" or "priority" that are not addressed in the plan, an explanation of why such recommendations are not addressed in the plan.

(3) **TESTIMONY OF RELEVANT OFFICIALS.**—Not later than 30 days after any spending plan described in paragraph (2) has been submitted, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall testify in person before any of the appropriate Congressional committees that request their testimony with respect to such spending plan.

(4) **REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY OF EXCESS SPENDING.**—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall immediately notify the appropriate Congressional committees if actual obligations and expenditures for any account for any period for which projections are made in a plan submitted under paragraph (2) exceed the amount of obligations and expenditures projected for such account in such plan by 5 percent or more.

(c) **JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL OF THE IRS COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—For purposes of this section, the term "joint resolution of disapproval of the IRS comprehensive spending plan" means only a joint resolution introduced in the period beginning on the date on which a spending plan submitted pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) is received by the appropriate Congressional committees and ending 60 days thereafter (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress), the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That Congress disapproves the plan submitted on _____ by the Internal Revenue Service relating to the comprehensive spending plan under section 2(b)(1) of the IRS Funding Accountability Act with respect to fiscal year ____." (The blank spaces being appropriately filled in).

(2) **APPLICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT DISAPPROVAL PROCEDURES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The rules of section 802 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to a joint resolution of disapproval of the IRS comprehensive spending plan in the same manner as such rules apply to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) of such section.

(B) **EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.**—This section is enacted by Congress—

(i) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution of disapproval of the IRS comprehensive spending plan described in paragraph (1), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(ii) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 3. QUARTERLY REPORTS.

(a) **INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 14 days after the last day of each calendar quarter beginning during the applicable period, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report on any expenditures and obligations of funds appropriated under section 10301(1) of Public Law 117-169.

(2) **MATTERS INCLUDED.**—The report provided under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A plain language description of the specific actions taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue utilizing any funds appropriated under section 10301(1) of Public Law 117-169.

(B) The obligations and expenditures during the quarter of funds appropriated under section 10301(1) of Public Law 117-169 and the expected expenditure of such funds in the subsequent quarter, including a comparison of obligations and expenditures between amounts spent for taxpayers services and amounts spent for examinations and collections by each division or office of the Internal Revenue Service, including the Large Business and International Division, the Small Business/Self Employed Division, the Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Division, the Wage and Investment Division, the Criminal Investigation Office, the Whistleblower Office, and the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate.

(C) A description of any new full-time or full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, contractors, or other staff hired by the Internal Revenue Service, including the number of new hires, the primary function or activity type of each new hire, and the specific Division or Office to which each new hire is tasked.

(D) The number of new employees that have passed a security clearance compared to the number of new employees hired to a position requiring a security clearance, along with an indication of whether any new employee that has not passed a security clearance or suitability determination has access to taxpayer return information (as defined by section 6103(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

(E) A detailed description of any violation of the fair tax collection practices described in section 6304 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by any employees, contractors, or other staff described in subparagraph (C) (including violations tracked in Automated Labor and Employee Relations Tracking System (ALERTS) of the Human Capital Office of the Internal Revenue Service).

(F) The status of recommendations provided by the Government Accountability Office and Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration which have been identified as being addressed by a spending plan under section 2(b)(1), including whether the implementation of such recommendations has been completed, is in progress, or is open (including the expected date of completion for any recommendations identified as in progress or open).

(3) **REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION.**—In the case of any failure to submit a report required under paragraph (1) by the required date, the amounts made available under section 10301(1)(A)(ii) of Public Law 117-169 shall be reduced by \$1,000,000 for each day after such required date that report has not been submitted.

(b) **DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 14 days after the last day of each calendar quarter beginning during the applicable period, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report containing the following information:

(A) A plain-language description of the actions taken by the Secretary of the Treasury utilizing any funds appropriated under paragraph (1), (3), or (5) of section 10301 of Public Law 117-169. Any action which is described in a report made under subsection (a) may be described by reference to the action in such report.

(B) A detailed description of the specific purposes to which the funds appropriated under section 10301(3) of Public Law 117-169 has been (or is expected to be) obligated.

(C) A description of any new full-time or full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, contractors, or other staff hired by the Secretary utilizing funds appropriated under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169, including the number of new hires and whether the duties of each new hire includes any functions related to the Internal Revenue Service (including implementation of tax policies, enforcement, regulations, research, press or communications, or other purposes).

(D) A detailed description and explanation of any changes to the most recent Priority Guidance Plan of the Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service involving guidance projects that utilize any funds appropriated under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169 or which are related to the implementation of any provision of or amendment made by such Public Law.

(E) A description of any new initiatives planned to be undertaken by the Department of the Treasury within the existing or subsequent fiscal year which will (or may) utilize funds appropriated under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169.

(2) **REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION.**—In the case of any failure to submit a report required under paragraph (1) by the required date—

(A) the amounts made available under paragraphs (3) of section 10301 of Public Law 117-169 shall be reduced by \$666,667 for each day after such required date that report has not been submitted, and

(B) the amounts made available under paragraphs (5) of section 10301 of Public Law 117-169 shall be reduced by \$333,333 for each day after such required date that report has not been submitted, and

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) **APPLICABLE PERIOD.**—The term “applicable period” means the period beginning after the date the plan under section 2(b)(1)(A) is required to be submitted and ending on September 30, 2031.

(2) **REQUIRED DATE.**—The term “required date” means, with respect to any report required to be submitted under subsection (a) or (b), the date that is 7 days after the date the report is required to be submitted.

SEC. 4. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

For purposes of this Act, the term “appropriate Congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 342. A bill to clarify the rights of certain persons who are held or detained at a port of entry or at any facility overseen by U.S. Customs and Border Protection; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Access to Counsel Act.

This legislation would ensure that all individuals with a legal right to be in the United States who are held by Customs and Border Protection at ports of entry or airports have access to legal counsel.

This legislation would ensure that individuals who have a legal right to be in the United States and are held by Customs and Border Protection in secondary inspection at airports or other points of entry for more than an hour are granted an opportunity to access legal counsel and an interested party. An interested party is defined as a family member, sponsor, or organization with a connection to the individual.

The bill creates no obligation for the Federal Government to pay for counsel and allows counsel the ability to advocate on behalf of the individual by providing information or documentation in support of the individual.

It also invalidates any effort by CBP to persuade someone to relinquish their legal status if that person has been denied access to counsel or voluntarily waives in writing their right to counsel.

There have been repeated reports of CBP detaining individuals based on their nationality. In 2017, the first Muslim ban was implemented, and thousands of U.S. citizens, green card holders, and others with valid visas were detained at airports for hours.

They were held by CBP officers without any ability to call a lawyer, relative, or advocate. Many Members of Congress rushed to the airports in an attempt to help these individuals and were barred from speaking to them or connecting them with attorneys.

In addition, 200 Iranian-Americans were held at the northern border in Blaine, WA, for 12 hours without access to counsel in early 2020.

Everyone who has valid travel documents and is seeking entry to the United States should be afforded due process. If CBP refers someone to secondary inspection, they should be apprised of their right to call counsel or an interested party. It is imperative that Americans and those with a legal right to be here have access to representation if they are held at a port of entry.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. KING):

S. 354. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act and the Federal Meat Inspection Act to support small and very small meat and poultry processing establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. THUNE. Madam 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. 354

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 “Strengthening Local Processing Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. HACCP GUIDANCE AND RESOURCES FOR SMALLER AND VERY SMALL POULTRY AND MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS.

(a) **POULTRY ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The Poultry Products Inspection Act is amended by inserting after section 14 (21 U.S.C. 463) the following:

“SEC. 14A. SMALLER AND VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENT GUIDANCE AND RESOURCES.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS OF SMALLER ESTABLISHMENT AND VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENT.**—In this section, the terms ‘smaller establishment’ and ‘very small establishment’ have the meanings given those terms in the final rule entitled ‘Pathogen Reduction; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems’ (61 Fed. Reg. 38806 (July 25, 1996)).

“(b) **DATABASE OF STUDIES; MODEL PLANS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall—

“(1) establish a free, searchable database of approved peer-reviewed validation studies accessible to smaller establishments and very small establishments subject to inspection under this Act for use in developing a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plan; and

“(2) publish online scale-appropriate model Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plans for smaller establishments and very small establishments, including model plans for—

“(A) slaughter-only establishments;

“(B) processing-only establishments; and

“(C) slaughter and processing establishments.

“(c) **GUIDANCE.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall publish a guidance document, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, providing information on the requirements that need to be met for smaller establishments and very small establishments to receive approval for a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plan pursuant to this Act.

“(d) **DATA CONFIDENTIALITY.**—In carrying out subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall not publish confidential business information, including a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plan of an establishment.”

(b) **MEAT ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The Federal Meat Inspection Act is amended by inserting after section 25 (21 U.S.C. 625) the following:

“SEC. 26. SMALLER AND VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENT GUIDANCE AND RESOURCES.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS OF SMALLER ESTABLISHMENT AND VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENT.**—In this section, the terms ‘smaller establishment’ and ‘very small establishment’ have the meanings given those terms in the final rule entitled ‘Pathogen Reduction; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems’ (61 Fed. Reg. 38806 (July 25, 1996)).

“(b) **DATABASE OF STUDIES; MODEL PLANS.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall—

“(1) establish a free, searchable database of approved peer-reviewed validation studies

accessible to smaller establishments and very small establishments subject to inspection under this Act for use in developing a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plan; and

“(2) publish online scale-appropriate model Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plans for smaller establishments and very small establishments, including model plans for—

“(A) slaughter-only establishments;

“(B) processing-only establishments; and

“(C) slaughter and processing establishments.

“(c) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall publish a guidance document, after notice and an opportunity for public comment, providing information on the requirements that need to be met for smaller establishments and very small establishments to receive approval for a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plan pursuant to this Act.

“(d) DATA CONFIDENTIALITY.—In carrying out subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall not publish confidential business information, including a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plan of an establishment.”.

SEC. 3. INCREASING MAXIMUM FEDERAL SHARE FOR EXPENSES OF STATE INSPECTION.

(a) POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Section 5(a)(3) of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 454(a)(3)) is amended in the second sentence by striking “50 per centum” and inserting “65 percent”.

(b) MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.—Section 301(a)(3) of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 661(a)(3)) is amended in the second sentence by striking “50 per centum” and inserting “65 percent”.

SEC. 4. COOPERATIVE INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF POULTRY AND MEAT.

(a) POULTRY PRODUCTS.—Section 31 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 472) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “25 employees” each place it appears and inserting “50 employees”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “25” and inserting “50”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “25” and inserting “50”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “more than 25 employees but less than 35 employees” and inserting “more than 50 employees but less than 70 employees”; and

(II) in clause (ii), by striking “subsection (i)” and inserting “subsection (j)”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “60 percent” and inserting “80 percent”;

(3) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “subsection (i)” and inserting “subsection (j)”;

(4) by redesignating subsections (f) through (j) as subsections (g) through (j), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) FEDERAL OUTREACH.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, for the purpose of State participation in the Cooperative Interstate Shipment program, the Secretary shall conduct outreach to, and, as appropriate, subsequent negotiation with, not fewer than 25 percent of the States that—

“(A) have a State poultry product inspection program pursuant to section 5; but

“(B) do not have a selected establishment.

“(2) REPORT.—At the conclusion of each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, the Secretary shall submit a report detailing the activities and results of the outreach conducted during that fiscal year under paragraph (1) to—

“(A) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

“(B) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

“(C) the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(D) the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.”.

(b) MEAT AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.—Section 501 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 683) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “25 employees” each place it appears and inserting “50 employees”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “25” and inserting “50”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “25” and inserting “50”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “more than 25 employees but less than 35 employees” and inserting “more than 50 employees but less than 70 employees”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “60 percent” and inserting “80 percent”; and

(3) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) FEDERAL OUTREACH.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, for the purpose of State participation in the Cooperative Interstate Shipment program, the Secretary shall conduct outreach to, and, as appropriate, subsequent negotiation with, not fewer than 25 percent of the States that—

“(i) have a State meat inspection program pursuant to section 301; but

“(ii) do not have a selected establishment.

“(B) REPORT.—At the conclusion of each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, the Secretary shall submit a report detailing the activities and results of the outreach conducted during that fiscal year under paragraph (1) to—

“(i) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

“(ii) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

“(iii) the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(iv) the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.”.

SEC. 5. PROCESSING RESILIENCE GRANT PROGRAM.

Subtitle A of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 210B. PROCESSING RESILIENCE GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) BUSINESS ENTERPRISE OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.—The term ‘business enterprise owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals’ has the meaning given the term in section 3002 of the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5701).

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) a smaller establishment or very small establishment (as those terms are defined in the final rule entitled ‘Pathogen Reduction; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems’ (61 Fed. Reg. 33806 (July 25, 1996)));

“(B) a slaughtering or processing establishment subject to—

“(i) a State meat inspection program pursuant to section 301 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 661); or

“(ii) a State poultry product inspection program pursuant to section 5 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 454);

“(C) a person engaging in custom operations that is exempt from inspection under—

“(i) section 23 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 623); or

“(ii) section 15 of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 464); and

“(D) a person seeking—

“(i) to establish and operate an establishment described in subparagraph (A) or (B); or

“(ii) to engage in custom operations described in subparagraph (C).

“(3) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

“(b) GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall award competitive grants to eligible entities for activities to increase resiliency and diversification of the meat processing system, including activities that—

“(A) support the health and safety of meat and poultry plant employees, suppliers, and customers;

“(B) support increased processing capacity; and

“(C) otherwise support the resilience of the small meat and poultry processing sector.

“(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The maximum amount of a grant awarded under this section shall not exceed \$500,000.

“(3) DURATION.—The term of a grant awarded under this section shall not exceed 3 years.

“(c) APPLICATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

“(2) APPLICATIONS FOR SMALL GRANTS.—The Secretary shall establish a separate, simplified application process for eligible entities applying for a grant under this section of not more than \$100,000.

“(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall ensure that any application for a grant under this section is—

“(A) simple and practicable;

“(B) accessible online; and

“(C) available through local staff of the Department of Agriculture.

“(4) NOTICE.—Not later than 14 days before the date on which the Secretary begins to accept applications under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish a notice of funding opportunity with respect to the grants available under this section.

“(5) REAPPLICATION.—If an application of an eligible entity under this subsection is denied by the Secretary, the eligible entity may submit a revised application.

“(6) PRIORITY.—In reviewing applications submitted under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to proposals that will—

“(A) increase farmer and rancher access to animal slaughter options within a 200-mile radius of the location of the farmer or rancher;

“(B) support an eligible entity described in subsection (a)(2)(A); or

“(C) support an eligible entity that is a business enterprise owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

“(d) USE OF GRANT.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds to carry out activities in

support of the purposes described in subsection (b)(1), including through—

“(1) the development and issuance of a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points plan for the eligible entity, which may be developed by a consultant;

“(2) the purchase or establishment, as applicable, of facilities, equipment, processes, and operations necessary for the eligible entity to comply with applicable requirements under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.);

“(3) the purchase of cold storage, equipment, or transportation services;

“(4) the purchase of temperature screening supplies, testing for communicable diseases, disinfectant, sanitation systems, hand washing stations, and other sanitizing supplies;

“(5) the purchase and decontamination of personal protective equipment;

“(6) the construction or purchase of humane handling infrastructure, including holding space for livestock prior to slaughter, shade structures, and knock box structures;

“(7)(A) the purchase of software and computer equipment for record keeping, production data, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points record review, and facilitation of marketing and sales of products in a manner consistent with the social distancing guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

“(B) the provision of guidelines and training relating to that software and computer equipment;

“(8) the provision of staff time and training for implementing and monitoring health and safety procedures;

“(9) the development of a feasibility study or business plan for, or the carrying out of any other activity associated with, establishing or expanding a small meat or poultry processing facility;

“(10) the purchase of equipment that enables the further use or value-added sale of coproducts or byproducts, such as organs, hides, and other relevant products; and

“(11) other activities associated with expanding or establishing an eligible entity described in subsection (a)(2)(A), as determined by the Secretary.

“(e) OUTREACH.—During the period beginning on the date on which the Secretary publishes the notice under subsection (c)(4) and ending on the date on which the Secretary begins to accept applications under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall perform outreach to States and eligible entities relating to grants under this section.

“(f) FEDERAL SHARE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Federal share of the activities carried out using a grant awarded under this section shall not exceed—

“(A) 90 percent in the case of a grant in the amount of \$100,000 or less; or

“(B) 75 percent in the case of a grant in an amount greater than \$100,000.

“(2) FISCAL YEARS 2023 AND 2024.—An eligible entity awarded a grant under this section during fiscal year 2023 or 2024 shall not be required to provide non-Federal matching funds with respect to the grant.

“(g) ADMINISTRATION.—The promulgation of regulations under, and administration of, this section shall be made without regard to—

“(1) the notice and comment provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code; and

“(2) chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Paperwork Reduction Act’).

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out this

section \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”

SEC. 6. LOCAL MEAT AND POULTRY PROCESSING TRAINING PROGRAMS.

Title IV of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 is amended by inserting before section 404 (7 U.S.C. 7624) the following:

“SEC. 403. LOCAL MEAT AND POULTRY PROCESSING TRAINING PROGRAMS.

“(a) INSTITUTIONAL CAREER TRAINING PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide competitive grants to junior or community colleges, technical or vocational schools, nonprofit organizations, worker training centers, and land-grant colleges and universities (as defined in section 1404 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3103)) to establish or expand career training programs relating to meat and poultry processing.

“(2) APPLICATIONS FOR SMALL GRANTS.—The Secretary shall establish a separate, simplified application and reporting process for entities described in paragraph (1) applying for a grant under this subsection of not more than \$100,000.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.

“(b) PROCESSOR CAREER TRAINING PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide grants to smaller establishments and very small establishments (as those terms are defined in the final rule entitled ‘Pathogen Reduction: Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems’ (61 Fed. Reg. 38806 (July 25, 1996))) and nongovernmental organizations to offset the cost of training new meat and poultry processors.

“(2) APPLICATIONS FOR SMALL GRANTS.—The Secretary shall establish a separate, simplified application and reporting process for entities described in paragraph (1) applying for a grant under this subsection of not more than \$100,000.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this subsection \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028.”

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 365. A bill to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam 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. 365

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 “Dream Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, any term used in this Act that is used in the immigration laws shall have the meaning given such term in the immigration laws.

(2) DACA.—The term “DACA” means deferred action granted to an alien pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program announced by President Obama on June 15, 2012.

(3) DISABILITY.—The term “disability” has the meaning given such term in section 3(1) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(1)).

(4) EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term “early childhood education program” has the meaning given such term in section 103 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1003).

(5) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; HIGH SCHOOL; SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The terms “elementary school”, “high school”, and “secondary school” have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(6) IMMIGRATION LAWS.—The term “immigration laws” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

(7) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education”—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002); and

(B) does not include an institution of higher education outside of the United States.

(8) PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS.—The term “permanent resident status on a conditional basis” means status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis under this Act.

(9) POVERTY LINE.—The term “poverty line” has the meaning given such term in section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902).

(10) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(11) UNIFORMED SERVICES.—The term “Uniformed Services” has the meaning given the term “uniformed services” in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 3. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR CERTAIN LONG-TERM RESIDENTS WHO ENTERED THE UNITED STATES AS CHILDREN.

(a) CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien shall be considered, at the time of obtaining the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section, to have obtained such status on a conditional basis subject to the provisions under this Act.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, an alien who is inadmissible or deportable from the United States or is in temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a), if—

(A) the alien has been continuously physically present in the United States since the date that is 4 years before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) the alien was younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien initially entered the United States;

(C) subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the alien—

(i) is not inadmissible under paragraph (2), (3), (6)(E), (6)(G), (8), (10)(A), (10)(C), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a));

(ii) has not ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of

any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(iii) has not been convicted of—

(I) any offense under Federal or State law, other than a State offense for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, that is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of more than 1 year; or

(II) 3 or more offenses under Federal or State law, other than State offenses for which an essential element is the alien's immigration status, for which the alien was convicted on different dates for each of the 3 offenses and imprisoned for an aggregate of 90 days or more; and

(D) the alien—

(i) has been admitted to an institution of higher education;

(ii) has earned a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school, or has obtained a general education development certificate recognized under State law or a high school equivalency diploma in the United States; or

(iii) is enrolled in secondary school or in an education program assisting students in—

(I) obtaining a regular high school diploma or its recognized equivalent under State law; or

(II) in passing a general educational development exam, a high school equivalence diploma examination, or other similar State-authorized exam.

(2) **WAIVER.**—With respect to any benefit under this Act, the Secretary may waive the grounds of inadmissibility under paragraph (2), (6)(E), (6)(G), or (10)(D) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)) for humanitarian purposes or family unity or if the waiver is otherwise in the public interest.

(3) **TREATMENT OF EXPUNGED CONVICTIONS.**—An expunged conviction shall not automatically be treated as an offense under paragraph (1). The Secretary shall evaluate expunged convictions on a case-by-case basis according to the nature and severity of the offense to determine whether, under the particular circumstances, the Secretary determines that the alien should be eligible for cancellation of removal, adjustment to permanent resident status on a conditional basis, or other adjustment of status.

(4) **DACA RECIPIENTS.**—The Secretary shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, an alien who was granted DACA unless the alien has engaged in conduct since the alien was granted DACA that would make the alien ineligible for DACA.

(5) **APPLICATION FEE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may require an alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application.

(B) **EXEMPTION.**—An applicant may be exempted from paying the fee required under subparagraph (A) if the alien—

(i)(I) is younger than 18 years of age;

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; and

(III) is in foster care or otherwise lacking any parental or other familial support;

(ii) is younger than 18 years of age and is homeless;

(iii)(I) cannot care for himself or herself because of a serious, chronic disability; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application

under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; or

(iv)(I) during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, accumulated \$10,000 or more in debt as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line.

(6) **SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.**—The Secretary may not grant an alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide an alternative procedure for aliens who are unable to provide such biometric or biographic data because of a physical impairment.

(7) **BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—

(A) **REQUIREMENT FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—The Secretary shall utilize biometric, biographic, and other data that the Secretary determines appropriate—

(i) to conduct security and law enforcement background checks of an alien seeking permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section; and

(ii) to determine whether there is any criminal, national security, or other factor that would render the alien ineligible for such status.

(B) **COMPLETION OF BACKGROUND CHECKS.**—The security and law enforcement background checks of an alien required under subparagraph (A) shall be completed, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, before the date on which the Secretary grants such alien permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section.

(8) **MEDICAL EXAMINATION.**—

(A) **REQUIREMENT.**—An alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section shall undergo a medical examination.

(B) **POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.**—The Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall prescribe policies and procedures for the nature and timing of the examination required under subparagraph (A).

(9) **MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE.**—An alien applying for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section shall establish that the alien has registered under the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.), if the alien is subject to registration under such Act.

(c) **DETERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE.**—

(1) **TERMINATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD.**—Any period of continuous physical presence in the United States of an alien who applies for permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this section shall not terminate when the alien is served a notice to appear under section 239(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229(a)).

(2) **TREATMENT OF CERTAIN BREAKS IN PRESENCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), an alien shall be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States under subsection (b)(1)(A) if the alien has departed from the United States for any period exceeding 90 days or for any periods, in the aggregate, exceeding 180 days.

(B) **EXTENSIONS FOR EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.**—The Secretary may extend the time periods described in subparagraph (A) for an alien who demonstrates that the fail-

ure to timely return to the United States was due to extenuating circumstances beyond the alien's control, including the serious illness of the alien, or death or serious illness of a parent, grandparent, sibling, or child of the alien.

(C) **TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY.**—Any period of travel outside of the United States by an alien that was authorized by the Secretary may not be counted toward any period of departure from the United States under subparagraph (A).

(d) **LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF CERTAIN ALIENS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary or the Attorney General may not remove an alien who appears prima facie eligible for relief under this section.

(2) **ALIENS SUBJECT TO REMOVAL.**—The Secretary shall provide a reasonable opportunity to apply for relief under this section to any alien who requests such an opportunity or who appears prima facie eligible for relief under this section if the alien is in removal proceedings, is the subject of a final removal order, or is the subject of a voluntary departure order.

(3) **CERTAIN ALIENS ENROLLED IN ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOL.**—

(A) **STAY OF REMOVAL.**—The Attorney General shall stay the removal proceedings of an alien who—

(i) meets all the requirements under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (b)(1), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of such subsection;

(ii) is at least 5 years of age; and

(iii) is enrolled in an elementary school, a secondary school, or an early childhood education program.

(B) **COMMENCEMENT OF REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.**—The Secretary may not commence removal proceedings for an alien described in subparagraph (A).

(C) **EMPLOYMENT.**—An alien whose removal is stayed pursuant to subparagraph (A) or who may not be placed in removal proceedings pursuant to subparagraph (B) shall, upon application to the Secretary, be granted an employment authorization document.

(D) **LIFT OF STAY.**—The Secretary or Attorney General may not lift the stay granted to an alien under subparagraph (A) unless the alien ceases to meet the requirements under such subparagraph.

(e) **EXEMPTION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.**—Nothing in this section or in any other law may be construed to apply a numerical limitation on the number of aliens who may be granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis under this Act.

SEC. 4. TERMS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON A CONDITIONAL BASIS.

(a) **PERIOD OF STATUS.**—Permanent resident status on a conditional basis is—

(1) valid for a period of 8 years, unless such period is extended by the Secretary; and

(2) subject to termination under subsection (c).

(b) **NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS.**—At the time an alien obtains permanent resident status on a conditional basis, the Secretary shall provide notice to the alien regarding the provisions of this Act and the requirements to have the conditional basis of such status removed.

(c) **TERMINATION OF STATUS.**—The Secretary may terminate the permanent resident status on a conditional basis of an alien only if the Secretary—

(1) determines that the alien ceases to meet the requirements under paragraph (1)(C) of section 3(b), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of that section; and

(2) prior to the termination, provides the alien—

(A) notice of the proposed termination; and

(B) the opportunity for a hearing to provide evidence that the alien meets such requirements or otherwise contest the termination.

(d) RETURN TO PREVIOUS IMMIGRATION STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), an alien whose permanent resident status on a conditional basis expires under subsection (a)(1) or is terminated under subsection (c) or whose application for such status is denied shall return to the immigration status that the alien had immediately before receiving permanent resident status on a conditional basis or applying for such status, as appropriate.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.—An alien whose permanent resident status on a conditional basis expires under subsection (a)(1) or is terminated under subsection (c) or whose application for such status is denied and who had temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a) immediately before receiving or applying for such permanent resident status on a conditional basis, as appropriate, may not return to such temporary protected status if—

(A) the relevant designation under section 244(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)) has been terminated; or

(B) the Secretary determines that the reason for terminating the permanent resident status on a conditional basis renders the alien ineligible for such temporary protected status.

SEC. 5. REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS OF PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS.

(a) ELIGIBILITY FOR REMOVAL OF CONDITIONAL BASIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status granted under this Act and grant the alien status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) is described in paragraph (1)(C) of section 3(b), subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of that section;

(B) has not abandoned the alien's residence in the United States; and

(C)(i) has acquired a degree from an institution of higher education or has completed at least 2 years, in good standing, in a program for a bachelor's degree or higher degree in the United States;

(ii) has served in the Uniformed Services for at least 2 years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge; or

(iii) has been employed for periods totaling at least 3 years and at least 75 percent of the time that the alien has had a valid employment authorization, except that any period during which the alien is not employed while having a valid employment authorization and is enrolled in an institution of higher education, a secondary school, or an education program described in section 3(b)(1)(D)(iii), shall not count toward the time requirements under this clause.

(2) HARDSHIP EXCEPTION.—The Secretary shall remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status and grant the alien status as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien—

(A) satisfies the requirements under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1);

(B) demonstrates compelling circumstances for the inability to satisfy the requirements under subparagraph (C) of such paragraph; and

(C) demonstrates that—

(i) the alien has a disability;

(ii) the alien is a full-time caregiver of a minor child; or

(iii) the removal of the alien from the United States would result in extreme hardship to the alien or the alien's spouse, parent, or child who is a national of the United States or is lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(3) CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status granted under this Act may not be removed unless the alien demonstrates that the alien satisfies the requirements under section 312(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1423(a)).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an alien who is unable to meet the requirements under such section 312(a) due to disability.

(4) APPLICATION FEE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may require aliens applying for lawful permanent resident status under this section to pay a reasonable fee that is commensurate with the cost of processing the application.

(B) EXEMPTION.—An applicant may be exempted from paying the fee required under subparagraph (A) if the alien—

(i)(I) is younger than 18 years of age;

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; and

(III) is in foster care or otherwise lacking any parental or other familial support;

(ii) is younger than 18 years of age and is homeless;

(iii)(I) cannot care for himself or herself because of a serious, chronic disability; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line; or

(iv)(I) during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, the alien accumulated \$10,000 or more in debt as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien; and

(II) received total income, during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which the alien files an application under this section, that is less than 150 percent of the poverty line.

(5) SUBMISSION OF BIOMETRIC AND BIOGRAPHIC DATA.—The Secretary may not remove the conditional basis of an alien's permanent resident status unless the alien submits biometric and biographic data, in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary. The Secretary shall provide an alternative procedure for applicants who are unable to provide such biometric data because of a physical impairment.

(6) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—

(A) REQUIREMENT FOR BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The Secretary shall utilize biometric, biographic, and other data that the Secretary determines appropriate—

(i) to conduct security and law enforcement background checks of an alien applying for removal of the conditional basis of the alien's permanent resident status; and

(ii) to determine whether there is any criminal, national security, or other factor that would render the alien ineligible for removal of such conditional basis.

(B) COMPLETION OF BACKGROUND CHECKS.—The security and law enforcement background checks of an alien required under subparagraph (A) shall be completed, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, before the date on which the Secretary removes the conditional basis of the alien's permanent resident status.

(b) TREATMENT FOR PURPOSES OF NATURALIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), an alien granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis shall be considered to have been admitted to the United States, and be present in the United States, as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(2) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION FOR NATURALIZATION.—An alien may not apply for naturalization while the alien is in permanent resident status on a conditional basis.

SEC. 6. DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING IDENTITY.—An alien's application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis may include, as proof of identity—

(1) a passport or national identity document from the alien's country of origin that includes the alien's name and the alien's photograph or fingerprint;

(2) the alien's birth certificate and an identity card that includes the alien's name and photograph;

(3) a school identification card that includes the alien's name and photograph, and school records showing the alien's name and that the alien is or was enrolled at the school;

(4) a Uniformed Services identification card issued by the Department of Defense;

(5) any immigration or other document issued by the United States Government bearing the alien's name and photograph; or

(6) a State-issued identification card bearing the alien's name and photograph.

(b) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—To establish that an alien has been continuously physically present in the United States, as required under section 3(b)(1)(A), or to establish that an alien has not abandoned residence in the United States, as required under section 5(a)(1)(B), the alien may submit documents to the Secretary, including—

(1) employment records that include the employer's name and contact information;

(2) records from any educational institution the alien has attended in the United States;

(3) records of service from the Uniformed Services;

(4) official records from a religious entity confirming the alien's participation in a religious ceremony;

(5) passport entries;

(6) a birth certificate for a child who was born in the United States;

(7) automobile license receipts or registration;

(8) deeds, mortgages, or rental agreement contracts;

(9) tax receipts;

(10) insurance policies;

(11) remittance records;

(12) rent receipts or utility bills bearing the alien's name or the name of an immediate family member of the alien, and the alien's address;

(13) copies of money order receipts for money sent in or out of the United States;

(14) dated bank transactions; or

(15) 2 or more sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien who have direct knowledge of the alien's continuous physical presence in the United States, that contain—

(A) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(B) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(c) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING INITIAL ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES.—To establish under section 3(b)(1)(B) that an alien was

younger than 18 years of age on the date on which the alien initially entered the United States, an alien may submit documents to the Secretary, including—

(1) an admission stamp on the alien's passport;

(2) records from any educational institution the alien has attended in the United States;

(3) any document from the Department of Justice or the Department of Homeland Security stating the alien's date of entry into the United States;

(4) hospital or medical records showing medical treatment or hospitalization, the name of the medical facility or physician, and the date of the treatment or hospitalization;

(5) rent receipts or utility bills bearing the alien's name or the name of an immediate family member of the alien, and the alien's address;

(6) employment records that include the employer's name and contact information;

(7) official records from a religious entity confirming the alien's participation in a religious ceremony;

(8) a birth certificate for a child who was born in the United States;

(9) automobile license receipts or registration;

(10) deeds, mortgages, or rental agreement contracts;

(11) tax receipts;

(12) travel records;

(13) copies of money order receipts sent in or out of the country;

(14) dated bank transactions;

(15) remittance records; or

(16) insurance policies.

(d) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ADMISSION TO AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—To establish that an alien has been admitted to an institution of higher education, the alien shall submit to the Secretary a document from the institution of higher education certifying that the alien—

(1) has been admitted to the institution; or

(2) is currently enrolled in the institution as a student.

(e) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF A DEGREE FROM AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—To establish that an alien has acquired a degree from an institution of higher education in the United States, the alien shall submit to the Secretary a diploma or other document from the institution stating that the alien has received such a degree.

(f) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING RECEIPT OF HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATE, OR A RECOGNIZED EQUIVALENT.—To establish that an alien has earned a high school diploma or a commensurate alternative award from a public or private high school, or has obtained a general educational development certificate recognized under State law or a high school equivalency diploma in the United States, the alien shall submit to the Secretary—

(1) a high school diploma, certificate of completion, or other alternate award;

(2) a high school equivalency diploma or certificate recognized under State law; or

(3) evidence that the alien passed a State-authorized exam, including the general educational development exam, in the United States.

(g) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING ENROLLMENT IN AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.—To establish that an alien is enrolled in any school or education program described in section 3(b)(1)(D)(iii), 3(d)(3)(A)(iii), or 5(a)(1)(C), the alien shall submit school records from the United States school that the alien is currently attending that include—

(1) the name of the school; and

(2) the alien's name, periods of attendance, and current grade or educational level.

(h) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EXEMPTION FROM APPLICATION FEES.—To establish that an alien is exempt from an application fee under section 3(b)(5)(B) or 5(a)(4)(B), the alien shall submit to the Secretary the following relevant documents:

(1) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH AGE.—To establish that an alien meets an age requirement, the alien shall provide proof of identity, as described in subsection (a), that establishes that the alien is younger than 18 years of age.

(2) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH INCOME.—To establish the alien's income, the alien shall provide—

(A) employment records that have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency;

(B) bank records; or

(C) at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work and income that contain—

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(3) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH FOSTER CARE, LACK OF FAMILIAL SUPPORT, HOMELESSNESS, OR SERIOUS, CHRONIC DISABILITY.—To establish that the alien was in foster care, lacks parental or familial support, is homeless, or has a serious, chronic disability, the alien shall provide at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that contain—

(A) a statement that the alien is in foster care, otherwise lacks any parental or other familial support, is homeless, or has a serious, chronic disability, as appropriate;

(B) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(C) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(4) DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH UNPAID MEDICAL EXPENSE.—To establish that the alien has debt as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses, the alien shall provide receipts or other documentation from a medical provider that—

(A) bear the provider's name and address;

(B) bear the name of the individual receiving treatment; and

(C) document that the alien has accumulated \$10,000 or more in debt in the past 12 months as a result of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred by the alien or an immediate family member of the alien.

(i) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING QUALIFICATION FOR HARSHIP EXEMPTION.—To establish that an alien satisfies one of the criteria for the hardship exemption set forth in section 5(a)(2)(C), the alien shall submit to the Secretary at least 2 sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the circumstances that warrant the exemption, that contain—

(1) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(2) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien.

(j) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING SERVICE IN THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—To establish that an alien has served in the Uniformed Services for at least 2 years and, if discharged, received an honorable discharge, the alien shall submit to the Secretary—

(1) a Department of Defense form DD-214;

(2) a National Guard Report of Separation and Record of Service form 22;

(3) personnel records for such service from the appropriate Uniformed Service; or

(4) health records from the appropriate Uniformed Service.

(k) DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING EMPLOYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An alien may satisfy the employment requirement under section 5(a)(1)(C)(iii) by submitting records that—

(A) establish compliance with such employment requirement; and

(B) have been maintained by the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, or any other Federal, State, or local government agency.

(2) OTHER DOCUMENTS.—An alien who is unable to submit the records described in paragraph (1) may satisfy the employment requirement by submitting at least 2 types of reliable documents that provide evidence of employment, including—

(A) bank records;

(B) business records;

(C) employer records;

(D) records of a labor union, day labor center, or organization that assists workers in employment;

(E) sworn affidavits from individuals who are not related to the alien and who have direct knowledge of the alien's work, that contain—

(i) the name, address, and telephone number of the affiant; and

(ii) the nature and duration of the relationship between the affiant and the alien; and

(F) remittance records.

(l) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT USE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.—If the Secretary determines, after publication in the Federal Register and an opportunity for public comment, that any document or class of documents does not reliably establish identity or that permanent resident status on a conditional basis is being obtained fraudulently to an unacceptable degree, the Secretary may prohibit or restrict the use of such document or class of documents.

SEC. 7. RULEMAKING.

(a) INITIAL PUBLICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish regulations implementing this Act in the Federal Register. Such regulations shall allow eligible individuals to immediately apply affirmatively for the relief available under section 3 without being placed in removal proceedings.

(b) INTERIM REGULATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code, the regulations published pursuant to subsection (a) shall be effective, on an interim basis, immediately upon publication in the Federal Register, but may be subject to change and revision after public notice and opportunity for a period of public comment.

(c) FINAL REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which interim regulations are published under this section, the Secretary shall publish final regulations implementing this Act.

(d) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—The requirements under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the "Paperwork Reduction Act"), shall not apply to any action to implement this Act.

SEC. 8. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not disclose or use information provided in applications filed under this Act or in requests for DACA for the purpose of immigration enforcement.

(b) REFERRALS PROHIBITED.—The Secretary may not refer any individual who has been granted permanent resident status on a conditional basis or who was granted DACA to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or any designee of either such entity.

(c) LIMITED EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), information provided

in an application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis or a request for DACA may be shared with Federal security and law enforcement agencies—

(1) for assistance in the consideration of an application for permanent resident status on a conditional basis;

(2) to identify or prevent fraudulent claims;

(3) for national security purposes; or

(4) for the investigation or prosecution of any felony not related to immigration status.

(d) **PENALTY.**—Any person who knowingly uses, publishes, or permits information to be examined in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000.

SEC. 9. RESTORATION OF STATE OPTION TO DETERMINE RESIDENCY FOR PURPOSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION BENEFITS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 505 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1623) is repealed.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The repeal under subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the original enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-546).

By Mr. THUNE:

S. 389. A bill to deter the trafficking of illicit fentanyl, provide justice for victims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THUNE. Madam 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. 389

Be 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 “Justice Against Sponsors of Illicit Fentanyl Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) International drug trafficking is a serious and deadly problem that threatens the vital interests of the United States and the safety and health of every community in the United States.

(2) Transnational criminal organizations, cartels, and violent gangs are leading perpetrators of drug trafficking, often combining the manufacture and distribution of synthetic opioids with violence, human smuggling and trafficking, firearms trafficking, and public corruption, and pose a sustained threat to the homeland security of the United States.

(3) Illicit fentanyl is primarily produced in clandestine laboratories and trafficked into the United States in powder and pill form, including fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills.

(4) The People’s Republic of China (hereinafter in this section referred to as “China”) is the primary source country of fentanyl precursor chemicals used to manufacture the illicit fentanyl that is trafficked into the United States.

(5) The Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking, established under section 7221 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92), reported in 2022 that China, which supplied 70 to 80 percent of fentanyl seized by Federal authorities between 2014 and 2019, has been surpassed by Mexico as the “dominant source” of illicit fentanyl in the United States.

(6) Illicit fentanyl is primarily trafficked by land into the United States through legal ports of entry, as well as between such ports of entry, with some trafficking facilitated by domestic and foreign-based social media and encrypted communication applications.

(7) In fiscal years 2021 and 2022, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized over 24,000 pounds of fentanyl at ports of entry, a 200 percent increase from the amounts seized in fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

(8) Deaths caused by the trafficking of illicit fentanyl have reached epidemic proportions, as—

(A) fentanyl was involved in nearly 200,000 deaths in the United States during the period between 2014 and 2020;

(B) the number of drug overdose deaths in the United States surpassed 100,000 during the period between May 2020 and April 2021, of which over 64,000 deaths were related to fentanyl; and

(C) fentanyl and other synthetic opioids caused approximately ⅓ of more than 107,000 fatal overdoses in the United States during 2021.

(9) Overdose deaths remain a leading cause of injury-related death in the United States, and fentanyl-related deaths are the leading cause of deaths among adults aged 18 to 45.

(10) Failure to meaningfully combat illicit fentanyl trafficking will continue to stress the health care and law enforcement resources of the United States.

(11) It is necessary to recognize the substantive causes of action for aiding and abetting and conspiracy liability under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

(12) The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in *Halberstam v. Welch*, 705 F.2d 472 (D.C. Cir. 1983), which has been widely recognized as the leading case regarding Federal civil aiding and abetting and conspiracy liability, including by the Supreme Court of the United States, provides the proper legal framework for how such liability should function in the context of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.).

(13) Persons, entities, or countries that knowingly or recklessly contribute material support or resources, directly or indirectly, to persons or organizations that pose a significant risk of committing acts of trafficking of illicit fentanyl that threaten the safety and health of nationals of the United States or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States, necessarily direct such conduct at the United States, and should reasonably anticipate being brought to court in the United States to answer for that conduct.

(14) The United States has a compelling interest in providing persons and entities injured as a result of the trafficking of illicit fentanyl into the United States with full access to the court system in order to pursue civil claims against persons, entities, or countries that have knowingly or recklessly provided material support or resources, directly or indirectly, to the persons or organizations responsible for their injuries.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to provide civil litigants with the broadest possible basis, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, to seek relief against persons, entities, and foreign countries, wherever acting and wherever they may be found, that have provided material support, directly or indirectly, to foreign organizations or persons that engage in the trafficking of illicit fentanyl into the United States.

SEC. 3. RESPONSIBILITY OF FOREIGN STATES FOR THE TRAFFICKING OF FENTANYL INTO THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1605B the following:

“§ 1605C. Responsibility of foreign states for the trafficking of fentanyl into the united states

“(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term ‘fentanyl trafficking’ means—

“(1) means any illicit activity—

“(A) to produce, manufacture, distribute, sell, or knowingly finance or transport—

“(i) illicit fentanyl, including any controlled substance that is a synthetic opioid and any listed chemical (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)) that is a synthetic opioid utilized for fentanyl production; or

“(ii) active pharmaceutical ingredients or chemicals that are used in the production of fentanyl;

“(B) to attempt to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A); or

“(C) to assist, abet, conspire, or collude with any other person to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A);

“(2) a violation of section 401(a)(1) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1)) involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, fentanyl or a fentanyl-related substance in or into the United States;

“(3) an attempt or conspiracy to commit a violation described in paragraph (2);

“(4) having manufactured, distributed, or dispensed, or possessed with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, fentanyl or a fentanyl-related substance outside the United States with the intention of such fentanyl or fentanyl-related substance being distributed or dispensed in or into the United States in violation of section 401(a)(1) or 406 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1), 846); or

“(5) having produced or manufactured, distributed, or dispensed, or possessed with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a substance that is a precursor to fentanyl or a fentanyl-related substance with the intention of such precursor, fentanyl, or fentanyl-related substance being distributed or dispensed in or into the United States in violation of section 401(a)(1) or 406 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1), 846).

“(b) **RESPONSIBILITY OF FOREIGN STATES.**—A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in any case in which money damages are sought against a foreign state for physical injury to person or property or death occurring in the United States and caused by—

“(1) an act of fentanyl trafficking in or into the United States; and

“(2) a tortious act or acts of the foreign state, or of any official, employee, or agent of that foreign state while acting within the scope of his or her office, employment, or agency, regardless where the tortious act or acts of the foreign state occurred.

“(c) **CLAIMS BY NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—

“(1) **DEFINITION.**—In this subsection, the term ‘person’ has the meaning given the term in section 1 of title 1.

“(2) **CLAIMS.**—If a foreign state would not be immune under subsection (b) with respect to an act of fentanyl trafficking in or into the United States, a national of the United States may bring a claim against the foreign state in the same manner, and may obtain the same remedies, as a claim with respect to an act of international terrorism brought under section 2333.

“(3) AIDING AND ABETTING LIABILITY.—In an action under paragraph (2) for an injury arising from an act of fentanyl trafficking in or into the United States, liability may be asserted as to any person who aids and abets, by knowingly providing substantial assistance, or who conspires with the person who committed such an act of fentanyl trafficking.

“(4) EFFECT ON OTHER FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITIES.—Nothing in paragraph (3) affects immunity of a foreign state from jurisdiction under other law.

“(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A foreign state shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States under subsection (b) on the basis of an omission or a tortious act or acts that constitute mere negligence.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections for chapter 97 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1605B the following:

“1605C. Responsibility of foreign states for the trafficking of fentanyl into the United States.”.

(2) Subsection 1605(g)(1)(A) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “or section 1605B” and inserting “, 1605B, or 1605C”.

SEC. 4. STAY OF ACTIONS PENDING STATE NEGOTIATIONS.

(a) EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.—The courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction in any action in which a foreign state is subject to the jurisdiction of a court of the United States under section 1605C of title 28, United States Code, as added by section 3(a) of this Act.

(b) INTERVENTION.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, may intervene in any action in which a foreign state is subject to the jurisdiction of a court of the United States under section 1605C of title 28, United States Code, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, for the purpose of seeking a stay of the civil action, in whole or in part.

(c) STAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A court of the United States may stay a proceeding against a foreign state in an action brought under section 1605C of title 28, United States Code, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, if the Secretary of State certifies that the United States is engaged in good faith discussions with the foreign state defendant concerning the resolution of the claims against the foreign state, or any other parties as to whom a stay of claims is sought.

(2) DURATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A stay under this section may be granted for not more than 180 days.

(B) EXTENSION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may petition the court for an extension of the stay for additional 180-day periods.

(ii) RECERTIFICATION.—A court shall grant an extension under clause (i) if the Secretary of State recertifies that the United States remains engaged in good faith discussions with the foreign state defendant concerning the resolution of the claims against the foreign state, or any other parties as to whom a stay of claims is sought.

SEC. 5. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or any amendment made by this Act, or the application of a provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provisions and amendments to any other person not similarly situated or to other cir-

cumstances, shall not be affected by the holding.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to any civil action—

(1) pending on, or commenced on or after, the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) arising out of an injury to a person, property, or business on or after January 1, 2013.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 38—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. REED submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Armed Services; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 38

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$5,751,700, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$37,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$11,667 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$9,846,646, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,108,929, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$27,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$8,333 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 39—AUTHORIZING EXPENSES BY THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

Mr. TESTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred from the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 39

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,430,843, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$58,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,167,160, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$70,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,736,317, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$42,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 40—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. WARNER submitted the following resolution; from the Select Committee on Intelligence; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 40

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under Senate Resolution 400 (94th Congress), agreed to May 19, 1976, in accordance with its jurisdiction under sections 3(a) and 17 of such Senate Resolution, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 5 of such Senate Resolution, the Select Committee on Intelligence (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,963,676, of which amount not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$8,509,160, of which amount not to exceed \$17,144 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,545,483, of which amount not to exceed \$7,143 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 41—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. SCHATZ submitted the following resolution; which was referred from the Committee on Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 41

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions imposed by section 105 of Senate Resolution 4 (95th Congress), agreed to February 4, 1977, and in exercising the authority conferred on it by that section, the Committee on Indian Affairs (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,689,435, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,896,174, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,206,739, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 42—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. SANDERS submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 42

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$7,327,384, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$12,561,230, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$5,233,846, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 43—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. PETERS submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 43

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate and Senate Resolution 445 (108th Congress), agreed to October 9, 2004, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$7,688,429, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$400,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$13,180,165, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$400,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$5,491,734, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$400,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SEC. 4. INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee of the committee, is authorized to study or investigate—

(1) the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches of the Government including the possible existence of fraud, misfeasance, malfeasance, collusion, mismanagement, incompetence, corruption, or unethical practices, waste, extravagance, conflicts of interest, and the improper expenditure of Government funds in transactions, contracts, and activities of the Government or of Government officials and employees and any and all such improper practices between Government personnel and corporations, individuals, companies, or persons affiliated therewith, doing business with the Government, and the compliance or noncompliance of such corporations, companies, or individuals or other entities with the rules, regulations, and laws governing the various governmental agencies and its relationships with the public;

(2) the extent to which criminal or other improper practices or activities are, or have been, engaged in the field of labor-management relations or in groups or organizations of employees or employers, to the detriment of interests of the public, employers, or employees, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect such interests against the occurrence of such practices or activities;

(3) organized criminal activity which may operate in or otherwise utilize the facilities of interstate or international commerce in furtherance of any transactions and the manner and extent to which, and the identity of the persons, firms, or corporations, or other entities by whom such utilization is being made, and further, to study and investigate the manner in which and the extent to which persons engaged in organized criminal activity have infiltrated lawful business enterprise, and to study the adequacy of Federal laws to prevent the operations of organized crime in interstate or international

commerce, and to determine whether any changes are required in the laws of the United States in order to protect the public against such practices or activities;

(4) all other aspects of crime and lawlessness within the United States which have an impact upon or affect the national health, welfare, and safety, including but not limited to investment fraud schemes, commodity and security fraud, computer fraud, and the use of offshore banking and corporate facilities to carry out criminal objectives;

(5) the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches and functions of the Government with particular reference to—

(A) the effectiveness of present national security methods, staffing, and processes as tested against the requirements imposed by the rapidly mounting complexity of national security problems;

(B) the capacity of present national security staffing, methods, and processes to make full use of the Nation’s resources of knowledge and talents;

(C) the adequacy of present intergovernmental relations between the United States and international organizations principally concerned with national security of which the United States is a member; and

(D) legislative and other proposals to improve these methods, processes, and relationships;

(6) the efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of all agencies and departments of the Government involved in the control and management of energy shortages including, but not limited to, their performance with respect to—

(A) the collection and dissemination of accurate statistics on fuel demand and supply;

(B) the implementation of effective energy conservation measures;

(C) the pricing of energy in all forms;

(D) coordination of energy programs with State and local government;

(E) control of exports of scarce fuels;

(F) the management of tax, import, pricing, and other policies affecting energy supplies;

(G) maintenance of the independent sector of the petroleum industry as a strong competitive force;

(H) the allocation of fuels in short supply by public and private entities;

(I) the management of energy supplies owned or controlled by the Government;

(J) relations with other oil producing and consuming countries;

(K) the monitoring of compliance by governments, corporations, or individuals with the laws and regulations governing the allocation, conservation, or pricing of energy supplies; and

(L) research into the discovery and development of alternative energy supplies; and

(7) the efficiency and economy of all branches and functions of Government with particular references to the operations and management of Federal regulatory policies and programs.

(b) EXTENT OF INQUIRIES.—In carrying out the duties provided in subsection (a), the inquiries of this committee or any subcommittee of the committee shall not be construed to be limited to the records, functions, and operations of any particular branch of the Government and may extend to the records and activities of any persons, corporation, or other entity.

(c) SPECIAL COMMITTEE AUTHORITY.—For the purposes of this section, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee of the committee, or its chairman, or any other member of the committee or subcommittee designated by the chairman is authorized, in its, his, her, or their discretion—

(1) to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents;

(2) to hold hearings;

(3) to sit and act at any time or place during the sessions, recess, and adjournment periods of the Senate;

(4) to administer oaths; and

(5) to take testimony, either orally or by sworn statement, or, in the case of staff members of the Committee and the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, by deposition in accordance with the Committee Rules of Procedure.

(d) AUTHORITY OF OTHER COMMITTEES.—Nothing contained in this section shall affect or impair the exercise of any other standing committee of the Senate of any power, or the discharge by such committee of any duty, conferred or imposed upon it by the Standing Rules of the Senate or by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

(e) SUBPOENA AUTHORITY.—All subpoenas and related legal processes of the committee and any duly authorized subcommittee of the committee authorized under Senate Resolution 70 (117th Congress), agreed to February 24, 2021, are authorized to continue.

SENATE RESOLUTION 44—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MANCHIN submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 44

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,145,833, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$17,500 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$8,750 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30,

2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$7,107,142, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,961,309, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$6,250 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 45—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE CURRENT INFLUX OF MIGRANTS IS CAUSING A CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Mrs. BRITT (for herself, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 45

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the current influx of migrants at the southern land border of the United States constitutes a crisis.

SENATE RESOLUTION 46—PROVIDING FOR SUFFICIENT TIME FOR LEGISLATION TO BE READ

Mr. PAUL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 46

Resolved,

SECTION 1. TIME FOR READING OF LEGISLATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order for the Senate to consider any bill, resolution, message, conference report, amendment between the Houses, amendment, treaty, or other measure or matter until 1 session day has passed since introduction for every 20 pages included in the measure or matter in the usual form plus 1 session day for any number of remaining pages less than 20 in the usual form.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Senator may raise a point of order that consideration of any bill, resolution, message, conference report, amendment, treaty, or other measure or matter is not in order under subsection (a). A motion to table the point of order shall not be in order.

(2) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. All motions to waive under this paragraph shall be debatable collectively for not to exceed 3 hours equally divided between the Senator raising the point of order and the Senator moving to waive the point of order or their designees. A motion to waive the point of order shall not be amendable.

(c) CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY.—This resolution is adopted pursuant to the power granted to each House of Congress to determine the Rules of its Proceedings in article I, section 5, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 47—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BROWN submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 47

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and

the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,673,169, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$11,666 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$875 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$8,029,104, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,351,791, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$8,334 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$625 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 48—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Ms. STABENOW submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 48

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry (in this resolution referred to as the “committee”) is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

- (1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;
- (2) employ personnel; and
- (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,212,203, of which amount—

- (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and
- (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$7,220,919, of which amount—

- (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and
- (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,008,716, of which amount—

- (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and
- (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

- (A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;
- (B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;
- (C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;
- (D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;
- (E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;
- (F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or
- (G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

- (1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;
- (2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and
- (3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 49—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY’S ESPIONAGE MISSION TO SEND A SURVEILLANCE BALLOON ACROSS THE UNITED STATES, IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, IS UNACCEPTABLE AND SHOULD BE CONDEMNED

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 49

Whereas, on January 28, 2023, the Chinese Communist Party flew a balloon aircraft into United States airspace in Alaska to conduct surveillance;

Whereas, on January 31, 2023, the Chinese surveillance balloon reentered United States airspace over Idaho;

Whereas, on February 1, 2023, the Chinese surveillance balloon was seen over Montana;

Whereas, on February 2, 2023, the Department of Defense confirmed its detection and tracking of the Chinese “high-altitude surveillance balloon”;

Whereas, on February 3, 2023, the Chinese surveillance balloon was seen over Missouri; and

Whereas, at 2:39pm on February 4, 2023, the United States military shot down the Chinese surveillance balloon using a single AIM-9X air-to-air missile fired from a F-22 Raptor off the coast of Surfside Beach, South Carolina: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Chinese Communist Party’s invasion of United States airspace to conduct surveillance;

(2) affirms that it is the policy of the United States to protect the sovereignty and integrity of United States airspace from foreign and hostile state actors, especially the People’s Republic of China; and

(3) calls on the President to be transparent with the American people and Congress regarding this latest spying incident and all other attempts by the Chinese Communist Party to conduct surveillance on United States citizens, territory, and assets.

SENATE RESOLUTION 50—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. WYDEN submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Finance; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 50

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Finance is authorized from March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023; October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$6,820,289, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$17,500 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$5,833 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$11,691,923 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,871,634, of which amount (1) not to exceed \$12,500 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$4,166 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved

by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

(b) There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2024; and October 1, 2024 through February 28, 2025, to be paid from the Appropriations account for Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 51—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Ms. CANTWELL submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 51

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation (in this resolution referred to as the "committee") is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

- (1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;
- (2) employ personnel; and
- (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$5,837,726, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$10,134,183, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,236,948, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations" of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 52—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on the Budget; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 52

Resolved,

SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.

In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Sen-

ate, the Committee on the Budget (in this resolution referred to as the "committee") is authorized from March 1, 2023, through February 28, 2025, in its discretion, to—

(1) make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, use on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. EXPENSES.

(a) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023, under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,368,375, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$18,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(b) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, under this resolution shall not exceed \$7,488,643, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2025.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025, under this resolution shall not exceed \$3,120,268, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i))); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) the payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized to be paid from the appropriations

account for “Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations” of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee—

(1) for the period March 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023;

(2) for the period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024; and

(3) for the period October 1, 2024, through February 28, 2025.

SENATE RESOLUTION 53—ESTABLISHING A WOMEN’S BILL OF RIGHTS TO REAFFIRM LEGAL PROTECTIONS AFFORDED TO WOMEN UNDER FEDERAL LAW

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LEE, and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 53

Whereas males and females possess unique and immutable biological differences that manifest prior to birth and increase as they age and experience puberty;

Whereas biological differences between the sexes mean that only females may get pregnant, give birth, and breastfeed children;

Whereas biological differences between the sexes mean that males are, on average, larger in size and possess greater body strength than females;

Whereas biological differences between the sexes can expose females to more harm than males from specific forms of violence, including sexual violence;

Whereas women have achieved inspirational and significant accomplishments in education, athletics, and employment; and

Whereas recent misguided court rulings related to the definition of “sex” have led to endangerment of spaces and resources dedicated to women, thereby necessitating clarification of certain terms: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate reaffirms that—

(1) for the purposes of Federal law, the “sex” of an individual means his or her biological sex (either male or female) at birth;

(2) for the purposes of Federal laws addressing sex, the terms “woman” and “girl” refer to human females, and the terms “man” and “boy” refer to human males;

(3) for the purposes of Federal law, the word “mother” means a parent of the female sex and “father” is defined as a parent of the male sex;

(4) there are important reasons to distinguish between the sexes with respect to athletics, prisons, domestic violence shelters, restrooms, and other areas, particularly where biology, safety, and privacy are implicated;

(5) policies and laws that distinguish between the sexes are subject to intermediate constitutional scrutiny and permitted when they serve an important governmental objective and are substantially related to achieving that objective; and

(6) for the purposes of complying with Federal laws that require State and local government agencies to collect or report data disaggregated by sex, such as Federal anti-discrimination laws, agencies are required to base such data on the biological sex of individuals at birth.

SENATE RESOLUTION 54—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MARCH 2023 AS “MUSIC IN OUR SCHOOLS MONTH”

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 54

Whereas music has been present in every known human culture throughout history and modern times;

Whereas music is one of the most important manifestations of the cultural heritage of the United States, as music embodies our national identity and illustrates our shared history;

Whereas music education helps communities share ideas and values among cultures and generations, promoting a more cooperative and inclusive citizenry;

Whereas singing has existed in classrooms in the United States since before the signing of the Declaration of Independence;

Whereas, in 1838, music as its own curriculum was first adopted by public authority in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts;

Whereas the development of a musical people has been and remains dependent on a public commitment to the teaching of music in all schools;

Whereas State legislatures and educational agencies have supported music as part of the regular school curriculum;

Whereas the Every Student Succeeds Act (Public Law 114-95; 129 Stat. 1802) identified music as part of a well-rounded education;

Whereas music is a means for exploring the emotional and aesthetic dimensions of the human experience;

Whereas music holds intrinsic value as an art form, providing opportunity for self-expression, fellowship, and spiritual fulfillment;

Whereas research has documented that participation in school music programs promotes student engagement, leading to improved social and academic outcomes, particularly for at-risk students;

Whereas research has documented that participation in school music programs also promotes cognitive, social, and emotional development, exercising skills valuable to the workforce such as motivation, attentiveness, self-discipline, teamwork, persistence, empathy, respect, and leadership; and

Whereas students attending public school in urban or rural communities, public schools with a high percentage of students from low-income families, and public schools that are majority Black, Hispanic, or Native American, experience the most inequity in access to music education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of “Music in Our Schools Month”; and

(2) recognizes—

(A) the fundamental importance of music to the culture of the United States;

(B) the long history of music as an integral part of the schools in the United States;

(C) the disparate access to high-quality music education that exists across the United States; and

(D) the need to do more to support the teaching and learning of music in public schools.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. REED. Madam President, I have 15 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10:45 a.m.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10 a.m.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct an organizational meeting.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10:45 a.m.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10 a.m.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 11 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 11 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 9, 2023, at 11 a.m., to conduct a closed business meeting.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to Public Law 117-263, announces the appointment of the following individual to serve as member of the Commission on Reform and Modernization of the Department of State: The Honorable BENJAMIN L. CARDIN of Maryland.

The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 94-304, as amended by Public Law 99-7, ap-

points the following Senator as a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) during the 118th Congress: The Honorable BENJAMIN L. CARDIN of Maryland (and designate him Co-Chairman).

The Chair announced on behalf of the Committee on Finance, pursuant to section 8002 of title 26, U.S. Code, the designation of the following Senators as members of the Joint Committee on Taxation: The Senator from Oregon, Mr. WYDEN; The Senator from Michigan, Ms. STABENOW; The Senator from Washington, Ms. CANTWELL; The Senator from Idaho, Mr. CRAPO; and The Senator from Iowa, Mr. GRASSLEY.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 299

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 299) to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

Mr. PETERS. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 185

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 185) to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes.

Mr. PETERS. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2023

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, February 13; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Mendez-Miro nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2023, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:29 p.m., adjourned until Monday, February 13, 2023, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate February 9, 2023:

THE JUDICIARY

DEANDREA GIST BENJAMIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OPPOSITION TO H.J. RES. 24, DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE LOCAL RESIDENT VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 2022

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak against the House Republican's effort to block the expansion of voting rights for the people of Washington D.C. This absurd resolution is a clear attempt to block 100,000 residents in D.C. from having access to the ballot box. Our vote is our voice, and it must be defended as a fundamental right for all Americans. Fifty-eight years ago, foot soldiers in my hometown of Selma, Alabama put their lives on the line to ensure that Black Americans could participate in the political process. But sadly, old battles have become new again.

House Republicans are trying to undermine the efforts of those who sacrificed their lives by rushing legislation to the floor that would prevent DC residents from being able to use their voice to make decisions that will impact their everyday lives. This is why I will reintroduce the John Robert Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act because it will protect voters by barring discriminatory voting practices. It is our duty to ensure that every American can exercise their right to vote. I strongly urge my colleague to vote against this voter suppression legislation.

CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF WEST COVINA ON BEING NAMED 3RD SAFEST CITY IN THE U.S.

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the City of West Covina on being named one of the safest cities in the United States. The announcement of this recognition comes just as the City of West Covina is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

According to a MoneyGeek study published last month, West Covina is ranked the 3rd safest among cities with a population over 100,000. MoneyGeek's annual analysis looked at the most recent FBI crime statistics to estimate the cost of crime in 263 cities across the U.S. The analysis paired reported crime statistics with academic research on the societal costs of different types of crimes to estimate the cost of crime for each city.

While the national average cost of crime per capita in U.S. cities is \$1,836, in West Covina it is \$181, and while the national average for violent crimes is over 560 crimes per 100,000 residents, West Covina has a rate around 49 per 100,000 residents.

Incorporated in 1923, West Covina was an agricultural community with orange groves and walnut groves that was turned into a bedroom community.

After receiving a request last year from the city, I was very proud to secure \$7,000,000 in FY23 Community Project Funding for pedestrian handicap accessibility and signal synchronization improvements along Azusa Avenue, a central corridor with the city limits of West Covina. It has been my honor to represent this thriving community in Congress for the past 10 years, and I will continue fighting to deliver federal dollars to meet the needs of the city and all residents.

I extend my hearty congratulations to Mayor Rosario Diaz and all distinguished members of the city council, City Manager David Carmany and the rest of the hard-working city staff, Police Chief Richard Bell and the entire courageous West Covina Police Department, and to the wonderful residents of West Covina. May their great city continue to be safe. God Bless.

TRIBUTE TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF BURBANK

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Rotary Club of Burbank upon its centennial anniversary.

The Rotary Club of Burbank began in 1923 as a local service club that provided professional business members with varied backgrounds the opportunity to network, exchange ideas and form lifelong friendships. Over time, as Rotary's vision gradually expanded to humanitarian services, members began to address challenges locally and globally, partaking in the weekly Tuesday gatherings where information would be shared about community service projects in the city, nonprofit organizations, and schools.

Over the years, the Rotary Club of Burbank has been unwavering in its dedication to serving people in the Burbank community and beyond. The organization has provided humanitarian assistance worldwide, including hands-on support and financial aid to seniors and children in Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, and Puerto Rico.

Local notable organizations that the Rotary Club of Burbank and its foundation, the Burbank Rotary Foundation, established in 1980, have supported include the Boys & Girls Club of Burbank and Greater East Valley, Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center, Home Again Los Angeles, and Burbank Temporary Aid Center. Additionally, the club has provided abundant support to teachers and students in Burbank through the Student of the Month program and the Teachers of Excellence program.

At its 100-year celebration, the Rotary Club of Burbank will recognize two families for their

dedicated support. These are the Taylor family, which has been active in the organization for decades, and is the only family that has had three generations of club presidents, Glen, Darrell and Jonathan, and the Rubinfeld family, which boasts Nat Rubinfeld as the current longest tenured member of the club.

It is a pleasure to honor the Rotary Club of Burbank upon their anniversary of one hundred years of outstanding and dedicated service to the Burbank community and the greater global community. I ask all Members to join me in commending their efforts.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INSULAR AREA MEDICAID PARITY ACT

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLÁN

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. SABLÁN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce the Insular Area Medicaid Parity Act. This legislation seeks to protect the continued delivery of critical healthcare services to Americans in all corners of our Nation by eliminating the general Medicaid funding limitations for territories of the United States.

The Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are subject to a hard, statutory limit on federal Medicaid support, unlike the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This cap means that preventive care and treatment for the poorest Americans in the insular areas will always be less available than for Americans elsewhere.

Congress has also acknowledged this inequity. We acted to provide more Medicaid funding for the insular areas by substantially lifting the cap through P.L. 116-94, Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020. Provisions in P.L. 116-127, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act created equity between the states and the insular areas with respect to the increase in the federal-local match for Medicaid. Families First, also, provided additional federal dollars for the insular area Medicaid programs. Most recently, P.L. 117-328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023, made permanent the 83 percent federal match for Medicaid for the smaller territories.

The Insular Area Medicaid Parity Act furthers this progress by creating an enduring policy that safeguards the health of the poorest Americans in our insular areas. By repealing the cap, we will not only ensure that there are sufficient resources to address the ongoing pandemic, but also set up the healthcare systems in the insular areas to respond to the next public health challenge, whatever it may be. Most important of all, we will ensure that day-after-day and year-by-year, those with the smallest incomes and no access to other insurance receive the care that will keep them healthy and help ward off debilitating disease.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The pandemic has brought home this truth: none of us can truly remain well, while some of us are ill. Now it is time for Congress to fully commit to making sure the poorest in the insular areas are treated equitably.

I thank my colleagues who joined me in introducing this legislation—Ms. HOLMES NOR-TON, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. MOYLAN, Ms. RADEWAGEN, Ms. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CASE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BONARNICI, Ms. MENG, Mr. GARCÍA, Ms. LEE, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. CHU.

HONORING THE LIFE OF PHYLLIS FABER

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Phyllis Faber, who passed away at the age of 95 on January 15, 2023. Instrumental to the conservation movement in Marin County and the state of California, Phyllis was a trailblazing environmentalist who leaves a legacy worthy of high commendation.

Born in New York City, Phyllis pursued a bachelor's degree in zoology from Mount Holyoke College and a master's degree in microbiology from Yale University. She eventually moved to Marin County in 1970, where she began her career as a wetlands biologist while teaching biology and natural history at the College of Marin. She became an effective advocate for wetlands restorations projects in the San Francisco Bay.

In 1980, Phyllis and Ellen Straus co-founded the Marin Agricultural Land Trust (MALT), the first land trust in the nation dedicated to protecting farmland. Leveraging a coalition of ranchers, environmentalists, and community leaders, MALT has since secured more than 55,000 acres in Marin County and invested more than \$1.8 million in projects aimed at improving and protecting the health of soil and water quality.

Phyllis was an active member of the California Native Plant Society, as well as editor of the organization's journal. During her membership, she was credited with improving the botanical literacy of elected officials and helped promote the preservation of native plants in legislation and public policy. Additionally, she served as a regional officer for the California Coastal Commission and as a trustee on the Buck Institute Board of Trustees.

Phyllis was known for her dedication, energy, and passionate advocacy for environmental stewardship. Without her efforts, Marin's landscape would be vastly different today. While she will be greatly missed, her legacy will live on through the preservation of Marin's natural beauty.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that you join me in expressing my deep appreciation for Phyllis' pioneering and lasting work in conservation and extending condolences to Phyllis' family and many friends.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF MIKE DAVIS

HON. JOHN R. CARTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to celebrate and recognize the extraordinary work of Lawman Mike Davis. His decades of dedication to Central Texas reflect the hard work and commitment of an admirable public servant.

A native Texan, boy scout, sheriff, and Marine, Mike, as both a law enforcement officer and district attorney has lived a life devoted to ideas and causes bigger than himself. As a former judge, I know firsthand the essential role police officers and district attorneys play in maintaining law and order. Despite the challenges, they carry on, strengthened by their resolve to protect and serve. Whether working to serve big cities or small towns, they help preserve our way of life and are the shields that guard us from those lost souls who wish harm to others.

While Mike isn't tired of the privilege of service he knows that everything has its season and the time has come to allow the next generation of leaders to take the stage. Stepping away from work won't give him much idle time as he remains a vital part of the Central Texas community and will spend more time with his beloved wife Debbie and their family.

Retirement is meant to be celebrated and enjoyed. It is not the end of a career, but the beginning of a new adventure. It is my honor to recognize the selfless service of Mike Davis as he starts this new chapter of his life. On behalf of Central Texas, I thank him for his superb work and wish him the very best.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KATHY E. MANNING

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was unavoidably detained and missed Roll Call No. 111. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 111.

OPPOSITION TO H.J. RES. 24 AND H.J. RES. 26

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.J. Res. 24 and H.J. Res. 26 which would nullify legislation enacted by the D.C. Council.

Our constituents did not elect us to get involved in the local politics of our nation's capital city. Yet, House Republicans think it's appropriate to waste Congress's time to weigh in on D.C. politics instead of getting to work for the American people to cap insulin costs for everyone, make the wealthiest and the biggest corporations pay their fair share in taxes, or strengthen Social Security and Medicare.

The topic of H.J. Res. 26 is a dispute between the Mayor of D.C. and the D.C. Council, and Congress should not be involved. Congress does not have the authority to pass such a resolution for Minnesota or any other state—a power it would not have over D.C. and its 700,000 residents if it was rightly granted statehood.

Mr. Speaker, it is telling that a month into the 118th Congress, House Republicans have nothing to offer the American public but to waste their time with political stunts like this. It should be rejected.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, due to family medical leave, I was not in Washington, D.C. on February 6 through February 9.

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: YEA on Roll Call No. 107; NAY on Roll Call No. 108; NAY on Roll Call No. 109; YEA on Roll Call No. 110; YEA on Roll Call No. 111; YEA on Roll Call No. 112; YEA on Roll Call No. 113; YEA on Roll Call No. 114; YEA on Roll Call No. 115; NAY on Roll Call No. 116; YEA on Roll Call No. 117; NAY on Roll Call No. 118; and NAY on Roll Call No. 119.

HONORING THE BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL LEADERSHIP CLASS OF 2023

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a group of motivated students in Livingston County who have a few things to teach the adults in the room. The Brighton High School Leadership Class of 2023 represents not just some of the best and brightest students in the great state of Michigan, but a group that gives me so much hope for the future because of the way they have dedicated themselves to improving the world around them.

While this class takes on many projects and endeavors, today I would like to highlight one in particular. Every year in October, the Leadership Class takes on the planning and execution of a weeklong fundraiser to support the local cancer center. But to call this a simple fundraiser does not encompass the scope of the endeavor. "Pink Week" is a citywide engagement initiative designed to unite the community around a common cause, and it's entirely student-led.

At the start of the week, BHS students paint downtown Brighton pink with spirit, covering store fronts, businesses and restaurants with pink ribbons and supportive messages. The days that follow are a flurry of pastel activity at the high school, including daily baked goods and t-shirt sales, face painting, drive-way decorating, a 5K race, a vocal competition, a powder puff football game, and a traditional football game complete with a "Pink

Out" in the stands and an emotional Survivor Walk around the field. And it's not just a high school activity—every building in the district takes part in Pink Week activities, and students solicit donations and prizes from the generous local business community. The Leadership Class organizes and executes all of this, under the guidance and direction of their teacher, Mrs. Kelly Armstrong, and with the support and backing of the administration, all while balancing challenging coursework, college applications, varsity sports, musical endeavors, part-time jobs, and the general ups and downs of high school life.

Pink Week is a cherished tradition in Brighton, annually bringing in thousands of dollars to support cancer treatment for local residents. But the class of 2023 broke all records, raising close to \$55,000 in a single week for the Trinity Health Cancer Center, located just a few miles from their high school.

Mr. Speaker, today's high school seniors have had to navigate and overcome so much: the massive disruptions of a global pandemic, social and political upheaval, a mental health crisis, the very real threat of gun violence, and so many more obstacles than they should have had to face in just 18 years of life. And yet in Brighton, still they rise in the service of others. I submit that these students are not waiting to become the leaders of tomorrow; they are stepping up today. I applaud the extraordinary accomplishments of the Brighton High School Leadership Class of 2023. Long may they continue to lead the way.

TERMINATING CDC REQUIREMENT FOR PROOF OF COVID-19 VAC- CINATION FOR FOREIGN TRAV- ELERS

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 8, 2023

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 185) to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes:

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise to provide remarks on H.R. 185, a bill House Republicans have brought to the Floor to revoke vaccine requirements for global travelers entering the United States. This legislation puts American health care at risk, flies in the face of settled science surrounding the COVID-19 vaccine and hinders America's ability to adapt and respond to emerging variants.

The decision to revise or revoke our country's public health guidance concerning COVID-19 vaccine requirements should rest in the hands of our public health experts—not Congress. Since the beginning of the pandemic, numerous variants of the virus originating in other countries have spread to the United States. The potential for new variants is a public health concern that is only elevated with increased travel of unvaccinated individuals.

With this bill, House Republicans have made themselves clear: they would prefer to play political games by misleading the Amer-

ican people about the efficacy of the vaccine instead of focusing on alleviating the stress on our hospitals, health care providers, and public health resources.

HONORING THE LIFE AND WORK OF EUGENE LEE

HON. DAVID N. CICILLINE

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, this week, we mourn the death of Eugene Lee, a celebrated and innovative set designer from Providence, Rhode Island.

Perhaps most widely known as production designer for Saturday Night Live, he was longest serving member of the show's production staff, joining the team for the show's debut in 1975. During his tenure, he created iconic sets including Wayne's World, Putin's office, and the More Cowbell recording studio.

He was also production designer for The Tonight Show with Jimmy Fallon from 2014–2018, creating the Manhattan skyline-inspired set, and for Late Night with Seth Meyers.

He is a three-time Tony Award winner for Broadway's Candide, Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street, and Wicked and was nominated for 18 Emmys, winning 6. His is also a three-time recipient of the Drama Desk Award for Outstanding Set Design, and was presented with the Lucille Lortel Award, the Elliot Norton Award for Sustained Excellence, the Pell Award, and the DesignxRI Lifetime Achievement Award. He is an inductee of both the New York Theater Hall of Fame and the American Theatre Hall of Fame.

Eugene shared his talents with the Providence community as the resident designer at Trinity Repertory Company, and our arts community was proud and lucky to have him as a member.

Beyond his immeasurable talent, Eugene was a wonderful person, and I am grateful to have called him a friend.

My thoughts are with his wife Brooke, their sons Willie and Ted, his entire family and all of those who knew and loved him.

The world is a bit darker without his light. May he rest in peace.

HONORING THE SCRIPPS HOWARD SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATIONS AT HAMPTON UNIVERSITY ON ITS 20TH ANNI- VERSARY

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Scripps Howard School of Journalism and Communications at Hampton University on its 20th Anniversary.

The Scripps Howard School of Journalism and Communications was established in September 2002 to train students to become expert journalists and communicators and increase diversity within the industry. Hampton University is one of the nation's top Historically

Black Colleges and Universities, and the Scripps Howard School continues the legacy of innovative higher education that is found at Hampton University.

The Scripps Howard School of Journalism and Communications hosts a wide variety of experiences to prepare students for their future journalistic pursuits. Housed in a 36,000 square foot building, the school offers students the ability to work in a broadcast studio, a radio station, and a television station with state-of-the-art editing equipment. Alumni of the school enter the workforce as talented journalists, holding positions at local and national news organizations. The Scripps Howard School of Journalism and Communications embodies the Hampton University motto: "The Standard for Excellence, An Education for Life."

I want to thank Julia A. Wilson, the current Dean of the Scripps Howard School of Journalism and Communications, for her dedication to the students of Hampton University. I also want to thank the prior deans Christopher Campbell, Tony Brown, Rosalynne Whitaker-Heck, Brett A. Pulley, and B. DaVida Plummer for their years of service.

Mr. Speaker, as the Hampton University community gathers this Friday to celebrate this momentous anniversary, I want to congratulate the students, faculty and alumni of the Scripps Howard School of Journalism and Communications on 20 years of excellence and wish them many more years of success.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF FRED ROGERS

HON. BILL FOSTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and legacy of Mr. Fred Rogers, a fierce champion and advocate who helped guide the City of Aurora's young people onto a path of success.

Mr. Rogers was the City of Aurora's first ever youth services director, a role he held for 25 years. During his time, he directed the City of Lights Sports Tournament, the Aurora Sports Festival, Stepping Into the Arts Music Program, and several summer camps. He also coordinated several city events, including the Martin Luther King Jr. Day celebrations.

Upon his retirement, Mr. Rogers was recognized with the creation of the Fred Rogers Community Center in 2009. He believed that our youth are essential for our community's future success, and it is estimated that Mr. Roger's advocacy work impacted the lives of more than 25,000 Aurora children. In 1996, he traveled as part of a group to meet with former Alabama Governor George Wallace to offer his forgiveness for the Governor's racist views, which ultimately led to the Governor repenting his past remarks.

Fred Rogers always taught Aurora's youth to work with compassion in order to be good and productive citizens. I am proud to represent Aurora, and I like many others, know that the incredible legacy left by Mr. Rogers on the City of Aurora will provide a blueprint for our youth and community for years to come.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GARDEN RIDGE LIONS CLUB

HON. CHIP ROY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 2023

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Garden Ridge Lions Club.

The past 50 years have highlighted the Garden Ridge Lions Club's outstanding achievements and dedication to serving Central Texas. Their work delivering holiday meals to families in need, assisting school nurses with hearing testing, and building access ramps for disabled citizens, highlights their selflessness and endless service to the great state of Texas.

Each one of their members should be immensely proud of all that they have accomplished. I am certainly proud of all their out-

standing achievements and dedication to their neighbors. Collectively, they have provided high-quality service for thousands of Texans in need.

On behalf of the 21st Congressional District of Texas, I want to thank each member for their service to our community. I trust that Garden Ridge Lions Club members will have great success in their future endeavors and continue to be leaders in our communities for years to come. It is a joy to wish them a happy 50th Anniversary.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S273–S332

Measures Introduced: Eighty-two bills and twenty resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 308–389, S.J. Res. 11–13, and S. Res. 38–54. **Pages S310–14**

Measures Reported:

S. Res. 38, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Armed Services.

S. Res. 39, authorizing expenses by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. Res. 40, authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

S. Res. 41, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. Res. 42, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

S. Res. 43, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. Res. 44, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. Res. 47, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

S. Res. 48, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

S. Res. 50, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Finance.

S. Res. 51, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. Res. 52, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget. **Pages S309–10**

Appointments:

Commission on Reform and Modernization of the Department of State: The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to Public Law 117–263, announced the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on Reform and Modernization of the Department of State: Senator Cardin. **Page S332**

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission): The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 94–304, as amended by Public Law 99–7, appointed

the following Senator as a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) during the 118th Congress: Senator Cardin (and designate him Co-Chairman).

Page S332

Joint Committee on Taxation: The Chair, announced on behalf of the Committee on Finance, pursuant to section 8002 of title 26, U.S. Code, the designation of the following Senators as members of the Joint Committee on Taxation: Senators Wyden, Stabenow, Cantwell, Crapo, and Grassley. **Page S332**

Chung Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. **Pages S276, S278–88**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 52 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 8), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S278–88**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all post-cloture time on the nomination be considered expired; that at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, February 13, 2023, Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination; and that the motion to invoke cloture with respect to the nomination of Gina R. Mendez-Miro, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, ripen following the disposition of the nomination of Cindy K. Chung. **Page S288**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, February 13, 2023, Senate resume consideration of the nomination of Gina R. Mendez-Miro, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico. **Page S332**

Jenkins Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Lindsay C. Jenkins, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois. **Pages S277–78**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition

of the nomination of Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. **Pages S277–78**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S277**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Pages S277–78**

Garcia Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Matthew L. Garcia, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico. **Page S278**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Lindsay C. Jenkins, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois. **Page S278**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S278**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S278**

Nelson Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Adrienne C. Nelson, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon. **Page S278**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Matthew L. Garcia, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico. **Page S278**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S278**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S278**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 53 yeas to 44 nays (Vote No. EX. 7), DeAndrea Gist Benjamin, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit. **Pages S273–75**

Messages from the House: **Page S307**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S307**

Measures Read the First Time: **Pages S307, S322**

Executive Communications: **Pages S307–09**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S310**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S314**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S314–31**

Additional Statements: **Page S307**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S331–32**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—8) **Pages S275, S278**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:29 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, February 13, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S332.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

2023 FARM BILL

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the 2023 Farm Bill, focusing on commodity programs, crop insurance, and credit, after receiving testimony from Robert Bonnie, Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation, Marcia Bunger, Administrator, Risk Management Agency, and Zach Ducheneaux, Administrator, Farm Service Agency, all of the Department of Agriculture.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Agriculture: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

HIGH ALTITUDE SURVEILLANCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense received a briefing on the People's Republic of China's high altitude surveillance efforts against the United States from Melissa Dalton, Assistant Secretary for Homeland Defense and Hemispheric Affairs, Jedidiah Royal, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs, Lieutenant General Douglas Sims II, Director for Operations, Joint Staff J3, and Vice Admiral Sara Joyner, Director of Force Structure, Resources and Assessments, Joint Staff J8, all of the Department of Defense.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee; and

The nominations of Radha Iyengar Plumb, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary, and Laura Taylor-Kale, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of Defense.

Also, Committee adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress, and announced the following subcommittee assignments:

Subcommittee on Airlaid: Senators Kelly (Chair), Blumenthal, King, Peters, Manchin, Duckworth, Cotton, Fischer, Ernst, Scott (FL), and Mullin.

Subcommittee on Cybersecurity: Senators Manchin (Chair), Gillibrand, Peters, Duckworth, Rosen, Rounds, Ernst, Budd, and Schmitt.

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities: Senators Gillibrand (Chair), Shaheen, Warren, Peters, Rosen, Kelly, Ernst, Cotton, Mullin, Budd, and Schmitt.

Subcommittee on Personnel: Senators Warren (Chair), Blumenthal, Hirono, Kaine, Duckworth, Scott (FL), Rounds, Sullivan, and Budd.

Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support: Senators Hirono (Chair), Shaheen, Blumenthal, Kaine, Duckworth, Kelly, Sullivan, Fischer, Cramer, Tuberville, and Mullin.

Subcommittee on Seapower: Senators Kaine (Chair), Shaheen, Blumenthal, Hirono, King, Peters, Cramer, Sullivan, Scott (FL), Tuberville, and Schmitt.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces: Senators King (Chair), Gillibrand, Warren, Manchin, Rosen, Kelly, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Cramer, and Tuberville.

Senators Reed and Wicker are ex officio members of each subcommittee.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

Also, Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments:

Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance, and Investment: Senators Menendez (Chair), Reed, Tester, Warner, Warren, Sinema, Warnock, Rounds, Crapo, Tillis, Kennedy, Hagerty, Vance.

Subcommittee on National Security and International Trade and Finance: Senators Warner (Chair), Tester, Van Hollen, Cortez Masto, Sinema, Hagerty, Britt, Cramer, and Daines.

Subcommittee on Economic Policy: Senators Warren (Chair), Reed, Menendez, Van Hollen, Smith, Fetterman, Kennedy, Rounds, Tillis, Lummis, and Daines.

Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development: Senators Smith (Chair), Reed, Menendez, Tester, Cortez Masto, Sinema, Warnock, Fetterman, Lummis, Crapo, Rounds, Kennedy, Hagerty, Vance, and Britt.

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection: Senators Warnock (Chair), Warner, Warren, Van Hollen, Cortez Masto, Smith, Fetterman, Tillis, Crapo, Lummis, Vance, Britt, and Cramer.

Senators Brown and Scott (SC) are ex officio members of each subcommittee.

HOUSING IN 2023

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the state of housing in 2023, after receiving testimony from Christopher Herbert, Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Robert Dietz, National Association of Home Builders, and Lance George, Housing Assistance Council, both of Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Budget: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

AIRLINE OPERATIONS AND CONSUMER PROTECTIONS

Committee on Commerce: Committee concluded a hearing to examine strengthening airline operations and consumer protections, after receiving testimony from Andrew Watterson, Southwest Airlines Co., and Captain Casey Murray, Southwest Airlines Pilots Association, both of Dallas, Texas; Paul Hudson, FlyersRights, Sarasota, Florida; and Sharon Pinkerton, Airlines for America, and Clifford Winston, The Brookings Institution, both of Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

U.S. TERRITORIES

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the state of the United States Territories, after receiving testimony from United States Virgin Islands Governor Albert Bryan Jr., Charlotte Amalie; Guam Governor Lou Leon Guerrero, Hagatna; American Samoa Governor Lemanu P.S. Mauga, Pago Pago; Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Governor Arnold I. Palacios, Saipan; and Puerto Rico Governor Pedro R. Pierluisi, San Juan.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee, adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress, and designated members to serve on the Joint Committee on Taxation and members to serve as Congressional Trade Advisors on Trade Policy and Negotiations.

Also, Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments for the 118th Congress:

Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources, and Infrastructure: Senators Stabenow (Chair), Wyden, Carper, Bennet, Whitehouse, Cortez Masto, Lankford, Cornyn, Scott (SC), Daines, and Barrasso.

Subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness: Senators Carper (Chair), Wyden, Stabenow, Menendez, Cardin, Brown, Bennet, Casey, Warner, Cortez Masto, Cornyn, Thune, Scott (SC), Cassidy, Daines, Young, Barrasso, Johnson, and Tillis.

Subcommittee on Health Care: Senators Cardin (Chair), Wyden, Stabenow, Menendez, Carper, Casey, Warner, Whitehouse, Hassan, Cortez Masto, Warren, Daines, Grassley, Thune, Scott (SC), Cassidy, Lankford, Young, Barrasso, Johnson, and Blackburn.

Subcommittee on Social Security, Pensions, and Family Policy: Senators Brown (Chair), Wyden, Casey, Hassan, Warren, Tillis, Cassidy, Young, and Blackburn.

Subcommittee on Taxation and IRS Oversight: Senators Bennet (Chair), Wyden, Menendez, Cardin, Warner, Whitehouse, Warren, Thune, Grassley, Cornyn, Lankford, Johnson, and Blackburn.

Subcommittee on Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth: Senators Hassan (Chair), Wyden, and Grassley.

Senators Wyden and Crapo are ex officio members of each subcommittee.

U.S.-CHINA POLICY

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine U.S.-China policy in the era of strategic competition, after receiving testimony from Wendy Sherman, Deputy Secretary of State; and Ely S. Ratner, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

Also, Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments for the 118th Congress:

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations: Senators Blumenthal (Chair), Carper, Hassan, Padilla, Ossoff, Johnson, Scott (FL), Hawley, and Marshall.

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight: Senators Hassan (Chair), Sinema, Rosen, Ossoff, Romney, Lankford, and Scott (FL).

Subcommittee on Government Operations and Border Management: Senators Sinema (Chair), Carper, Padilla, Blumenthal, Lankford, Johnson, and Romney.

Senators Peters and Paul are ex-officio members of each subcommittee.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee elected Senator Schatz to be Chair and Senator Murkowski to be Vice Chair, ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress, and ordered favorably reported the following business items:

An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee for the 118th Congress;

S. 79, to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish an interagency task force between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Food and Drug Administration for purposes of sharing information and providing technical assistance with respect to patents;

S. 113, to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 142, to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 148, to enable to Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 150, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit product hopping; and

The nominations of Nancy G. Abudu, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, Rachel Bloomekatz, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Anthony Devos Johnstone, of Montana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Julie Rikelman, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, Robert Stewart Ballou, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, Nusrat Jahan Choudhury, Natasha C. Merle, and Ramon Ernesto Reyes, Jr., each to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Jessica G. L. Clarke, Dale E. Ho, and Arun Subramanian, each to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Todd E. Edelman, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Kymberly Kathryn Evanson, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, Gordon P. Gallagher, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, Jonathan James Canada Grey, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Myong J. Joun, and Julia E. Kobick, both to be a United States District Judge

for the District of Massachusetts, Kenly Kiya Kato, and Hernan D. Vera, both to be a United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Colleen R. Lawless, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of Illinois, Rita F. Lin, and P. Casey Pitts, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Andrew G. Schopler, and James Edward Simmons, Jr., both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, and Jill E. Steinberg, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, Department of Justice.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee, and adopted its rules of procedure for the 118th Congress.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee for the 118th Congress.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 91 public bills, H.R. 883–973; and 11 resolutions, H.J. Res. 32; H. Con. Res. 15; and H. Res. 112–120, were introduced.

Pages H821–26

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H829–30

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022: The House passed H.J. Res. 24, disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022, by a yea-and-nay vote of 260 yeas to 162 nays, Roll No. 118. Consideration began yesterday, February 8th.

Pages H799–H800

H. Res. 97, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 185), and the joint resolutions (H.J. Res. 24) and (H.J. Res. 26) was agreed to Tuesday, February 7th.

Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022: The House passed H.J. Res.

26, disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, by a yea-and-nay vote of 250 yeas to 173 nays, Roll No. 119.

Pages H784–93, H800

H. Res. 97, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 185), and the joint resolutions (H.J. Res. 24) and (H.J. Res. 26) was agreed to Tuesday, February 7th.

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Condemning the Chinese Communist Party's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over United States territory as a brazen violation of United States sovereignty: H. Res. 104, condemning the Chinese Communist Party's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over United States territory as a brazen violation of United States sovereignty, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 419 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 117.

Pages H794–99

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow, February 10th.

Page H800

Work Period Designation: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated the period from Friday, February 10, 2023, through Friday, February 24, 2023, as a “district work period” under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5. **Page H800**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H798–99, H799–H800, and H800.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:56 p.m.

Committee Meetings

THE FUTURE OF WAR: IS THE PENTAGON PREPARED TO DETER AND DEFEAT AMERICA’S ADVERSARIES?

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Cyber, Information Technologies, and Innovation held a hearing entitled “The Future of War: Is the Pentagon Prepared to Deter and Defeat America’s Adversaries?”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Committee on the Budget: Full Committee held an organizational meeting. The Committee adopted its rules for the 118th Congress. The Authorization and Oversight plan was adopted.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Full Committee held a business meeting on the Committee Authorization and Oversight Plan for the 118th Congress. The Authorization and Oversight Plan was adopted.

THE LOOKING AHEAD SERIES: THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL’S STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “The Looking Ahead Series:

The Architect of the Capitol’s Strategic Plan for the 118th Congress”. Testimony was heard from J. Brett Blanton, Architect of the Capitol.

HEARING ON THE WEAPONIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Committee on the Judiciary: Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government held a hearing entitled “Hearing on the Weaponization of the Federal Government”. Testimony was heard from Former Member Gabbard, Senator Grassley, Senator Johnson, and Representative Raskin; and public witnesses.

DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN ADVERSARIES: AMERICA’S CRITICAL MINERALS CRISIS

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Dependence on Foreign Adversaries: America’s Critical Minerals Crisis”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, February 13

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

11 a.m., Friday, February 10

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Gina R. Mendez-Miro, of Puerto Rico, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico. At 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on confirmation of the nomination of Cindy K. Chung, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. Following disposition of the nomination of Cindy K. Chung, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Gina R. Mendez-Miro.

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 11 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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