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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 21, 2022, at 3 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 2022

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 18, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GWEN MOORE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Fair and merciful God, You love the just and You will not forsake the faithful. Inspired and encouraged by Your love may we turn from our inclination to serve ourselves, to disadvantage others, and to do what is good in Your eyes and honorable in Your sight.

The mouths of the righteous utter wisdom and their tongues speak with equity. Lord of our lives, guard and guide our speech today that it would reflect Your goodness and uphold Your justice.

Then may our decisions align with Your law and our feet never step from Your path.

For our hope is in You. Even as the wicked lie in wait to pounce on the innocent, even as their intentions are set

on destroying those who wish only to live in peace and security, You, O Lord, will not leave or forsake them.

Make firm the steps of those who delight in You, whose hearts are pure. Lift up those who stumble and uphold those who share generously Your gift of grace.

We offer our prayer in the strength of Your name.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ADERHOLT 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 PRO TEMPORE

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

RECOGNIZING THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSTON LIVESTOCK RODEO

(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. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 90th anniversary of a Houston-area community staple, the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo.

Anyone who lives in or around Houston knows about the Houston Rodeo, but outside of their legendary fried Oreos, incredibly tasty brisket, and impressive livestock shows and rodeo, it is a family-friendly place where families and communities across the region learn about agriculture.

The Houston Rodeo has a special place in my heart, Madam Speaker, as it does to many Texans. Growing up on a farm, I still remember my first trip to Houston was to attend the Houston Rodeo.

Today, it is the world's largest rodeo with attendance surpassing two million people. Money raised at the rodeo goes to scholarships. This year alone, 350 4-year scholarships will be awarded.

The Houston Rodeo is a Houston gem. It is a Texas gem.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the Houston Rodeo on its 90-year anniversary, and I look forward to the next 90 years.

□ 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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H3831

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, U.S. Customs and Border Protection information confirms what we know: The Biden border crisis is getting worse.

There were 164,000 illegal alien encounters in February of this year, up 63 percent from February 2021. You know what else is up? Fentanyl seizures. Also, what else is up is illegal aliens with criminal backgrounds.

What is down is deportations. When we are seeing record increases in people coming across our border illegally, deportations are down. What else is down is the morale of Customs and Border Protection agents. I know this because I traveled with them on a ride-along, and they told me that it is down because the current administration is making them out to be the bad guys. Those are their words.

We need to support our Customs and Border Protection agents to secure our southern border. We need to give them the tools they need to do their job.

It is time for the President of the United States to make sure he does his job and keeps America safe and secures our southern border.

CONGRESS MUST ACT TO RESTORE SUPPLY CHAINS

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

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, during the COVID-19 pandemic, vulnerabilities that have existed in our domestic supply chains for years were put to the test.

The vulnerabilities of our supply chain resulted in consumers being faced with empty shelves at stores and small businesses struggling to reach consumers.

We must act now to restore our supply chain and ensure that our economy is prepared for the next crisis.

The House took the first step in passing the America COMPETES Act. As the House and Senate resolve differences, we must include the supply chain provisions in the final House bill so we can repair these supply chain vulnerabilities.

The supply chain provisions included the Supply CHAIN Act, which I led with Representatives BORDEAUX and KINZINGER.

We need an office of supply chain resilience and crisis response at the Department of Commerce to monitor critical supply chains and encourage partnerships between the Federal Government and industry.

It is time to repair our supply chains and protect our economy.

RECOGNIZING ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAMS

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

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise this morning to recognize the six teams from Alabama's Fourth Congressional District who recently won State titles in high school basketball. There were a total of 14 that were up for grabs, and schools from the Fourth Congressional District, which I have the privilege to represent, won almost half of them.

In the girls' finals, Marion County High, located in Guin and coached by Scott Veal, won the State title 1A.

Deshler High School, located in Tuscumbia and coached by Jana Killen, won the State 4A title.

And Guntersville High School, located in Guntersville and coached by Kenny Hill, won the State 5A championship.

Over on the boys' side, Covenant, located in Tuscumbia and coached by Bret Waldrep, won the 1A title.

Plainview High School, located in Rainsville and coached by Robi Coker, won the State 3A championship.

And Cullman High School, located in Cullman and coached by Stu Stuedeman won the State 6A title.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate all of these teams, all their schools, and all their communities.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF HIRAM MARISTANY

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Hiram Maristany, an East Harlem Afro-Boricua photographer whose work is an ode to his beloved neighborhood of El Barrio and the Latino community as a whole.

Hiram was the official photographer and a member of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican activist group inspired by the Black Panthers, and a lifelong resident of El Barrio.

Hiram helped found El Museo del Barrio in 1969, curating the institution's visual language in its early years, and later serving as its director from 1974 to 1977.

Hiram was always giving back to his community in East Harlem, serving as a mentor to young people and as a photographer who understood the importance of self-preservation and the power of images.

Hiram knew that his photos were political, representing El Barrio from the perspective of our residents: Filled with love and pride.

"Dignidad over fame," was his motto. I am thankful our community lived to see his work—and our people—showcased with respect and dignity.

May his memory and his art live on to inspire all of us.

RECOGNIZING DANNY POWERS

(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. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a good friend of mine, Mr. Danny Powers, on his selection to serve as the Grand Marshal of Savannah, Georgia's, 198th St. Patrick's Day parade.

The St. Patrick's Day parade in Savannah is the third-largest St. Patrick's Day celebration in the entire country. We will be expecting around 400,000 spectators to attend Savannah's signature event.

Since 1824, Savannah has been the home of this fabulous celebration of the rich Irish heritage of our city.

The grand marshal is an honor that recognizes members of our community for their great service, and Danny is well-deserving of that.

Danny has been the Chatham County tax commissioner for 27 years, since 1995. During his tenure, Danny has boosted property tax collection rates; integrated online technology to improve accessibility; and has added satellite offices for vehicle tag renewals.

Danny has been an integral and influential member of the Savannah community for many years, and we are so grateful to have him.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Danny on this tremendous honor; he has earned it.

HONORING CORA FAITH WALKER

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

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today in honor of a beloved member of our community.

Cora Faith Walker was truly a one-of-a-kind leader. She constantly found innovative ways to advocate for those in our communities who had the most need.

No matter the role she was called to serve in, Cora was unwavering in her commitment to uplifting those around her. Above all else, Cora always stood for what is right; for herself, for her loved ones, for her neighbors, for St. Louis, and for Missouri.

Cora's warmth and genuine spirit translated seamlessly to her legislative leadership, and she relentlessly advocated for at-risk women, children, and families.

Cora has left an indelible mark on me and on our district. Though we deeply mourn this painful, untimely loss, St. Louis and I celebrate her beautiful life.

HONORING HERMANTOWN BOYS HOCKEY TEAM

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

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Hermantown boys hockey team, the 2022 Class A Minnesota State hockey champions.

Minnesota is the State of hockey, and in northern Minnesota, hockey is not just a proud tradition of ours; for

the players, coaches, families, and fans, it is truly a way of life.

It brings me great joy to see these athletes represent some of the best parts of our great Eighth District as State champions.

This group of hardworking young players has shown what dedication, passion, and unwavering commitment can accomplish. It is a true example of American exceptionalism.

I also honor the coaches for being outstanding role models and leaders to the Hawks this entire season. Head coach, Pat Andrews, and assistant coaches: Nate Buck, Matt Swanson, and Chad Huttel guided the team to not only the school's fourth State championship, but also a winning season concluding with 29 wins with only 2 losses. The Hawks secured the championship with an exciting 3-2 win over Warroad.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate every player, coach, and fan who lifted the Hermantown Hawks to victory. They have made our district so proud, and I wish every team member the best as they continue their hockey careers.

□ 0915

RECOGNIZING THE CENTRAL DEWITT SPECIAL OLYMPICS

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize some incredible students from Iowa's Second Congressional District.

On Saturday, March 12, the Central DeWitt Special Olympics basketball team earned a silver medal and the Sabers unified dance team earned a gold medal at the Mid-Winter Tournament in Iowa City.

For the last few years, Special Olympics Iowa has put on the Mid-Winter Tournament as part of their ongoing series of events to showcase the amazing skills and talents of our athletes.

The Mid-Winter Tournament sees competition in basketball, basketball skills, cheerleading, gymnastics, and powerlifting. Healthy Athletes screenings are also provided to athletes by healthcare professionals for dental, hearing, overall health and fitness, and more.

Organizations like Special Olympics strive to create a better world by fostering the acceptance and inclusion of all people. Through the power of sports, these athletes discover new strengths, skills, confidence, abilities, fulfillment, and success. They also learn the values of hard work, sportsmanship, perseverance, teamwork, and, most importantly, having fun.

Special Olympics has changed the lives of so many amazing athletes, and I am proud to have them in Iowa. But I am even prouder of the awesome athletes from Central DeWitt who are already making their mark on the world. Go Sabers.

CREATING A RESPECTFUL AND OPEN WORLD FOR NATURAL HAIR ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 979, I call up the bill (H.R. 2116) to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 979, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-36 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2116

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 "Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2022" or the "CROWN Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Throughout United States history, society has used (in conjunction with skin color) hair texture and hairstyle to classify individuals on the basis of race.

(2) Like one's skin color, one's hair has served as a basis of race and national origin discrimination.

(3) Racial and national origin discrimination can and do occur because of longstanding racial and national origin biases and stereotypes associated with hair texture and style.

(4) For example, routinely, people of African descent are deprived of educational and employment opportunities because they are adorned with natural or protective hairstyles in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, or worn in locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, or Afros.

(5) Racial and national origin discrimination is reflected in school and workplace policies and practices that bar natural or protective hairstyles commonly worn by people of African descent.

(6) For example, as recently as 2018, the U.S. Armed Forces had grooming policies that barred natural or protective hairstyles that servicemembers of African descent commonly wear and that described these hairstyles as "unkempt".

(7) The U.S. Army also recognized that prohibitions against natural or protective hairstyles that African-American soldiers are commonly adorned with are racially discriminatory, harmful, and bear no relationship to African-American servicewomen's occupational qualifications and their ability to serve and protect the Nation. As of February 2021, the U.S. Army removed minimum hair length requirements and lifted restrictions on any soldier wearing braids, twists, locs, and cornrows in order to promote inclusivity and accommodate the hair needs of soldiers.

(8) As a type of racial or national origin discrimination, discrimination on the basis of natural or protective hairstyles that people of African descent are commonly adorned with violates existing Federal law, including provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981), and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.). However, some Federal courts have mis-

interpreted Federal civil rights law by narrowly interpreting the meaning of race or national origin, and thereby permitting, for example, employers to discriminate against people of African descent who wear natural or protective hairstyles even though the employment policies involved are not related to workers' ability to perform their jobs.

(9) Applying this narrow interpretation of race or national origin has resulted in a lack of Federal civil rights protection for individuals who are discriminated against on the basis of characteristics that are commonly associated with race and national origin.

(10) In 2019 and 2020, State legislatures and municipal bodies throughout the U.S. have introduced and passed legislation that rejects certain Federal courts' restrictive interpretation of race and national origin, and expressly classifies race and national origin discrimination as inclusive of discrimination on the basis of natural or protective hairstyles commonly associated with race and national origin.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Federal Government should acknowledge that individuals who have hair texture or wear a hairstyle that is historically and contemporarily associated with African Americans or persons of African descent systematically suffer harmful discrimination in schools, workplaces, and other contexts based upon longstanding race and national origin stereotypes and biases;

(2) a clear and comprehensive law should address the systematic deprivation of educational, employment, and other opportunities on the basis of hair texture and hairstyle that are commonly associated with race or national origin;

(3) clear, consistent, and enforceable legal standards must be provided to redress the widespread incidences of race and national origin discrimination based upon hair texture and hairstyle in schools, workplaces, housing, federally funded institutions, and other contexts;

(4) it is necessary to prevent educational, employment, and other decisions, practices, and policies generated by or reflecting negative biases and stereotypes related to race or national origin;

(5) the Federal Government must play a key role in enforcing Federal civil rights laws in a way that secures equal educational, employment, and other opportunities for all individuals regardless of their race or national origin;

(6) the Federal Government must play a central role in enforcing the standards established under this Act on behalf of individuals who suffer race or national origin discrimination based upon hair texture and hairstyle;

(7) it is necessary to prohibit and provide remedies for the harms suffered as a result of race or national origin discrimination on the basis of hair texture and hairstyle; and

(8) it is necessary to mandate that school, workplace, and other applicable standards be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner and to explicitly prohibit the adoption or implementation of grooming requirements that disproportionately impact people of African descent.

(c) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to institute definitions of race and national origin for Federal civil rights laws that effectuate the comprehensive scope of protection Congress intended to be afforded by such laws and Congress' objective to eliminate race and national origin discrimination in the United States.

SEC. 3. FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No individual in the United States shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, based on the individual's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly

coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a violation of section 601 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000d).

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “program or activity” has the meaning given the term in section 606 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d-4a); and

(2) the terms “race” and “national origin” mean, respectively, “race” within the meaning of the term in section 601 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and “national origin” within the meaning of the term in that section 601.

SEC. 4. HOUSING PROGRAMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No person in the United States shall be subjected to a discriminatory housing practice based on the person’s hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.), and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a discriminatory housing practice.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section—

(1) the terms “discriminatory housing practice” and “person” have the meanings given the terms in section 802 of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3602); and

(2) the terms “race” and “national origin” mean, respectively, “race” within the meaning of the term in section 804 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 3604) and “national origin” within the meaning of the term in that section 804.

SEC. 5. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No person in the United States shall be subjected to a practice prohibited under section 201, 202, or 203 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.), based on the person’s hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a violation of section 201, 202, or 203, as appropriate, of such Act.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the terms “race” and “national origin” mean, respectively, “race” within the meaning of the term in section 201 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e) and “national origin” within the meaning of the term in that section 201.

SEC. 6. EMPLOYMENT.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining (including on-the-job training programs) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against an individual, based on the individual’s hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a violation of section 703 or 704, as appropriate, of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2, 2000e-3).

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section the terms “person”, “race”, and “national origin” have the meanings given the terms in section 701 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e).

SEC. 7. EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No person in the United States shall be subjected to a practice prohibited under section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981), based on the person’s hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in section 1977 of the Revised Statutes, and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a violation of that section 1977.

SEC. 8. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit definitions of race or national origin under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.), or section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981).

SEC. 9. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 2116.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act, or the CROWN Act, is a critically important civil rights bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin. It

would do so in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race or national origin is already prohibited, such as employment, education, and housing.

Although Republicans blocked passage of this bill a few weeks ago, their arguments have just as little merit now as they did then. That is why we are here again, to advance this important legislation.

Among the arguments that we heard previously was that this bill was not needed because the law already protects people from hair-based discrimination. While I agree that existing civil rights statutes, if properly read, already make such discrimination unlawful, several Federal courts have erroneously rejected this interpretation, leaving the state of the law unclear at best.

Far from being duplicative, this legislation is absolutely essential to remove any ambiguity from the law and to fix these courts’ misinterpretation of Federal civil rights law.

Republicans also argued that this legislation could somehow undermine the ability of employers to maintain workplace safety standards. But nothing could be further from the truth. This bill does nothing to prohibit employers from addressing safety concerns, and the longstanding provisions under the civil rights laws that enable employers to ensure workplace safety would remain firmly in place.

Since neither of these arguments holds up to scrutiny, it is important to step back and understand why the CROWN Act is so urgently needed. According to a 2019 study conducted by the JOY Collective, Black people are “disproportionately burdened by policies and practices in public places, including the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out for natural hairstyles,” and other hairstyles traditionally associated with their race, like braids, locs, and twists.

This has real consequences for real people. Students have been sent home from school or told they could not walk at graduation. Employees have been told to change their hair because it violated their employer’s dress code. Some people have even been denied jobs altogether because of their hairstyles.

In view of these disturbing facts, 14 States have enacted statutes prohibiting discrimination on the basis of an individual’s natural hairstyle, in every case with bipartisan support and sometimes even with the unanimous support of both parties.

I am disappointed that we did not see such bipartisan support when we brought this bill up a few weeks ago, but my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have another chance today to do the right thing. This is a matter of basic justice that demands a national solution by Congress. That is why I strongly support the CROWN Act and urge all my colleagues, including my Republican colleagues, to do so as well.

I thank the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) for her leadership and for introducing this important bill this Congress. I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Joe Biden inherited a relatively stable and calm world, and in 14 months, we have complete chaos.

Think about last summer. Think about that video last summer where you had people trying to jump on the wheel of the plane as it was taking off in Afghanistan, that situation there, the debacle that was the exit from Afghanistan. Think about what is going on in Ukraine today.

Here at home, in 14 months, we went from a secure border to complete chaos, over 2 million illegal immigrants coming into this country in 1 year.

We went from relatively safe streets to record levels of crime in every major urban area in the country. We went from stable prices to record-high inflation, 40-year-high inflation. We went from energy independence to \$5 a gallon gas and the President of the United States begging Iran and Venezuela to increase production. In 14 months, from stability to chaos.

Today, what are the Democrats bringing to the floor? A bill that is titled Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2022. That is what we are focused on today.

How about a world where gas prices aren't \$5 a gallon? How about a world where you can actually walk safely on your streets and not have record levels of crime? How about a world where inflation isn't at a 40-year high? How about a world where we are actually energy independent? Those are the issues we should be focused on.

But Democrats today, Friday, March 18, 2022, with chaos all over the place, this is what they are focused on.

Madam Speaker, as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee just said, we have civil rights laws that cover any kind of discrimination. It is covered. It is wrong if it happens. But this is what the Democrats are focused on. Fourteen months of chaos, and we are doing a bill on hair.

I think the American people expect more from their Congress, expect more from their elected Representatives, and I hope we can actually focus on the things that matter to the American people.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I said that this was covered by the law, but several Federal circuit courts disagree. Therefore, it is not covered in those circuits, and that is why we need this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN), the sponsor of the bill.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman who is the chairman of our Judiciary Committee for recognizing me.

I really do wish we could concentrate on other issues as well, and I think that we are. I think that creation of 6.5 million jobs, of unity around the world, of restoring dignity and respect among our people, trying to put our attention onto things as important as Build Back Better and taking care of the economy, recognizes that Joe Biden, this administration, this Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, can chew gum and walk at the same time.

If my colleagues don't think this is worthy of debate, then they should have gone on and done what they did 2 years ago and vote for the bill a couple weeks ago.

But here we are today. Here we are today standing on behalf of those individuals, whether my colleagues on the other side recognize it or not, who are discriminated against as children in school, as adults who are trying to get jobs, as individuals who are trying to get housing, as individuals who simply want access to public accommodations and to be beneficiaries of federally funded programs.

Why are they denied these opportunities? Because there are folks in this society who get to make those decisions who think that because your hair is kinky, it is braided, it is in knots, or it is not straightened blond and light brown, that you somehow are not worthy of access to those issues. That is discrimination.

There is no logical reason that anyone should be discriminated against on any level because of the texture of their hair or the style of their hair.

I understand that my colleagues on the Republican side don't get the vast array of discriminatory practices because they spend so much time trying to perpetuate an all-White society here in the most diverse country in the world.

Nonetheless, this bill is vitally important. It is important to the young girls and the young boys who have to cut their hair in the middle of a wrestling match in front of everyone because some White referee says that your hair is inappropriate to engage in your match. That young man engaged in his match and he won it.

It is inappropriate for our girls to be sent home disciplined or pushed out simply because they have got braids in their hair. And it is doggone sure discriminatory to deny someone employment, housing, or public accommodations because of the way they are wearing their hair.

That is why we are standing here today. It is unfortunate that we have to, but we do.

With that in mind, I thank the chairman of the Judiciary Committee for giving me this opportunity to speak on behalf of a bill that I think is vitally important, that represents movement and understanding in the 21st century,

what discrimination can look like and what it can do to people.

I urge all of my colleagues, including those on the Republican side that voted for it a couple weeks ago, to vote for it today.

□ 0930

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today in support of the CROWN Act.

As a Black woman who loves my braids, I know what it is like to feel isolated because of how I wear my hair.

For the last time, we say no more to Black people being demeaned and discriminated against for the same hairstyles that corporations profit from, no more to Black people being made to feel like we have to cut our locs just to get a job.

For the last time, we say no more to Black people being made to feel like we have to straighten our hair to be deemed professional, no more to Black children being suspended from school because their hair doesn't align with their school's dress code. This is actually a thing.

We are American, and we stand up and say no more for the last time. We are American. Black hair is not to be policed.

Madam Speaker, I commend my colleagues for their work on the CROWN Act, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, we are going to talk about hair, but this bill is about discrimination. This bill is about equality. This bill is about individual integrity. That is what this bill is about.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. I thank my friend from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) for putting it forward.

This bill, as I just said, is not about hair. It is about hair, of course, but it is about the reaction, the inequality, the discrimination, the "you are not welcome here if your hair texture is different," and you have to or want to fix it in a certain way.

It is about the ability of every person in our country to have access to education, to economic advancements, and to opportunities to get ahead.

This is an issue of civil rights. The legislation before us would prohibit discrimination based on a person's hair texture or hairstyle if that style or texture is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin.

My hair is different than BARBARA LEE's, who is seated next to me. Neither one of us had anything to do with that. I had no way to have the texture of my hair any way other than what

my genetic makeup was, nor did BARBARA LEE.

Why, therefore, should there be any thought that anybody would be able to discriminate on that basis? Too often, styles such as locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros are wrongly perceived as unkempt or unprofessional.

In fact, many of these styles are not only central to one's culture and heritage but also based upon convenience, based upon a way to have an easier time.

For a long time, and still today, expectations about what hairstyles are considered appropriate or professional, as the previous speaker said, have created immense pressure to conform to a beauty standard of straight hair that requires considerable time, effort, and cost. This burden falls disproportionately on Black Americans, particularly Black women and girls.

At the same time, enforcing the standard sends a terrible message to young people about their belonging in society and can harm their very self-esteem.

A survey commissioned by the Dove company found that Black women were 80 percent more likely to change their natural hair to fit into an office setting and 1½ times more likely to be sent home from the workplace due to their hair than non-Black women.

For children and teenagers in school, spending time conforming their hair to a different standard takes away from their time spent doing homework or getting enough sleep.

I hope I never get so old that I don't remember that I really cared about: Did I look like the other kids in school, or did I look different?

I happened to have been really skinny as a kid. I am not too fat right now, but I was really skinny as a kid, and I was really self-conscious about that. When you are a kid, being self-conscious is really painful, and you feel put off if somehow you are different.

For children and teenagers in school, spending time conforming their hair to a different standard takes away from time spent doing homework and getting enough sleep, but, much more importantly, their psychological well-being.

This legislation recognizes that natural hair, natural hair, natural hair—none of us made our nature; it was made for us—should not be a cause for discrimination or denial of opportunities.

If we treat this discrimination in the same way as we already treat discrimination based on race—nobody decides the color of their skin. It is who you are. It is what you have.

As Martin Luther King told us, it is really irrelevant. The content of character is what is relevant—not the hue of skin, but how I treat others and how others treat me.

That is what we meant by all men and women are created equal. They are not created the same. We are different.

But it is the character and conduct that ought to govern how we are accepted and treated.

This is similar to title VI and title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, and other civil rights laws.

Nationwide protection is necessary so that no one is denied the simple dignity of being one's authentic self in America while having access to all opportunities this country offers.

Character and conduct—our military took steps to end hair discrimination last year, if anybody thinks this isn't a real issue. Obviously, the military thought it was an issue, and it was an important enough issue that they took action.

The House passed this legislation in 2020 with bipartisan support. Frankly, it is disappointing that 188 Republicans opposed this legislation last week when we brought it to the floor under an expedited process, under suspension.

This should be something that all of us as Americans, as people who honor the Declaration of Independence and that statement that reverberated around the world of a very central premise that is America: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all," and we said "men" because we were limited in our thought pattern at that point in time. But as we have grown, we have expanded it.

Men and women of all different types and colors and, yes, sexual orientation are equal. Not the same, but deserving because God has created them, deserving of our respect and our equal treatment.

I am bringing this bill back to the floor, Madam Speaker, under a rule so that we can pass it with bipartisan support today. I think it will be bipartisan. This really ought to have unanimous support since it is about fairness and nondiscrimination.

I know that some people say, oh, this is going to cause some people problems because some people are going to claim that you violated my rights. Yes, that is America. That is why the Constitution says you have the right to redress grievances.

Yes, it may have some in court, but you can get around it really quickly: Don't discriminate. Treat people based upon their conduct and character.

We must act to ensure that everyone can get a job, succeed in school or at work, find housing, and obtain economic security without facing discrimination simply because of their hair.

Again, I thank my friend, BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, for her leadership on this bill. And I urge my colleagues to make America a little fairer, a little more hewing to that basic premise of which I just spoke.

Let's pass this bill. Let's make America a little more American.

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

Madam Speaker, the majority leader just said that the bill is not about hair; the bill is about discrimination.

I would say he is wrong on both counts because disparate treatment cannot be based on race, color, national origin. That is already the law. That is constitutional.

So, he is wrong on that statement, and the bill is definitely about hair. Here is the title of the bill: Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair. So, he is wrong on both counts. So, the bill is about hair.

What the bill is not about is dealing with the crazy energy situation we find ourselves in today. The bill is not about opening up ANWR. The bill is not about increasing domestic production of energy so we don't have \$5 gas.

The bill is not about dealing with the inflation problem, the 40-year high inflation problem that this country faces, the problem that is impacting moms and dads and families across this country every single day. The bill is not about that.

It is definitely about hair. It is not about that.

It is not about dealing with the border situation, the 165,000 illegal encounters on the border last month alone. It is not about that. It is not about that.

The majority leader was wrong when he said this bill was not about hair. That is all it is about.

I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP), my friend and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, to Mr. JORDAN's point, we are beset with problems.

Two of the most significant are that the Producer Price Index is at 10 percent. We face a cost environment that is unsustainable, and that affects every American's livelihood every time they visit a gas pump or go to the store. We face an employment environment where Americans have been disincentivized to work.

Every time I speak to people in my district—well, it may be different in the last couple of weeks and the latest catastrophes we have seen. But certainly, until then, the leading concern is the availability of people who are inclined to work in order to fulfill job opportunities.

The Judiciary Committee's report on this legislation points out that I and Representative CLIFF BENTZ from Oregon raised a question about this legislation in the markup, that it may prevent employers from regulating hairstyles for workplace safety reasons.

One of the cases involved, I believe, was about long dreadlocks that could become ensnared in machinery on a workplace floor.

Let me tell you what the Judiciary Committee's report by the majority says is the answer to that problem. They say that concern is misplaced because under the longstanding burden-shifting scheme applied by courts in title VII cases, an employer may defeat a discrimination claim by asserting that workplace safety was a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for

taking an adverse employment action against an employee, with the burden then shifting to the employee to prove that the asserted reason was a pretext for discrimination.

Assuming the employee cannot demonstrate that the employer's assertion of workplace safety was pretextual, the employer would prevail against an employment discrimination claim. How extraordinarily comforting.

So, if an employee wants to wear dreadlocks, and an employer is legitimately concerned for the health and safety of the employee, that his scalp might be ripped off by a machine, then the employer can enter into the litigation.

It certainly couldn't be arbitrated. We took care of that yesterday right on the floor of the House. We have to have litigation. We will have expensive lawyers.

We will start, get the complaint filed, the answer filed. Maybe there will be a motion to dismiss that will be denied. We will get into the discovery process. We will send out the interrogatories and the document requests. We will ask for the other occasions where somebody has been fired, examine the processes and the practices of the employer for the last decade.

□ 0945

We will get some experts in. We have got to have some experts to come in and testify to the likelihood that long dreadlocks are going to get caught in the machinery. We will have conflicting experts on each side. They will disagree. Then the court will receive a motion for summary judgment, say if there is enough evidence to submit the case to trial, and the judge will have a 130-page opinion that will examine the burden-shifting scheme and the initial burden, and then the response burden, and the burden shifts to the employee to show pretext.

And the inflation rate creeps higher, and the folks willing to enter into jobs seem to be less and less, and the catastrophes keep coming. But this is the top priority.

I don't think we need to drive lawsuits between Americans. I think, in the main, Americans well understand the rules of the road. As the Judiciary Committee itself reports, courts have generally even recognized that hairstyle, to the extent it is associated with race, as a basis for decisions on employment or the like, is already unlawful. The EEOC's own manual says that discriminating on the basis of, for example, Afros is unlawful.

This bill is another solution to a problem that doesn't exist in any significant scope in this country, and the result being inflation that gets higher, more supply constriction that drives inflation higher, more animosity and obstacles between employees and employers, between merchants and customers to drive more lawsuits to pay more lawyers to make the quality of life in America so much better. That is

where we are. That is where we are today on the floor of the House.

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

I would point out again, because some of my Republican colleagues seem not to hear it, that this is the law, as they say, but that several circuit courts say it isn't the law, so all this bill is doing is reaffirming what the law is, despite several circuit courts. And we see that the law in those States where the circuit courts have upheld it properly has not resulted in any of the catastrophes we just heard.

Mr. HOYER. Will the chairman yield?

Mr. NADLER. Yes, I will. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Is it not correct, Mr. Chairman, the reason this bill is on the floor is because Republicans voted against a suspension—

Mr. NADLER. Yes.

Mr. HOYER. Which could have easily passed to say we are against discrimination? And because 188 Republicans voted "no," this bill needed to come forward because, as the chairman has just pointed out, the law is in doubt because courts have taken different positions. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2116, the Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act, commonly known as the CROWN Act. I would like to thank Speaker PELOSI, Chairman NADLER, and of course Congresswoman BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN for bringing this bill to the floor.

Let me just first say, we all know—and you have heard the debate—that this bill is going to take aim at prohibiting race-based hair discrimination. Let me tell the other side: I am an American, and this is very important to me and to millions of Americans. Yet, your arguments, you know they are outrageous, but they are not surprising.

Republicans, every step of the way, try to diminish the humanity of Black and Brown people, try to uphold white supremacy at every step of the way. Just listen to what you are saying in terms of arguing against this bill.

For decades, Black and Brown people have been penalized for wearing hairstyles, natural hairstyles deemed as messy, unruly, and unprofessional. We have seen students humiliated and unfairly disciplined because their braided hair extensions or locs were considered a violation of the dress code. And in the workplace, Black people with curly Afros, braids, twists or locs, or with no hair are often perceived as less professional than people with straightened hair, which negatively impacts their ability to be promoted or to get raises.

Yes, personally, I have always worn my hair however I chose. I have worn it

straight; I have worn it braided; I have worn it spiked; I have worn it curly; I have worn it in a big natural; you name it. Everyone should be able to make those choices without fear of repercussion.

Hair discrimination is rooted in systemic racism and is a real barrier to advancement and empowerment for our communities. I have been fighting to end this discriminatory practice for years. In 2014, the women of the Congressional Black Caucus urged the Army to rescind Army Regulation 671, which prohibited many hairstyles worn by African-American women and other women of color, and I led an amendment in the fiscal year 2015 Defense appropriations bill to ban funding for this discriminatory rule.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I just want to remind you, we put this in the Defense appropriations bill to ban funding for this discriminatory rule. The military understood it.

Due to our advocacy, a few years later the U.S. Navy removed their discriminatory policy, allowing women, especially women of color, to wear their hair in dreadlocks, large buns, braids, and ponytails. We owe it to ourselves and to future generations to take action here in Congress to break down these barriers. Everyone should be able to show up as their authentic selves and passing the CROWN Act is a major step in that direction. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I just want to point out, the majority leader just 3 minutes ago said the reason the bill is on the floor today is because of the minority. That can't happen. We don't schedule the floor. The reason the bill is on the floor today is because the majority is bringing it to the floor.

I would love to be able to have the power as the minority to bring legislation to the floor because if we could, I tell you what, it wouldn't be this bill. It would be a bill dealing with energy, a bill trying to bring down the price of gasoline, which is at \$5 a gallon in some States. It would be a bill trying to deal with the border situation. I wish we could schedule the floor.

Let's hope the American people are going to make a change this fall and put us in a position where we can schedule the floor because if we do, if we get that power, we will focus on those kinds of issues.

The majority leader of the House of Representatives just said the reason the bill is on the floor today is because of the minority. That cannot happen. I wish it could, but it can't. Those are the kind of arguments we are getting.

We should be focused on the issues the American people want us to focus on right now. Families across this

country, all families want us to focus on certain things. But not the Democrats. They are going to focus on the hair bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, to the point just made by Mr. JORDAN, it does strike me that what is being described, by the majority leader or by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is that some courts in the hundreds of Federal courts that we have—I am not even sure they are all Federal they are describing, but I assume so—have decided that this is not an issue that is covered under one or more of these laws.

But you know what usually happens is, the Congress waits for the court system to work this out to the United States Supreme Court; and when there is a decision there, if the decision is contrary to the intent of Congress, Congress responds.

So again, in terms of picking up something that is unnecessary, that is what the majority is doing. It is not Republicans who bring the bill to the floor. It is not Republicans who pick a fight over something that most wouldn't even disagree about except in circumstances of safety, and then the question becomes one of the degree of burden imposed on employers, whether you want to drive lawsuits.

I was thinking maybe, as Mr. JORDAN was speaking, that it would be nice to bring, since the minority can get issues to the floor—I didn't know that. I have been here just since 2019, and we have been in the minority the whole time. I can think of a lot of things we should bring to the floor. We should bring a bill to unleash American energy independence. We really need that right now. Not just a bill cutting off imports from Russia, not just a bill driving prices higher so that Americans will not only be paying \$4 and \$5, thanks to Joe Biden, at the pump, but they will soon be paying \$6, \$7, \$8 at the pump.

If the minority could bring a bill to the floor, we could bring a bill to the floor that would say let's open up the ability to drill, let's encourage the energy industry in America to produce the energy that the world needs so that prices will be low and that Americans across the board, not just a few who have these extraneous handful of cases out of the whole Federal court system in which the result has not turned out the way we would like it to have turned out, let's worry about the millions and millions of Americans who will soon have to pay \$7 or \$8 at the pump every day, while it is \$4 or \$5 now. That is what I would do if the minority could bring something to the floor.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I just want to point out that we don't need new drilling legislation. There are 6,000 leases which have been granted by the Federal Government which the oil companies are not drilling. They can drill.

Madam Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2116, the CROWN Act. No one should be deprived of equal rights under the law because of their hair texture or style. It should never be the case that a person is denied the opportunity to participate in school sports or is sent home from work just because of what their hair looks like.

The most egregious example of this was a wrestling coach who had an African-American wrestler that had to cut his hair to perform. He wasn't allowed on the wrestling team unless his hair was cut because the wrestling coach didn't like it. Well, the wrestling coach was ignorant of the fact that that should have been his choice. He couldn't rise to understand it.

Now, Mr. BISHOP and I, we share something in common. We both don't have a wonderful crown with glorious locks. And sometimes when people, particularly people who aren't too smart, get mad at me—and I imagine this happens to Mr. BISHOP, too—they will say: You bald-headed whatever. I have no choice in the fact that I am bald headed. I had a lot of hair when I was young. I had more hair than Mr. JORDAN.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I will yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Let me just ask, do you think anyone has ever discriminated against you because you are bald?

Mr. COHEN. Well, they have said things they thought were nasty. But it was not nasty to me because I have no choice in the fact that I am bald.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Did you bring a lawsuit?

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time.

I am just as good a human being, just as smart, just as effective, and just as caring with or without hair; and the fact is it is discrimination, and it is ignorance.

African Americans have been discriminated against in many ways because of their hairstyles. It is a natural thing for African Americans, and they should not be penalized in the workplace, in sports, in school, or in any other ways.

I stand here for the CROWN Act. It was originally introduced, I think, by Cedric Richmond, and I joined with him on the Judiciary Committee to support it.

I had seen problems in Tennessee when I was a State senator, and supported bills there to protect people who wore braids and whatever. I hope people will rise up and vote "yes" in understanding of other people and think beyond themselves.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, just let me say that, unfortunately, I had never taken psychology during my college preparation, but I do know certain things such as, what avoidance behavior is.

I tell you, the message discipline on that side is just perfect. You can talk about the southern border and inflation and all of that to avoid the topic of discrimination.

Sit down. I have the floor, sir.

You are avoiding the fact, and I know personally, as a person with my hair, that I have had people tell my employer that I was an embarrassment sitting in the front office because of the way my hair looked.

□ 1000

And so, to avoid a big conversation about discrimination that has an impact, particularly on African Americans, you talk about everything else. It is wrong. You are not engaging and, quite frankly, you are not being honest.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEE of California). The Chair would remind Members to direct all remarks to the Chair.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I would just—avoiding? It sounds to me like the Democrats are avoiding the issues the American people care about. That is our point. I am focused on what the families in the Fourth District of Ohio come to me and talk to me about. They are talking to me about \$5 a gas; guarantee it. My guess it is the same in all your districts as well.

They are talking to me about the border, our southern border that has been complete chaos now for 14 months. They are definitely talking to me about the price of eggs, and milk, and butter, and food at the grocery store, about everything, because we are at a 40-year high inflation.

Avoidance? The people who are avoiding the issues the American people care about are on that side. And to get lectured and using that is so wrong, so out of touch with the American people. Avoiding. You have got to be kidding me. We want to focus on the issues the American people care about. That is the whole darn point.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. It is not a question of avoidance. It is a question of priority.

Here is a priority. In 2020, homicides across America increased 30 percent, from 16,500, roughly, to 21,500, an additional 5,000 homicides.

And even if you want to view it through a racial lens, since that seems to be the subject, 55 percent of homicides are suffered by Black Americans, even though they make up 13 percent

of the population. Of the increase I just described, Black Americans suffer 65 percent.

So we could have—if the minority were capable of bringing a bill to the floor, we could bring a bill that would address the rising crime in America, the historically exceptional, historically unprecedented, I believe, at least I saw something since maybe 1900 or 1902—I don't know what the circumstances were then. But since then, the most, the highest increase of homicides in a single year in the history of the United States, grossly disproportionately borne by Black Americans. Driven by rhetoric about defunding police. We could prioritize that. That wouldn't be avoidance. And yet, we do not because, indeed, we are in the minority and the priorities are being set not by the minority but the majority.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Madam Speaker. And I rise today reminded that Dr. King addressed this very issue decades ago. He addressed it when he shared his poem with us:

Fleecy locks and black complexion cannot forfeit nature's claim. Though skin may differ, affection dwells in black and white the same. And were I so tall as to reach the pole or to grasp the ocean at a span, I must be measured by my soul because the mind is the standard of the man and woman.

I have lived enough now, at 74 years, to have seen a time when Black people would bleach their skin. The product was called Bleach and Glow, so that they could be as white as they could get.

I have lived long enough to see them process their hair so that they could make it as straight as they could get it.

I have lived long enough now, however, to see Black people having decided that they are going to be themselves; they are going to wear their hair as they chose; and they are not going to allow themselves to be discriminated against because of it.

I have lived long enough, now, to understand that it is not the color of skin or the texture of hair; it is the character within that determines the worth of men and women.

I have lived long enough to understand that Black people are American people, too. And when you say the American people don't want it, you cannot exclude Black people. Black people would have this be on the floor. This is a kitchen-table issue in Black households because when Johnny comes home and he has been fired because of his hair, that is a kitchen-table issue. That is unemployment. That impacts unemployment.

So we have a duty and obligation to do what we are doing with the understanding that we are going to be ourselves.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today on the floor of the House of Representatives, the people's House, to declare that Black girls with our braids, locs, Afros, all forms of natural hairstyles and, yes, even our smooth alopecia bald heads, belong everywhere.

Today, we take an important step toward codifying this fact into law by passing the CROWN Act legislation I am so proud to co-lead in partnership with Representatives WATSON COLEMAN, MOORE, LEE, and OMAR.

For too long, Black girls have been discriminated against and criminalized for the hair that grows on our heads and the way we move through and show up in this world.

In my home State, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, two twin sisters, Deana and Mya, high school students, were disciplined for showing up with braids. They were given numerous detentions, kicked off the track team, banned from prom, solely for their hairstyle.

In their own words, these scholars and athletes were judged more for their heritage than their homework.

No more.

For those sisters and thousands of other students who face discrimination based on their hair, the CROWN Act is for you.

For recent graduates who fear they must change their hair or cut their locs to secure a job, the CROWN Act is for you.

For our elders who have faced and fought this racism for generations, the CROWN Act is for you.

Just yesterday, the Massachusetts State legislature made history by passing similar legislation. By passing the CROWN Act today, we affirm, say it loud, Black is beautiful and so is our hair.

Whether you are a student in a classroom, an employee in the workplace, or the next Supreme Court Justice, or the Speaker pro tem, you deserve to show up as your full self, rocking your crown with your head held high.

I urge a "yes" vote for every person who has been asked to shrink or to apologize simply for the beautiful way with which God made them.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, some many years ago, with a bush as big as a bush on my head, an Afro, of which I was enormously proud, young, fragile ego, probably not that strong in my frame, some would say, skinny legs and high heels, an early teen, trying to express the pain that I felt, living in a segregated world, trying to assert the prominence of my community, my race of people, trying to associate belatedly with the foot soldiers and the battering

and the insults that they received, trying to come to grips with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Bobby Kennedy, Malcolm X, I wore this bush, which I had to do extreme things; for the original style, as was done to young girls, is processed. It burned beyond recognition.

And I went out with my grandmother, a woman of tradition and, fearful for me, she asked me to go back because she couldn't walk with me with an Afro. The reason, of course, was her fear what an Afro signified, what it would do, how I would be harmed. Those were the conflicts and strife that Black people went through trying to come to grips with their identity.

Madam Speaker, I say to my good friend, Mr. JORDAN, we never encounter each other because we have mutual respect, as I do for him, and he does for SHEILA JACKSON LEE. We don't really get into it because we know we are the kind of folk that stand down from each other. But I enjoy engaging with the gentleman. I enjoy his leadership. And his constituents have every right to be concerned about gas prices.

My constituents are concerned about eating, being able to pay their rent. And I believe we can walk and chew gum at the same time. Let's get together about gas prices, and paying rent, and people eating, and having jobs, and ending discrimination. Why can't we do that together?

Because the gentleman has not walked in my skin. He has got to understand what it means when we are talking about a report that has been given. In 2019, the Joy Collective, the CROWN Act coalition: Black people are disproportionately burdened by policies, and practices in public places, including the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out for their natural hairstyle.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. The CROWN Study found that Black women's hair is more policed in the workplace, thereby contributing to the climate of group control.

Black women are more likely to receive formal grooming policies; and 80 percent of Black women believe that they had to change their hair to be in the workplace.

Just imagine, just imagine the beauty of these hairstyles, Mr. JORDAN, the beauty of these hairstyles. This is what we are talking about; people who are severely discriminated against, young boys, young girls. A little girl in a Catholic school could not wear her hair, had to go home.

Or the fabulous Serena, who gives joy to all of us and, yet, these are the locs that she is wearing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has again expired.

Mr. NADLER. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. And this young boy, who, like me, felt diminished because someone thought it was wrong for me, an Afro, for him, his braided hair.

Mr. JORDAN, we have engaged in a lot, but I will not stand down on the CROWN Act. We must pass the CROWN Act to give dignity and reaffirm the rights of all people. Wear your hair as you desire.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 2116, the Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2021.

This legislation prohibits discrimination based on hair texture or hairstyles if that style or texture is commonly associated with particular race or national origin.

The bill also prohibits this type of discrimination against those participating in federally assisted programs, housing programs, and employment.

I have long believed that discrimination based on hair texture and hairstyle is an impermissible form of race discrimination.

According to a 2019 report, known as the CROWN Study, which was conducted by the JOY Collective (CROWN Act Coalition, Dove/Unilever, National Urban League, Color of Change), Black people are “disproportionately burdened by policies and practices in public places, including the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out for their natural hair styles—referring to the texture of hair that is not permed, dyed, relaxed, or chemically altered.”

The CROWN Study found that Black women's hair is “more policed in the workplace, thereby contributing to a climate of group control in the company culture and perceived professional barriers” compared to non-Black women.

The study also found that “Black women are more likely to have received formal grooming policies in the workplace, and to believe that there is a dissonance from her hair and other race's hair” and that “Black women's hairstyles were consistently rated lower or ‘less ready’ for job performance.”

Among the study's other findings are that 80 percent of Black women believed that they had to change their hair from its natural state to “fit in at the office,” and that they were 83 percent more likely to be judged harshly because of their looks.

The study indicated that Black women were one and a half times more likely to be sent home from the workplace because of their hair, and that they were over three times more likely to be perceived as unprofessional compared to non-African American women.

Eight years ago, the United States Army removed a grooming regulation preventing women servicemembers from wearing their hair in dreadlocks, a regulation that had a disproportionately adverse impact on Black women.

The decision was a result of the 2014 order by the Secretary of Defense at the time, Chuck Hagel, who was reviewing the military's policies regarding hairstyles popular to African American women.

This decision to review these policies came after complaints from members of Congress, including myself, saying that these policies unfairly targeted Black women.

Hair discrimination is common, and the CROWN Study demonstrates that, but I would also like to take the time to share numerous stories from many Americans across the country in order to put faces and names to these statistics.

In 2017, a Banana Republic employee was told by a manager that she was violating the company's dress code because her box braids were too “urban” and “unkempt.”

A year later, in 2018, Andrew Johnson, a New Jersey high school student, was forced by a white referee to either have his dreadlocks cut or forfeit a wrestling match, leading him to have his hair cut in public by an athletic trainer immediately before the match.

Again in 2018, an 11-year-old Black girl in Louisiana was asked to leave class at a private Roman Catholic school near New Orleans because her braided hair extensions violated the school's policies.

In 2019, two African American men in Texas alleged being denied employment by Six Flags because of their hairstyles—one had long braids and the other had dreadlocks.

In the following year of 2020 there were news reports of a Texas student who would not be allowed to walk at graduation because his dreadlocks were too long.

Finally, I'd like to share the story of a young man from my district, who was suspended from school just last year for his natural dreadlocks.

DeAndre Arnold was a senior at Barbers Hill High School in Houston, Texas.

Arnold had his dreadlocks for years and this hairstyle had become a part of his identity and allowed him to embrace his culture.

Arnold's family is from Trinidad and the men in his family often grow their locks near or below their waist.

Arnold had complied with the dress code throughout high school by keeping his hair up.

His high school routinely inspected his hair for violating a hair length school policy; upon inspection they ultimately decided to suspend him for violating the policy.

Arnold was not allowed to return to school, attend his senior prom, or his graduation ceremony unless he cut his hair.

Thankfully Arnold was able to take this decision to court, where the judge ruled that he could return to school without fear of recrimination.

However, Arnold's high school failed him, as students in our society should not have to undergo litigation just to peacefully obtain an education.

Students like DeAndre Arnold should not be faced with the impossible choice of either suppressing their cultural heritage and Black identity by cutting their natural hair, or forfeiting their right to equal educational and extracurricular opportunities.

People of color, especially Black people, have long felt pressure to alter their natural hair to conform to what society has deemed “acceptable.”

The CROWN Act prohibits discrimination in federally funded programs and activities based on an individual's hair texture or hairstyle if it is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin, including “a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, dreadlocks, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros.”

The legislation also provides that the prohibition will be enforced as part of Title VI of the

Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in federally funded programs, and that violations of Section 3(a) will be treated as if they were violations of Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The CROWN Act would end the demeaning practice of forcing conformity onto people of color.

It would make it illegal for employers and educators to deny an individual employment or educational opportunities due to the length, texture or style of their hair.

To be frank, it is a tragedy that we need federal legislation to end these discriminatory practices and give people of color the dignity that is their inherent right.

The CROWN Act says to Americans facing discrimination that the Congress of the United States hears them, sees them, and affirms their beauty and dignity and pride in their culture.

I rise in strong support of this bill so that men and women of color no longer feel that they cannot or should not enter certain spaces because they wish to wear the hair that they are born with.

I strongly urge all Members to join me in voting for the passage of H.R. 2116, the CROWN Act.

I include in the RECORD a May 20, 2021 article entitled: “Opinion: Stop policing people of color's hair and pass the CROWN Act.”

[From Chron.com, May 20, 2021]

OPINION: STOP POLICING PEOPLE OF COLOR'S HAIR AND PASS THE CROWN ACT

Texas seems to be hell bent on policing Black peoples' hair—and it needs to stop. Immediately.

In Troy, an 11-year-old Native and African-American student spent more than a week in in-school suspension after administrators said his braided hairstyle violated the dress code, per 25 News KXXV's Jarell Baker.

Barbers Hill Independent School District voted unanimously in July of 2020 to uphold a school policy that allowed the district to suspend DeAndre Arnold and his cousin Kaden Bradford for refusing to cut their dreadlocks, even barring Arnold from his senior prom and high school graduation.

Such incidents are far from isolated in the Lone Star state, which begs the question: Why are Texas schools so determined to uphold dated rules that seemingly exist only to police the appearance of Black and brown students?

People of color, especially Black people, have long felt pressure to alter their natural hair to conform to what society has deemed “acceptable.” It's demeaning, and—quite frankly—sad. And it's time we proudly rocked all of our kinks and curls without being punished for it.

That's why the CROWN Act is important.

“Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair,” or CROWN, is an act that would prohibit race-based hair discrimination in Texas schools and workplaces. The CROWN Act would make it illegal for employers and educators to deny an individual employment or educational opportunities due to the length, texture or style of their hair.

It's sad that there even has to be a law in place, considering no other race has to deal with their hair being a Civil Rights issue. But here we are.

The law hasn't passed in Texas (yet), but with April 27 being Texas' CROWN Act Day, Texas Legislative Black Caucus members are working around the clock to see that it happens.

As a Black woman, I am tired of feeling like I can't or shouldn't enter certain spaces because my hair "isn't done" or straightened. I am tired of being asked if my hair is real or if someone can touch it. It's the hair I was born with, not a science experiment.

This is also the reason people of color get so upset about outside races wearing braids or other protective hairstyles. The issue is not the style itself, but the fact that you have an entire group of people who are seen as "less professional" in the workplace and even denied jobs for rocking styles they created while others are allowed to copy it and receive compliments? It's disgusting.

The CROWN Act is necessary for the culture, and the fact that Texas isn't moving quicker to pass it is quite telling.

Whether anyone wants to admit it, hair discrimination is race discrimination. And we've had enough.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS).

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the CROWN Act because all hair is professional hair.

While serving in the Georgia State Senate, a colleague greeted me with what she thought was a compliment. After spending most of the legislative session in braids, I had my natural hair pressed straight. She told me, NIKEMA, you should keep your hair that way. It looks better, more professional, more like a State Senator.

Remarks like this are all too familiar for Black women and girls; unacceptable on their own, but the outright discrimination that flows from them is worse. If I didn't work for the people in Congress, I know that I could be fired simply for wearing my hair in braids.

Nothing about this is okay, so I make it a point to create an environment where my team feels comfortable wearing their crowns in every texture.

Everybody deserves this level of safety, no matter where they work. Our hair is an expression of our authentic selves. Braids, locs, coils, or a silk press, all hair is professional hair.

Discrimination has no place in America; that includes discriminating against Black hair. The CROWN Act would make race-based hair discrimination a thing of the past, once and for all, and that is why we should pass it today.

□ 1015

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, for all the reasons we have talked about and what we should be focused on here, I would urge a "no" vote on the legislation and hope my colleagues will do the same.

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

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

Madam Speaker, while racism and discrimination sometimes appear in overt forms, they can also manifest themselves in more subtle ways.

One way is through discrimination based on natural hairstyles and hair textures associated with people of a particular race or national origin.

This CROWN Act would make explicit that civil rights laws prohibit such discrimination. This is a matter of basic fairness and justice.

This bill passed the House last Congress unanimously, and I hope we will do so again today.

All the arguments we have heard about everything else are interesting and important but not relevant to this bill. This bill is purely about discrimination, purely about protecting people from discrimination, and we ought to pass it.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, on H.R. 2116, the Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2021, I am not currently recorded as a cosponsor. It was my intention to serve as a cosponsor of this legislation, but because the bill has now been reported by the appropriate Committees and placed on the Union Calendar, I am not able to do so.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 979, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill 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 bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 189, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 82]

YEAS—235

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Cárbaal
Cárdenas

Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar

Dauids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
García (TX)

Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch

Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mirvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger

Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—189

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais

Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
García (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)

Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar

Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer

Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney

Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—8

Budd
Diaz-Balart
Fitzgerald

Loudermilk
Pfluger
Turner

□ 1051

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

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

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend the vote due to an important meeting with constituents in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 82.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barr (Guthrie)	Fulcher (Johnson)	McHenry
Bass (Takano)	(OH)	(Murphy (NC))
Bergman	Garamendi	Moulton (Beyer)
(Stauber)	(Correa)	Neguse
Bowman (Garcia)	Garbarino	(Perlmutter)
(IL)	(Jacobs (NY))	Nehls (Fallon)
Brooks (Moore)	Gohmert (Weber)	Norman
(AL)	(TX)	(Donalds)
Brown (OH)	Golden	Pascarell
(Jeffries)	(Courtney)	(Pallone)
Calvert (Garcia)	Harder (CA)	Payne (Pallone)
(CA)	(Beyer)	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas	Harshbarger	Rodgers (WA)
(Gomez)	(Kustoff)	(Bilirakis)
Carter (LA)	Higgins (NY)	Roybal-Allard
(Newman)	(Pallone)	(Escobar)
Carter (TX)	Johnson (GA)	Rush (Evans)
(Hudson)	(Correa)	Ryan
Cawthorn	Johnson (TX)	(Perlmutter)
(Fallon)	(Jeffries)	Salazar (Dunn)
Clarke (NY)	Kahele (Mrvan)	Schrier (Aguilar)
(Jeffries)	Kaptur	Sires (Pallone)
Connolly	(Lawrence)	Smucker (Joyce)
(Wexton)	Kim (NJ)	(PA)
Crenshaw	(Pallone)	Steel (Oberholte)
(Fallon)	Kind (Beyer)	Suozzi (Beyer)
Crist	Kinzing	Swalwell
(Wasserman)	(Meijer)	(Gomez)
Schultz	Kirkpatrick	Taylor (Fallon)
Cuellar (Correa)	(Pallone)	Titus (Cicilline)
Curtis (Moore)	LaHood (Miller)	Trone (Beyer)
(UT)	(WV)	Upton (Katko)
Dean (Scanlon)	LaMalfa	Van Drew
DeLauro	(Palazzo)	(Tenney)
(Courtney)	Larson (CT)	Van Duyn
DeSaulnier	(Cicilline)	(Jackson)
(Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	Wagner
Deutch (Rice)	(Evans)	(Cammack)
(NY)	Lesko (Miller)	Walorski
Dingell	(WV)	(Buchson)
(Cicilline)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Waltz (Gimenez)
Doyle, Michael	Maloney	Welch (Pallone)
F. (Evans)	Carolyn B.	Wilson (FL)
Fortenberry	(Wasserman)	(Cicilline)
(Moolenaar)	Schultz	
Frankel, Lois	McEachin	
(Wexton)	(Wexton)	

AMERICANS NEED PROTECTION
FROM CORPORATE GREED AND
ABUSE

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, we need to protect the American people from corporate greed and abuse. The FAIR Act is one of those protections.

Corporations use forced arbitration clauses to deny Americans their right to seek accountability and justice in disputes with private companies. They literally eliminated any chance a resident may have for accountability and justice from a dispute, specifically in the place of employment.

From employee handbooks to bank documents to college admission paperwork, companies include forced arbitration clauses as the main form of dispute resolution so that they can rig the rules and appoint themselves judge and jury in the arbitration process.

Forced arbitration is a private, secretive system without any enforceable standards or legal protections for our people. There is no public disclosure of proceedings or any requirements for arbitrators to follow the law.

Madam Speaker, forced arbitration makes it virtually impossible for anti-discrimination laws, disability rights laws, and so many other important laws to be enforced at the Federal level.

To put it simply, this is unjust, and has failed the American public for far too long.

Earlier this year, President Biden signed a law ending forced arbitration for cases involving sexual assault or sexual harassment.

So I urge the Senate to pass this legislation and send it to the President's desk so that we can protect the rights of consumers and workers from corporations that seek to exploit them.

HONORING THE LIFE OF RALPH
AHN

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Ralph Ahn, a pioneer in the Korean-American community, who exemplified the American Dream.

Ralph was the youngest child of Dosan Ahn Chang Ho, and Ralph joined the United States Navy and bravely served our country fighting in World War II.

Ralph eventually started acting, following in the footsteps of his older brother, Philip Ahn, who was one of the first Asian-American actors.

Ralph made his film debut as a Korean prisoner in “Battle Circus” before taking on the roles in “Mission Over Korea,” “Prisoner of War,” “The Hook,” “It Takes Two,” “The Golden

Girls,” and most recently as Tran on “New Girl.”

I remember last seeing Ralph at an event about a year ago commemorating the Korean-American Pioneers and Korean independence.

While I am sad that the last generation of Korean-American leaders have passed, I know that their legacy will continue to live on. I offer my deepest condolences to his beautiful wife, Anne, and his family.

□ 1100

REMEMBERING SHAR KNUTSON

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Shar Knutson, former president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, who passed away last month. Shar was a bridge-builder, trailblazer, and mentor.

Shar was a lifelong advocate for workers in St. Paul and across Minnesota. A trailblazer herself, the first woman to lead the Minnesota AFL-CIO, she mentored women in the labor movement and urged them to run for leadership.

She was a strong booster for pro-women labor supporters seeking public office. Her early and steadfast support and encouragement was instrumental to me in helping to run for Congress and advance our common values together.

Hosting Shar as my guest for President Obama's first official State of the Union address in Washington, D.C., was a privilege.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a February 22, 2022, article from the Union Advocate newspaper in St. Paul paying tribute to Shar Knutson's life and work.

[Feb. 22, 2022]

REMEMBERING SHAR KNUTSON: ‘HER PRESENCE
WILL BE MISSED, BUT HER LEGACY LIVES ON’

(by Union Advocate)

Shar Knutson ascended the ranks of Minnesota's labor movement, starting as a member of AFSCME Local 1842 in St. Paul and retiring after six years in the state's highest union office. Remembered by colleagues and friends as a bridge-builder, trailblazer and mentor, Knutson died Feb. 2 at the age of 72.

A native of Fridley who made St. Paul her home, Knutson made history in 2009 as the first woman elected president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, the federation of over 1,000 affiliate unions representing 300,000 working people statewide.

Knutson held the office until 2015, during a tumultuous time for American unions. Efforts to weaken workers' bargaining power and roll back labor standards succeeded in other states, but not in Minnesota. Under Knutson's leadership, Minnesota unions not only kept “right to work” and other anti-union measures at bay, but they lobbied to expand collective bargaining rights and pass the first statewide minimum-wage increase in a decade.

“Shar played an active role in the successful campaign to increase labor's voice in national, state and local issues, including raising awareness and promoting community debate about social and economic justice,”

U.S. Rep. Betty McCollum said. "This shift laid the groundwork for important progress being made today that benefits all Minnesotans."

Labor leaders who worked with Knutson recalled her attention to detail, quiet resolve and ambition.

"She got her facts, and she moved forward," said Ray Waldron, Knutson's predecessor as president of the state AFL-CIO. "She was very decisive."

It showed, Waldron remembered, when he approached Knutson in 2009 with the news that he planned to retire. Knutson had been serving as president of the St. Paul Regional Labor Federation and, previously, the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly for more than a decade. "I walked into her office and said, 'How would you like to run for president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO?'" Waldron said. "Shar didn't hesitate. She just said yes, reached across her desk, shook my hand, and I walked out."

Though self-assured, Knutson "was never a bully," said Harry Melander, former head of the St. Paul and statewide Building Trades councils. Rather, she built her career on a knack for bringing people into the decision-making process and working in coalition.

"We all love each other, we're family," Melander said. "But families have fights. Shar made a point to make sure everyone, whether you got along within the labor family or not, was at the table when we had a big item to discuss, so we could figure this out together."

Knutson grew up in a union household, but her ties to the labor and political communities deepened after leaving a public-health job with the City of St. Paul in 1990 to work for Mayor Jim Scheibel. At City Hall, she shared an office and a budding friendship with Molly O'Rourke, who said the two "bonded over that experience of working in a very fast-paced and energized office."

Knutson was the mayor's liaison to organized labor and other constituent groups, including the emerging immigrant and refugee communities. It was a good fit, O'Rourke said, given Knutson's "belief that everyone, no matter their station in life, needed to be treated with dignity and respect."

Scheibel declined to run for re-election in 1993, and Knutson went to work for the Trades and Labor Assembly. Delegates elected her president in 1998, and within weeks of taking office, St. Paul's new mayor, Norm Coleman, stunned the city's unions with a proposal to privatize a swath of city services, from golf courses to the water department.

Coleman's "Compete St. Paul" plan threatened hundreds of city jobs, and union leaders looked to the Assembly to fight back, said Barb Kucera, then editor of The Union Advocate newspaper. Knutson worked quickly to convene the St. Paul Works Alliance, a coalition of groups that would oppose the privatization scheme.

"Right away, Shar brought in as many stakeholders as possible to be part of the discussion, leading with the unions but inviting other organizations too," Kucera said. "She really decided to mount a public campaign, and that's what eventually stopped the whole idea in the fall of 1999. 'Shar really pushed the organization to focus and get a clear message across, and she did a lot of media appearances and events and public speaking. They talked about jobs, but they didn't make it about jobs only. They very wisely chose to make it clear this was going to be a real threat to public services in the city, particularly the water service.'"

Defeating Coleman's plan drew national attention, and Knutson was among a handful of local labor council presidents invited to serve on an advisory committee to the AFL-CIO Executive Board. "She was willing to

try to do some things differently, and she projected a different image, being the first woman and first public employee in that job," Kucera said.

"She surprised a lot of people in Washington, D.C.," Waldron added. "She was courageous." Knutson's profile continued to grow after another successful, coalition-based campaign in 2006, this time to save 500 jobs at a paper recycling plant in the Midway. The plant, then owned by Rock-Tenn, needed a new power source after Xcel Energy stopped burning coal at its High Bridge plant. But opposition from neighborhood groups put Rock-Tenn's future—and the jobs of Steelworkers like Bob Ryan—in doubt.

Ryan, who now works as the rapid response coordinator for his union, called Knutson "instrumental" in keeping USW Local 264 members working in St. Paul.

"It was a lot of public meetings, and Shar was at a lot of them with us, speaking on our behalf," he said. Both Knutson and her father had worked at the facility, he said, "so Shar could talk to people with true emotion about how long the plant had been there and its connection to the city. She just delivered."

By then, the Assembly had merged with surrounding labor councils to form the Regional Labor Federation, with Knutson as president. She won a three-way race for president of the state AFL-CIO in August 2009, and guided the union campaign to elect Minnesota's first labor-endorsed governor in 20 years, Mark Dayton, a year later.

As her list of accomplishments grew, Knutson continued to prioritize her work to mentor women and young workers pursuing leadership roles in the labor movement and in politics.

Those fields were even more male-dominated 22 years ago, when McCollum became just the second Minnesota woman elected to federal office, than they are today. The 4th District congresswoman remembered Knutson and longtime friend Robin Madsen, an AFSCME leader who died in 2017, teaming up to host a "Working Women for Betty" campaign-kickoff event after McCollum announced her first run for Congress.

Knutson and McCollum remained friends as their careers progressed. Knutson attended President Barack Obama's first State of the Union address as McCollum's guest, and the congresswoman presented her friend with a flag flown over the U.S. Capitol upon her retirement from the Minnesota AFL-CIO.

"I am thankful I had the opportunity to know and work with Shar Knutson," McCollum said. "Her presence will be missed, but her legacy lives on."

Jennifer Guertin, president of AFSCME Local 2508, called Knutson a source of "quiet support" going back to the days when delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly were "75 to 80 percent men."

"There were times when I was so frustrated by the guys that I was like, 'I'm done, I can't do this anymore,'" said Guertin, now the federation's sergeant at arms. "Shar would take me aside and say, 'You have to learn how to deal with people that don't know what you're capable of. You can't let them win.'"

Current Regional Labor Federation President Kera Peterson counts herself among the countless other union members Knutson took time to mentor.

"President Knutson helped us grow as people, advocates and leaders, and she fostered connections among us," Peterson said. "I don't know that many of us realized it at the time, but Shar was building a network of union and community activists with an eye towards our future. 'I'm grateful that she took a long view on what our labor move-

ment can accomplish together, and for the investments she made in all of us.'"

Knutson was also quick to remind young activists about the importance of work-life balance. "A lot of times during campaigns, when I was pretty much living at the Labor Centre because that's what we did, she was the one to tell me that I needed to go home sometimes, too," Guertin said. Knutson, who raised two daughters as a single working mother, "was really dedicated to her family," O'Rourke said. "I think they gave her a lot of strength."

Although Knutson spent more time with family and friends after retiring in 2015, Alzheimer's disease progressively limited her independence.

"It was hard to see such a strong and powerful and articulate woman not really know the amazing impact she had on people around her," O'Rourke said.

"She was a friend of mine, a good friend to me and to a lot of people," Melander added. "It's hard because she didn't have enough time to enjoy the fruits of her labor."

Knutson's family has published an obituary at BradshawFuneral.com. They plan to hold her memorial service later this spring.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to work with Shar Knutson and to call her a friend. Her presence will be missed, but her legacy lives on.

HISTORY IS REPEATING ITSELF

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

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, inflation is a thief, and many of us believe that the Federal Reserve is behind the curve in fighting that thief.

History is repeating itself, Madam Speaker, and Jay Powell is now fighting and facing precisely what his predecessor Arthur Burns called the "anguish of central banking" in 1979.

Sustained stagflation, high current inflation, growing high inflationary expectations, and now a commodity shock, these are all of the problems that Chair Burns faced in the 1970s.

While I welcome the Fed's action to shrink the balance sheet and start with the 25 basis-point increase in short-term rate targets, this process should have started in 2020. In my view, they should have been more aggressive this week and supported a 50 basis-point increase in short-term rates.

It is time for Congress to reassess and debate the central bank's mandate. In my view, the Fed should have a single mandate focused on containing inflation and keeping prices in check for Americans at the pump, at the grocery store, and whenever they pull out their wallet.

A VITAL FUNDING PACKAGE

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

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the passage of this year's omnibus spending bill and to express my excitement

for the community project funding the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois will receive.

These crucial funds, totaling over \$10 million, will expand affordable housing; improve access to healthcare; support violence prevention and counseling; and even build an enclosure around a community swimming pool, an absolute must-have in the windy city.

Working class, immigrant neighborhoods like mine have never gotten the kind of investment and resources that other neighborhoods enjoy.

I started as an activist to change that, to bring resources to my community, and I am proud to announce that this vital funding package will transform countless lives.

RECOGNIZING TODD AND LOUISE MALECHA

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Todd and Louise Malecha, the 2022 winners of Farm Journal's Top Producer of the Year award.

Located in the heart of Minnesota's Seventh Congressional District in Villard, Minnesota, Malecha Enterprises is a multi-generational, family-run dairy, pumping, and custom work operation.

Both Todd and Louise grew up on dairy farms, and now five of their seven children are in the family business. Louise loves being able to see the next generation getting involved and taking up the reins.

Their company values include integrity, trust, and a commitment to constant and never-ending improvement. With values like that, it is no wonder they received such a prestigious award.

Congratulations to the Malechas for this impressive achievement.

CONDEMNING HATE CRIMES AGAINST ASIAN AMERICANS

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

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 1-year anniversary of the Atlanta spa shootings.

Across our country, the Asian-American community has been under attack because of misinformation and xenophobia that wrongly blamed them for the COVID-19 pandemic.

On March 16, 2021, 1 year ago, in Atlanta, eight innocent people, six of whom were women of Asian descent, were senselessly murdered. The victims of this attack included mothers and grandmothers, fathers and sons, teachers, and veterans. These are lives that cannot be restored, leaving pain that cannot be forgotten.

These attacks in Georgia were a wake-up call for the public to the reality the Asian-American community is facing each and every day.

Acts of violence like these demonstrate why we must always call out bigotry and hate whenever or wherever we see it. We must all speak out against it.

I would like to thank CAPAC Chair JUDY CHU for her leadership on this issue and encourage my colleagues to continue to speak out as we stand together with the Asian-American community.

PRESIDENT BIDEN'S ENERGY PLAN

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, the Biden administration has a backup plan to address rising gas prices, if their Secretary of Transportation's comical recommendation for every American to buy an electric car doesn't pan out. Unfortunately, the plan includes secret talks with Venezuela, led by corrupt dictator Nicolas Maduro, about lifting sanctions on importing Venezuelan oil into the United States.

Of course, if that doesn't work out, there is always Saudi Arabia and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, otherwise known as OPEC, because, surely, begging an oil cartel to make a deal to increase oil production could never go wrong. What is next? Buying oil from Iran, the world's leading exporter of terrorism?

This begs the question: Is this all that the Biden administration has to offer the American people in a time of crisis? Buy oil from corrupt dictators or buy a costly electric vehicle that you can't afford?

These are not the ideals on which America was built. Regrettably, this is President Biden's America.

AID TO UKRAINE

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

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, as Vladimir Putin attempts to drape the Iron Curtain over Russia once again, I stress the importance of working together with our European allies to support Ukraine's sovereignty and democracies around the world. Make no mistake about it: This is the test of our time.

As the co-chair of the Transatlantic Legislators' Dialogue, I work closely with my European Co-Chair Radoslaw "Radek" Sikorski. Congress and the European Parliament have taken steps to deal with this pariah Putin.

Congress passed \$13.6 billion last week for Ukraine, which provides support for humanitarian aid, military assistance, and economic resolve. American allies, such as Poland and other

European countries, are doing a great deal to deal with the refugee problem.

President Biden separately provided an additional \$800 million for Stinger missiles and other anti-aircraft, anti-armor weapons to help the valiant, brave Ukrainians. Members of the European Parliament have also done their part with another \$500 million in assistance.

NATO, today, is stronger than at any time since the Cold War. But there is much more work ahead of us. We must continue to unite the front against Vladimir Putin with our European allies.

As President Zelenskyy reminded us: The cost of freedom is not free.

UNJUST IMPRISONMENT OF JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II

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

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, several weeks ago, we witnessed a very unfortunate milestone, the 80th anniversary of the signature of an executive order by the President of the United States to incarcerate over 100,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

This was a direct violation of the founding principles of our country that say that no one should be deprived of their liberty without just cause.

That is why I was so proud to see this body pass my bill, H.R. 6434, this week that would create a historic network of sites linked to the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Madam Speaker, the power of history is to gain perspective and learn from the mistakes of the past. I am in hopes that this network will call attention to this unjust imprisonment and ensure that this injustice never occurs in the United States again.

DEMOCRATS ARE BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

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

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, Democrats are building a better America for the people. Last year, we passed the American Rescue Plan that has helped to create 7.4 million jobs in 13 months, the most in U.S. history. Under the Biden administration, wages are up, jobs are up, and unemployment is down.

What are Republicans doing? I don't know, but I do know that two of them attended a white nationalist conference last month.

Let me now tell you all the actions that House Republican leadership took against these two Republican Members who attended and spoke at a white nationalist conference last month.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF FRANCINE MAIGUE

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

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, Congressman VARGAS and I rise today to celebrate the incredible life of Francine Maigue and the indelible mark she left on San Diego.

Francine was an artist, an advocate, a journalist, a motivational speaker, and, as so many in San Diego knew her, a public servant.

As district director in the California State Assembly, Francine made sure that San Diegans had equitable access to the resources they needed and deserved.

Even after her cancer diagnosis in 2019, Francine kept working to serve our community while also becoming a powerful advocate for cancer research.

Francine was a proud advocate for San Diego's Filipino and Asian-American communities. She served as the president of the Filipino-American Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County and proudly highlighted the Filipino experience across the country and around the world.

Last month, Francine passed away after her battle with cancer.

Congressman VARGAS and I join so many from across San Diego in sending our condolences to Francine's family, friends, and loved ones. May her memory be a blessing.

THOUGHTS ON PRESIDENT ZELENSKY'S REMARKS TO CONGRESS

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

Mr. PALMER. Madam Speaker, I have been asked many times this week about my thoughts on the address to Congress by the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

I was moved and inspired by his commitment to the defense of his stricken nation and its besieged people. President Zelenskyy's remarks reminded me of another time when a courageous and determined leader sought the aid of America in defense of his nation as it was being threatened by the armed might of Hitler's Nazi forces.

On February 9, 1941, Winston Churchill addressed the British Parliament with a speech that was broadcast by the BBC. Churchill spoke to Parliament, but he was really speaking to the United States, and, in particular, to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

At the end of that speech, Churchill said this: "Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith and your blessing, and, under Providence, all will be well."

He concluded his message to Parliament and to America by saying: "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job."

That is what I heard President Zelenskyy saying to the Congress of the United States. Madam Speaker, it is time to listen to the people who are face-to-face with the enemy fighting for their country.

Madam Speaker, they know better what they need, far better than people in suits sitting behind desks who are thousands of miles from the battlefields of Ukraine.

We should heed their call and give them the tools to defend their country.

□ 1115

STANDING TOGETHER FOR PEACE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as President Zelenskyy said, we are the leaders of peace. The President is the leader of world peace.

Thank you, President Biden, for recognizing the crisis and the murder and pillage and slaughter of babies in Ukraine.

Let us continue to stand together, but I am fighting as much to be able to solve the Ukraine crisis as I am for peace.

Let me also acknowledge this past week the remembering of those who were killed in Atlanta, which exhibited the worst kind of Asian hate. Let us stand together against such hate and stand together for what is right.

Let me also mention the fighters at the Pleasant Village senior citizen housing. They have been fighting against eviction, against disrespect, and against a complete altering of their living quarters.

They determined that they should have quality-of-life housing. I am asking the new owner to stand down and to allow this housing project or this housing facility to be for seniors in their later lives so they can have a better quality of life.

I will continue to fight to ensure that they have a place to live that is safe and best for them.

BRING SUPPLY CHAINS HOME

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

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, from war in Europe to pandemic around the world to potential crisis in Asia, one of the lessons we are learning is that America should never be dependent on strategic adversaries like China or Russia for the goods most critical to our economic and national security.

Whether it is PPE, pharmaceutical ingredients, microchips, or the advanced battery technologies that will power the future, we must bring our supply chains home.

We can do this by enacting into law the bipartisan supply chain resiliency provisions in the America COMPETES Act.

This section of the bill, which I helped write, makes one of the biggest investments to spur domestic manufacturing in our Nation's history. It has been endorsed by the National Association of Manufacturers, the United Steelworkers, the National Defense Industry Association, and more than 20 organizations, and the list is growing each day.

I urge that any competitiveness bill that goes to the President for his signature include these important provisions in the America COMPETES Act.

BIDEN BAILOUT RUINED RECOVERY ALREADY UNDERWAY

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, last Friday marked the 1-year anniversary of the Biden bailout bill. This \$2 trillion package has directly led to worker shortages, billions in waste, and the worst inflation in 40 years.

The Biden bailout didn't rescue our economy. It ruined a recovery that was already underway.

Madam Speaker, \$500 billion spent to incentivize business closures, lockdowns, and antisocial masking policies; billions wasted, misused, or repurposed for projects unrelated to the pandemic: Florida golf courses, checks for prisoners and Japanese citizens, trees for New York, libraries in the President's home State. The list goes on.

And as a result, American families are finding it harder to put food on their table, clothes on their backs, and gasoline in their cars.

President Biden sold the American people a COVID package that spent less than 9 percent on fighting COVID. He created a massive worker shortage and instigated the highest inflation in a generation. That is his legacy.

REMEMBERING DEPUTY DOMINIQUE "DOM" CALATA

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

Ms. STRICKLAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Washington State delegation to honor the service and sacrifice of Pierce County Sheriff's Deputy Dom Calata.

He was killed in the line of duty after pursuing a man wanted for second-degree assault.

I have been told that he had a tireless work ethic and was someone who went above and beyond in his commitment to our community and to our Nation.

In addition to his role as a deputy, he was also in the National Guard and previously served in the U.S. Army.

But his and his family's commitment to the community doesn't stop there. He was also an organ donor. It is just

one more way that he and his family have stepped up to support others in need.

Dom is nothing short of a hero. His loss is a devastating blow to our community, and I am thinking of and praying for the Pierce County Sheriff's Office and Dom's family, friends, and loved ones.

I hope all of us in this House will take a moment to remember Deputy Calata and his contributions to our community and to our Nation.

GOING BEYOND THE HEADLINES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I would like to comment a little bit on some of the issues that have been out there this week, issues that are important issues but about which, for whatever reason, I don't think the public has been adequately informed as to what is going on.

The first issue I would like to talk about concerns the bill yesterday regarding trade relations with Russia and an earlier bill with regard to oil exports from Russia, and that is an incredibly important provision in that bill that has not been discussed in the mainstream media, which is an amendment of something called the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.

Today, before that bill is signed, the U.S. President can sanction foreign leaders or, I guess, pretty much any foreign person, certainly any foreign elected official, if they violated any human rights, and the definition of human rights is fairly narrowly defined.

When we think of horrible foreign leaders, we think of murder. We think of kidnapping. We think of holding people without trial for excessive periods of time. And we think if somebody is going to be sanctioned, they should be responsible for those human rights abuses.

In this bill, we change the definition of human rights to be open-ended, whatever the President thinks human rights are. Furthermore, we allow sanctioning of people who are indirectly responsible for violating human rights.

Already, the United States weighs in when countries try to preserve laws that were the laws of the United States not long ago, and I will say this with regard to two areas, the LGBTQ agenda and abortion.

Already, when you talk to people from Eastern Europe; the Caribbean; the Dominican Republic, in particular; Central and South America, people are mad because the United States throws around its substantial economic weight to fight the Christian beliefs of these countries.

Now, if these bills were signed to become law, if the Senate does not amend them, the President will have a new tool in his toolbox if he wants to force other countries to adopt the views of abortion and the views of LGBTQ that are the views, quite frankly, of the left-wing of the Democratic Party.

The President will be able to threaten the parliaments or, for all I know, lobbyists and demonstrators in foreign countries by saying: You can't get a visa to the United States because we don't like your stand on abortion. We don't like your stand on LGBTQ.

They can take assets in the United States. And we are told this was something that was threatened, at least the visa thing was threatened, with regard to elected officials in the Dominican Republic.

If you don't follow the U.S. party line, you are not going to get a visa to the United States. We are going to take your assets in the United States, take your bank accounts.

John Adams said that our Constitution was made for a moral and religious country. This is kind of going the opposite way.

We hold contempt with people, religious people, and say that we are going to weigh in with all the gifts we have been given, the financial gifts we have been given. We are going to weigh in as a country and say that we are going to use those assets to punish foreign leaders who had Christian beliefs that not so long ago were held by the vast majority of Americans.

I hope the press reports on this latest power grab of the President. I hope the public wakes up and makes sure that when these bills come back from the Senate—and that is to say, bills with regard to trade, bills with regard to oil—that they do not include this great, increased power of the President to punish, quite frankly, Christian countries.

I don't think that has been adequately addressed, and I think in most newspapers articles, it wasn't addressed at all.

Now, I will address something else. I am going to talk a little bit about inflation. A lot has been said about inflation recently, and a lot of it focuses on the price of gas, but there is high inflation everywhere.

I have a very large manufacturing district. I tour my manufacturers all the time. It is not unusual to find manufacturers whose costs for metals were up 400 or 500 percent well before there was an invasion of Ukraine.

Every manufacturer I talk to tells me that they expect big inflation in the next year. Again, that was before the invasion.

I want to draw your attention to the graph here of the M2 monetary supply, and you can look. We begin down around 1970, 1965, the amount year over year that the monetary supply goes up. It sometimes goes up 6 or 7 percent per year.

Those were in the bad old days of the 1970s and the inflation that kind of hit its peak during Jimmy Carter.

It kind of went up and down, and we went through a lot of years in which inflation was relatively low historically, 1 or 2 percent.

Then, you look in the last couple of years, and some of this was due to overspending on COVID. But, more recently, we also have the American Rescue Plan in which apparently financial literates felt the way to benefit the economy was to have the Federal Reserve print as much money as it can.

Now, look at this graph. Look at what an aberration we are in at this time where the money supply is going up year over year, over 35 percent.

I mean, you don't need to be a Ph.D. in economics to know what is going to happen. The cost of everything is going to go through the roof, oil being one of those things that is going to go through the roof, and the cost of food, the cost of any manufactured goods.

I talk to farmers in my district. The cost of fertilizer, the cost of any other chemicals—through the roof. They are going to have to pass that on.

Before you say that this inflation had anything to do with Ukraine, look at what the M2 money supply was like even before Ukraine.

This is such an aberration from anything else we have experienced in the United States, and it comes from people who have convinced themselves that you can spend unlimited on anything, and there is no cost to pay.

I hope that the press in this country gets ahold of a graph like this and gives it to the American people so they can see where we are and why the cost of everything is through the roof.

I really think the value of the dollar, not only in the last couple of months but over the next few years, is going to go downhill like nothing we have ever seen before.

I think since we switched to the Federal Reserve system in whatever it was, 1916, 1917, we are now in uncharted territory.

Some people say that we should never have paper money because Congress won't be able to risk destroying the value of the Nation's currency. Well, it hasn't happened until now, but wow.

As amazing as it is, as horrible as these numbers are, the majority party talks about still trying to pass the Build Back Better bill that will make this go up even more rapidly.

So, I beg the press corps to pay attention to the monetary supply and connect the dots as to why we have such inflation.

□ 1130

ISSUES AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Mr. GROTHMAN. Now, there is another issue that is going on, and I think to a certain extent because of Ukraine it has been pushed into the background, but it is still a vitally important issue, and that is what is going on at the border. Just because KAMALA HARRIS has been appointed the Border Patrol czar, and she does absolutely

nothing as far as we can tell, and it doesn't mean we should stop talking about this huge tragedy.

In February, we had 165,000 encounters with the Border Patrol, up 63 percent over last year. There were about 72,000 people let into the country, and the figures aren't out there, but they can guess that ICE let in another 19,000 more. Of that amount, 9,000 were unaccompanied minors.

If an unaccompanied minor shows up at the southern border, we don't turn them back to their parents. They usually write an address on their T-shirt, and we send them off to their aunt or uncle, whoever, you know, it could be just a friend, whatever, and that is just par for the course. We pay to put the little child on the airplane, we pay to ship them somewhere; maybe not their parents, maybe just friends or whatever. If you want to talk about divided families or breaking up families, you look at the current system where every month 9,000 kids who are younger than age 18 are let in this country without their parents.

I had a staffer go down there because we had to work late last week, but I will be down there next week. And there were some other observations I made as far as what it is like on the border. Gangs play music on the Mexican side of the border as people march across. It is a festive atmosphere. Nobody even pretends that the United States cares about what is going on at their border.

The drug gangs make \$3 billion a year, we believe, transporting people here. The charges are between \$2,000 and \$20,000 to come here because they run that border.

It is not in just our Vice President where we have a lack of leadership. The California Highway Patrol can't report illegals they find to ICE because of the, I would almost call it, treasonous behavior of one of our States. Increasingly, we are getting people coming here who not only do they not speak Spanish, they speak an indigenous language from southern Mexico or, more likely, from Central America. They are obviously very difficult to process, and you have to wonder about the wisdom of letting people in this country when nobody can speak their language.

We are getting people from Iran, Iraq, and Uzbekistan, which of course are breeding grounds for terrorism. These people are paying up to \$20,000 a head to come into this country. Doesn't that concern anybody?

The hotels, the airlines in Mexico obviously know this is going on because people take airlines from, for example, Cancun to Mexicali. We know hotels south of the border are being used by illegal immigrants, but because it is becoming so common, it is built into the Mexican economy.

Obviously, when we do so little to prevent this illegal immigration, morale from the Border Patrol is low. How would you like it if you are taking a job—and recently they have even been

shot at—taking a dangerous job like that and getting as little support from the executive branch as you can imagine?

Actually, I did notice in the recent appropriations bill that passed last week, we are putting a lot more money into monitoring the Border Patrol and making sure they are not mistreating people. It is not a big concern for us apparently when an illegal immigrant shoots at a Border Patrol agent, but we have to put millions of dollars more into the budget to make sure the Border Patrol is not breaking the law. No wonder the Border Patrol does not feel good about their situation right now.

I will give you another example of the brazenness of the illegals coming here. Right now, migrants aren't afraid to call 911 and get escorted with a ride to where they want to go, and we just taxi them in. If they are kind of wandering around, let's make a 911 call, and they show up. Nothing wrong with them, no healthcare problem, we just use our local emergency services as an escort service.

We still have a situation in which people don't have to be tested for COVID. Okay. But it is kind of strange that American citizens, say if you work for a hospital, are required to get a vaccine, and we don't even test you if you are trying to come in this country. What are the priorities here?

People coming in from what we call special-interest countries are going up, be it Pakistan, Yemen, Iraq, countries like this.

So, in any event, I encourage the press, and that encourages the so-called conservative press, or the balanced press, to report to America when we are having 80,000 or 90,000 people cross the border every month, report what type of people are coming here, report on the mass decrease in the number of deportations, as even people who have committed crimes are removed at a much lower rate than they were by Donald Trump. Because I do think if we look back at America 10 years from now and say, how did the policies of 2022 affect America, still the number one most damaging thing is that we ignored our border.

I will point out one more thing about ignoring the border. Right now, we do have a crisis in Ukraine. Hopefully, we are not going to have a similar crisis in Taiwan. I have felt all along that an effect of not enforcing our border is to tell foreign leaders who don't like us that we have kind of a wimpy, ineffective, incompetent government in charge right now.

Other normal countries do not let 90,000 to 100,000 people a month cross into their country, and leaders around the world look at that, and they, quite frankly, think that the current executive branch of this country is not a serious elected official, and they challenge somebody who is not a serious elected official.

There is no doubt in my mind that if we had been enforcing that border and

taking a tougher stance in other places around the world, we wouldn't be in this mess in Ukraine like we are today.

ISSUES SURROUNDING COVID

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, the next issue that I think has disappeared a little bit is with regard to COVID. We are now in a dip in new people getting COVID, but I think in the last week we are still around 5,000 people who died of COVID. I think the last four people I have known who have died of COVID really haven't had a lot else wrong with them, maybe nothing else wrong with them. I think there are a couple of things that have been underreported or not focused on.

I have railed for almost 2 years here now on vitamin D. There was a study out of Israel that was released fairly recently that said that if you were deficient in vitamin D—and in the study they say deficient being 20 nanograms per milligram, which is pretty deficient—that you would be 11 times more likely to die of COVID.

Now, given all the massive amount of ink—if they still use ink—and the massive amount of time that has been spent educating the public on how to avoid COVID or avoid dying from COVID, I would think a little bit more time would be spent by the public health establishment looking at the effects of vitamin D.

You are 11 times more likely to die if you are under 20 nanograms. What can we do about that? First of all, it ought to be publicized. Secondly, it should be par for the course that, particularly if you are older and you go in for a checkup, that your doctor gives you a vitamin D test. Right now, your reimbursement levels for that test may not be quite up for the cost.

We all know that the medical establishment in America today, particularly the hospitals, are obsessed with money. But people are dying out there. If you test somebody for vitamin D, and they are down around 15 or 17 nanograms, you can alert that person and perhaps save a life. There are all sorts of people walking around with insufficient vitamin D levels. They don't even know it. They don't know the importance of it.

I will also point out that they should especially point out the value of vitamin D to people of color. We know people of color are more likely to have low levels of vitamin D, and therefore the incompetence or the failure of the public health establishment not to educate people on vitamin D has disproportionately affected people of color.

They talk about people of color a lot in this institution, and I think a lot of times they talk about prejudice that is not there. But here you have something in which people are dying overwhelmingly, and for whatever reason, the public health establishment does not ring the alarm as far as how much darker skin increases the possibility that you are going to get serious COVID. So I beg the CDC and the public health establishment to focus a little bit more on vitamin D.

I will also point out that different doctors have different opinions as to how you should treat somebody for COVID, and I have no problem finding doctors who find that drugs like ivermectin or hydroxychloroquine given early will save lives, and a lot of times those same doctors feel a drug called remdesivir is not effective.

Now, I don't think the subcommittee that we have had here has studied that enough. But with remdesivir, apparently the hospitals—and this is largely the drug companies getting the money—you are going to get billed out over \$3,000 a day for the treatment, and the treatment for ivermectin is nominal.

I talk to doctors, smart doctors, doctors that are well published, who tell me that they could have saved tens of thousands, maybe over 100,000 lives if doctors could give the off-label drugs that were originally prescribed for another purpose, but the doctors aren't allowed to by the hospitals that they work for.

This is a potential scandal. I would think normally the press would be a little bit inquisitive when we say one drug is worth \$3,200 a day and one drug is under \$50 a day, and smart doctors feel the drug for \$50 a day or under \$50 a day is more effective. But for whatever reason we don't talk about it. If something wrong is going on around here, the reason they are able to get away with things going on is because the press doesn't highlight it.

The reason why hospitals are not giving drugs that some doctors feel are more effective are directives from the NIH. And, again, I think drug companies have too much power in this town, but it is something that should be looked into by the media. It surprises me that some people still aren't aware of this.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

Mr. GROTHMAN. The final thing that we will focus on here a little bit is what is going on in Ukraine. I still feel that for whatever reason, and I have talked about it here, we have not done enough to discuss the Holodomor. The Holodomor was the starvation of 4 million Ukrainians in the early 1930s by the Communist government.

At the time, it was underreported in the United States because at that time, for reasons unknown to me—I wasn't around at the time, it is a mystery to me today—The New York Times is perceived to be the paper of record. And The New York Times, a guy by the name of Walter Duranty decided not to talk about the starvation. He decided to keep it secret. Probably because at the time the intellectuals, the type of people who work at the big newspapers, liked to look upon the left favorably, and because it was Communists who were starving people, it is not something they like to talk about.

I do not know how you can intelligently talk about the relationships between Ukraine and Russia without talking about the 4 million—and that

is the lowest, by the way, other people talk about 15 million—without talking about the 4 million Ukrainians who were starved to death by the Communist, Marxist government that ran the Soviet Union at that time.

I would again ask that our press run special features on the starvation that took place 90 years ago. First of all, when 4 million people are starved, it should be something every American school child knows about anyway; but secondly, when you look at the animosity of the Ukrainians toward the Russians, that certainly plays a big role. I have a sneaking suspicion the reason we don't talk about it is because it is one more embarrassment to the atheistic, totalitarian left that some powerful people in this country like to look up to. So again, I wish that the newspapers would cover the Holodomor, and I wish that the schools would cover it because no school child should be able to graduate from high school without knowing about this.

□ 1145

And it is also important so they can be on the lookout for big government atheists, wherever they are. I think you also have to know about what the big government atheists did to understand why we fought in Korea, to see why we fought in Vietnam.

But America's school children, quite frankly, well older than school children, are blissfully ignorant of the Holodomor and what can happen if you let a bunch of atheistic big-government types take over the government.

The final thing that I am going to focus on here a little bit, I have before thanked President Biden for giving the State of the Union speech and not talking about racism. But I still think one of the problems we have with high crime in this country—and my district borders the city of Milwaukee. The city of Milwaukee, for the second time last year, had the highest murder rate they have ever had.

When I was a child, the city of Milwaukee was the safest of the 25 biggest cities in the country. But we have gone downhill. And I think a lot of that is the police have been beat up; they are called racists, and they are afraid to do their job. They are afraid of having a complaint filed against them. We still have a bill floating around Congress saying it should be easier to sue police. And, as a result, we do get these high murder rates.

In addition to the high murder rates, we have, together with our lax policy at the border, 100,000 people dying every year from drug overdoses. But, again, it was 45,000 7 years ago. That was high. And I think whether it is 45,000 or 100,000, people's eyes glaze over. If it was your child, if it was your sibling who died of a drug overdose, maybe your eyes wouldn't glaze over. But the media in this country, their eyes have glazed over, and we continue to let people die.

So, in conclusion, in any event, my final ask here is that President Biden,

who has done what he can to fan the flames of saying police are racist, police are racist, I think it would do a lot toward making it easier to hire police around the country and easier to be an effective policeman if he would publicly apologize to the police of this country for his slandering them and his compatriots slandering them, and tell them what a good job they are doing.

So those are some of the issues that I hoped the press would pick up on.

In conclusion, I will make one more comment with regard to Ukraine. This is a disaster for Ukraine. It is just a horrible thing. We all feel so good about how brave they are; about the fight they have put up.

Eventually, that war has got to end, and I never feel, when I am dealing with members of this administration, or Congress, in general, quite frankly, that there is enough focus on ending the war.

There are newspaper reports saying that Israel might be getting involved in trying to negotiate an end. But the United States is still the most important powerful country in the world. And I wish the administration would take a little bit more time negotiating, trying to negotiate an end to that conflict.

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

DEMOCRATS ARE DELIVERING FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, the Republicans lost the majority and the Presidency because of their incompetence on COVID and the economy, and passed a tax cut for the rich that exploded the deficit by \$400 billion, and the debt by \$4 trillion.

So forgive me if I won't stand here and be lectured about fiscal responsibility from folks who took their only moment in charge to give windfalls to the wealthiest Americans, and now they are desperate to paint a sad picture of America. They are invested in our Nation's failure, solely as a desperate move to try to get back to power.

Meanwhile, we Democrats are delivering. First, we defended democracy. I was up there in the Chamber on January 6 when a violent insurrection attempted to stop the democratic, peaceful transfer of power. This violent insurrection was stoked by my Republican colleagues. They don't want to talk about that now. But that's too bad.

They attacked our democracy. They desecrated this Chamber by stoking extremism. Yet, we got back here and they voted "no" and we voted "yes" to make sure that American voters were heard and certified Joe Biden's election

as President. And yes, some brave Republicans joined us because they realized it was treason.

We will defend democracy and hold those responsible accountable through the January 6 committee.

Second, we got the pandemic under control. We passed the American Rescue Plan, put shots in arms, money in pockets, got kids back to school and families back to work. Every American had access to the vaccine; every American, and life is getting back to normal.

We stopped a great recession back in Florida, where we both have the honor of representing. We stopped a foreclosure crisis that knocked in half people's wealth, hurt through the generations, so many homeowners in Florida and across the Nation.

Unemployment is down to 4 percent nationally and under 4 percent in Florida. Yet, no Republicans voted for it.

Third, we passed the largest infrastructure law in our Nation's history. The infrastructure plan will upgrade America, roads and bridges, clean air and water, airports and ports, high speed internet access for all Americans, including rural Americans left behind before, and brownfield restoration and other environmental restoration. Ten Republicans voted for it. We applaud them. But they were ridiculed by their own party for voting for infrastructure.

What is wrong with the minority leaders in this Chamber if they are going to attack their own Members for investing in America, something that they had the chance to do? I would have voted for it under then-President Trump for an infrastructure package. But they failed to do it. We got it done.

Then Democrats led this House to pass a bipartisan National Defense Authorization Act. That is to protect the homeland, fund our military, support our troops.

We passed a bipartisan budget just last week to meet the needs of the American people, jobs, healthcare, education, the environment, local projects; yes, supporting a robust immigration system, and making sure that we can meet all the needs of the American people.

We also had bipartisan support for the war on Ukraine, the relentless and disgraceful invasion by Russia of Ukraine. We have supplied them with military weapons, training, humanitarian relief, and we will defend democracy in Europe with that \$14 billion we passed in a bipartisan fashion here.

And yes, we need to still continue to address COVID-related inflation. First, by getting COVID-19 under control, our economy is finally producing more goods again. Things are more efficient now. People are buying more services again to balance that out.

Second, our infrastructure law will upgrade our ports, our airports, and our highways to improve supply chains.

Third, we are addressing price gouging of companies that are taking

advantage, particularly in gas and groceries.

Fourth, we are boosting domestic oil production to compensate for the Russian oil ban which was very popular and demanded upon by my constituents and others. And in the long term, we are investing in renewable energy. And yes, the Federal Reserve will do their part to help make sure we can address COVID-related and Ukraine war-related inflation, and we need to do this together, rather than politicize it.

Next, we are turning the corner to go to the America COMPETES Act, Madam Speaker, bringing American manufacturing jobs back home, something that people have talked about for years. We will get this done. We have had bipartisan support in the Senate. We had some bipartisan support in the House. We will now go to conference.

And what will that mean? Bringing back home more microchip manufacturing, which has made it harder to get cars and trucks on to American car lots. We can make it here at home. We can make it in America.

We will bring back personal protective equipment and other healthcare manufacturing to help out, like we saw during the pandemic, where it was a huge issue.

We will bring back telecommunications equipment. We invent telecommunications equipment, but so much of it, all of it, is made overseas. And with China now spying on us, we need to make sure we have our domestic production ready to go.

And pharmaceutical production, bio-similar production, aerospace production, like we do in East Orange County, as well as space production; having the busiest spaceport in the world, 70 percent of space flights going through there at Cape Canaveral, something that we beam with pride about in Florida.

So as we hear about the mistakes of the past and trying to invest in failure by many Republicans in this Chamber, the Democratic majority is defending democracy. We have gotten COVID under control. We have passed a major infrastructure package. We have passed bipartisan bills for the budget, for our military, for the war in Ukraine. And now, we go on next to bring American jobs home with the America COMPETES Act. The future is bright if we work together, Madam Speaker.

HONORING ASHLEE MAREE WRIGHT

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I would like to recognize Ashley Maree Wright.

Ashlee Maree Wright is a mother, dynamic visionary, and results-oriented leader. She founded Wright on Time Educational Services in 2006, which provides customized educational solutions to communities that desire to open a school, solve an educational problem, or require management services. WOT focuses on developing innovative learning environments that cultivate the entire student in a way that empowers them to be impactful leaders of tomorrow.

As the founder of New Beginnings High School in 2011, Ashlee successfully implemented a unique educational model that provides an innovative and nurturing educational experience, which is available to all students in central Florida.

Thousands of students who were once unsuccessful in a traditional public school model are now thriving, graduating from high school, and pursuing postgraduate opportunities due to Ashlee's unparalleled work.

Before her role as founder of NBHS, Ashlee established herself as an educational professional by being an exceptional teacher and ultimately climbing the career ladder to become a principal at the age of 25. As a result of her *modus operandi*, she is widely acclaimed as a business leader who genuinely cares about the growth of each child.

Her ability to effectively raise students' academic prowess and self-esteem helps bolster their performance amidst any present challenges they may have. Today, she builds and operates schools utilizing her education ethos to replicate her success.

Ms. Wright graduated from Florida State University in 2003, gave birth to the beautiful and precocious Victoria Maree in 2007, and started her own charter system in 2010. Her passion, upbringing, and love for empowering others through education laid the framework for her unique education and management methodology.

Building on her parents' legacy, award-winning educators Dr. Clint and Debra Wright, Ashlee continues to shift the education paradigm and change lives for the better, one community at a time.

For this and more, Ashlee Maree Wright, we honor you.

HONORING ASMA PATEL

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I would like to recognize Asma Patel.

Asma Patel is a board-certified community attorney who has diligently served and continues to serve Osceola County. Ms. Patel holds dual degrees with honors in psychology and legal studies, as well as a Juris Doctorate degree.

During her law school career, Ms. Patel was a student ambassador, mentor, and the president of the Muslim Law School Association at her alma mater. She honed her dispute resolution skills by competing in and ultimately winning first place in an international law school mediation tournament.

During this time, she continued to demonstrate her dedication to serving her community as a guardian ad litem fellow. In this role, she played a crucial role as a representative for abused, abandoned, and neglected children.

Ms. Patel has spearheaded community initiatives aimed at ending domestic violence. As a certified domestic abuse victim advocate, she assisted survivors in crisis by providing essential resources and support. In an effort

to create awareness, she has hosted family empowerment seminars and tabled at events aimed at tackling domestic abuse.

Through mentorship, extensive networking, and volunteerism, Ms. Patel has worked with marginalized and vulnerable communities, striving to bring light and change to the social injustices that plague them. Most recently, she has begun to help address the issue of inaccessibility to feminine hygiene products by providing these products to local Title I schools.

Ms. Patel's Bridge the Gap initiatives in Osceola County are inspired by her desire to take action that empowers women to be courageous in the pursuit of dreams.

For this and more, Ms. Asma Patel, we honor you.

□ 1200

HONORING DEPUTY CHIEF BETTY HOLLAND

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I recognize Deputy Chief Betty Holland.

Deputy Chief Betty Holland is a 34-year veteran of the law enforcement profession. She currently works for the Kissimmee Police Department as deputy chief of the operations bureau.

Before coming to the Kissimmee Police Department in March 2018, she worked for 30 years for the Polk County Sheriff's Office, where she retired as a captain.

Deputy Chief Holland has held several prominent supervisory positions in the law enforcement community, including her time as the criminal and strategic investigations lieutenant and overseeing the criminal justice academy as a captain.

Deputy Chief Holland received her bachelor of science in business and professional leadership from Southeastern University and her master of public administration from Troy University. In addition, she is a graduate of the Southern Police Institute's administrative officers course from the University of Louisville and a graduate of the certified public manager program from Florida State University.

Deputy Chief Holland's first thoughts of a law enforcement career surfaced at 15. Her best friend's dad was a retired deputy sheriff, which sparked her interest in law enforcement. This interest quickly developed into a passion, and when she graduated from high school, she immediately accepted a position at the Polk County Sheriff's Office.

Deputy Chief Betty Holland's career goals include becoming chief of police with the Kissimmee Police Department and continuing to build relationships with the community. She is passionate about lowering crime rates with innovative, new deterrent measures; holding public servants to higher standards and expectations; and creating more open lines of communication between officers and civilians. Her actions regarding these objectives remain a consistent measure of her interests in the

betterment of the field of law enforcement.

For this and more, Deputy Chief Betty Holland, we honor you.

HONORING CINDY LEWIS

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I recognize Ms. Cindy Lewis.

Cindy Lewis has dedicated her nearly 33-year career at the Kissimmee/Osceola County Chamber of Commerce to serving the business community of Osceola County.

A native Floridian, Cindy was born in DeLand, Florida, as the second daughter of Johnny and Annette Wimberly. She has called central Florida her home for her entire life and is a proud graduate of Osceola High School's class of 1980.

Cindy began her career with Kissimmee/Osceola County Chamber of Commerce as an administrative assistant in 1989. She was promoted to officer manager in 1994 and executive vice president in 2008. In her time at the chamber, Cindy was recognized as Chamber Professional of the Year in 2017 by the Florida Association of Chamber Professionals. She received her certification as a Florida Certified Chamber Professional and is currently in her fourth year at the Institute for Organization Management, a professional development program of the U.S. Chamber Foundation from which she will graduate in June of this year with the IOM certification.

During her tenure at the Kissimmee/Osceola Chamber, the chamber has been recognized by the Florida Association of Chamber Professionals as Chamber of the Year in 2001, 2017, and 2021. Cindy is also a graduate of Leadership Osceola.

Cindy has been married to Troy Lewis, the love of her life, for 32 years. Cindy and Troy own a ranch in Clermont, Florida, filled with cattle, donkeys, chickens, cats, and two spoiled dogs who are their pride and joy.

When she is not working or ranching, she enjoys spending time with her husband boating, enjoying other outdoor activities, learning new recipes, vacationing in the Florida Keys, and spending time with her family and friends.

For this and more, Ms. Cindy Lewis, we honor you.

HONORING DORIS MOORE BAILEY

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I recognize Doris Moore Bailey.

Ms. MOORE Bailey's innovative marketing skills for a national youth organization inspired her to develop middle school and teen mom initiatives in four Florida counties and 24 schools to provide services for 1,000 students yearly.

An experienced adjunct professor and YMCA program director, she believes that no one achieves a successful life without the influence of positive mentoring.

Twice appointed by Florida's Governor Lawton Chiles to the Peace River Basin Board of the Southwest Florida

Water Management District, she participated in flyovers of the basin's 105-mile Peace River, Florida's Manatee River that flows into the Gulf of Mexico to Tampa Bay, and Florida's largest storage facility with 1,147-acre New Wales gypstack in Polk County.

She established the African American Chamber of Commerce of Polk County, Inc.; the African American Historical Museum of Lakeland; reestablished the Polk County Democratic Black Caucus; organized Polk County USCT and buffalo soldiers re-enactors; and is a founder of the Friends of Cathay Williams Organization. She is also the only female buffalo soldier and advocates for the rights of voters to access the ballot box. Through her work, she strives to enhance community resources.

In 2022, she organized the African American Historical Museum of Lakeland Equal Justice Initiative's lynching Community Remembrance Project and Polk County's first commemoration of the 56th anniversary Selma Bridge crossing Jubilee Unity march. She is a Polk County trailblazer, spanning 30 years in talk radio as an executive producer and host of Our Voices.

Moore Bailey and her husband of 44 years are parents of two adult children and the grandparents to five grandsons.

In 1992, she organized Florida's first Juneteenth observance. She is a member of New Bethel AME Church, an NAACP Gold Life member, and a chartered member and past president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., Chapter in Lakeland. She also authored anthologies: "Voices of Unsung Immortal Mothers" and "Sons of Immortal Mothers."

For this and more, Ms. Doris Moore Bailey, we honor you.

HONORING DR. LYNN MARSHALL

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I recognize Dr. Lynn Marshall.

Dr. Lynn Marshall's journey in public health began when she worked as an education and training coordinator for the Healthy Start Coalition. During that time, she joined the Florida Healthy Babies Committee and led a subcommittee that consisted of the following partners: Lakeland Regional Health, Florida Department of Health, Healthy Start Coalition, Sunshine Health, and Spirit Life Ministries.

In 2019, Dr. Marshall and a handful of community partners hosted the first Melanin Families Matter community event at Lakeland Regional Health Carol Jenkins Barnett Pavilion for Women and Children. In August 2019, Dr. Marshall took the initiative to incorporate and serve as the president of Melanin Families Matter. She has received proclamations on behalf of Melanin Families Matter from the Polk County Board of County Commissioners, Winter Haven Chain of Lakes Mayor Bradley T. Dantzler, and city of Lakeland Mayor Bill Mutz.

These governmental officers have recognized and publicly declared the

month of March to be Melanin Families Matter Month.

Dr. Marshall continues to host annual Melanin Families Matter health panels and community events that are open to the public at no cost. In addition to providing education to the Polk County community, Dr. Marshall also spearheads a Community Distribution Day each year. It is during this time when care packages, educational materials, clothing, food, and play items for babies and children are provided to families in need at no cost.

As a community advocate, Dr. Marshall has served as a guest speaker on the following platforms: 100 National Coalition of Black Women, Polk State College Women's History Month panel discussion, The Empowered Woman, Our Voices Live radio broadcast, and more.

Dr. Marshall is the wife of Dr. Jarvis L. Marshall, and together, they have two beautiful daughters.

For this and more, Dr. Lynn Marshall, we honor you.

HONORING LAUDI CAMPO

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I recognize Laudí Campo.

Laudi Campo was born and raised in Morovis, Puerto Rico. Through a 25-year professional trajectory in communications, government, and nonprofits, she continues to build organizations, create partnerships, and implement innovative outreach and services for the community.

Her career started in the Puerto Rico Senate as a communications specialist. She then became an English teacher and later gained valuable experience in Federal grant management in the private sector. As a public relations director for Vega Alta, her most notable contribution became a radio program to connect the community with the local government.

In 2011, she moved with her family to Orlando, where she has been a noteworthy player in Hispanic relations in central Florida. As a Spanish-language teacher, she acquired valuable insight into the education system. Her passion for community work reignited at the Orange County Property Appraiser and the city of Orlando's District 2 office, a sector rich in diversity and community pride, where she helped people of different nationalities.

One of the most significant achievements became her work on the Trust Act policy, which was approved unanimously by the Orlando City Council and helps noncitizens who are victims of crime.

In 2019, Laudí was named deputy director for the Hispanic Federation Florida, the Nation's premier Latino nonprofit. She directed the Census, voter registration, and COVID-19 media campaigns during the pandemic. In 2021, she became HF Florida's State director. She expanded services and spearheaded a massive effort to vaccinate 13,000 individuals and educate more than 1 million Floridians on vac-

cines. She foresaw a pandemic after-shock and provided \$1 million in financial aid to local nonprofits.

Laudi continues to forge partnerships and advocate for affordable housing, immigration, environmental justice, and fair redistricting. Most recently, she has been recognized by the 2021 Tech Innovadores for her work in digital inclusion.

For this and more, Senora Laudí Campo, we honor you.

HONORING SARAH JOHNSTON

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Women's History Month, I recognize Sarah Johnston.

Sarah Johnston serves as the vice president of development of the Boys and Girls Club of Central Florida. She began her career in the development field in 2002 after graduating from the University of Central Florida. Her goal has always been to obtain a leadership position that utilizes and challenges her abilities to maximize results, build strong relationships, and honor her commitment to excellence, innovation, and community.

Sarah is a mission-driven professional with over 20 years of experience in building and sustaining excellent investor relationships with a measurable track record of success. Through her experience, she has demonstrated expertise in creating philanthropic cultures by utilizing a strategic, collaborative, data-driven, and results-oriented mindset. In her eyes, her team's responsibility is to serve as a connector for individuals in the community and their passion for investing in the future of children of promise.

Sarah's favorite part of her role is building bridges with investors and sharing the potential impact they can have through the stories of club members she serves. She believes there is nothing more important than telling a child you believe in them and that regardless of their ZIP Code or the economic status of their family, they deserve a chance to realize their dreams.

In her service to the community, Sarah raised over \$25 million in hope and opportunity. Ultimately, she is driven every day by the bravery of the club members she serves who face and have overcome unimaginable obstacles, as well as the success they achieved through mentors and club programming. For her, being able to watch a club member be the first in their family to walk across a stage to receive a high school diploma, and seeing the pride light up in their eyes, keeps her believing that every day is an opportunity to be great.

For this and more, Ms. Sarah Johnston, we honor you.

□ 1215

In honor of Women's History Month, I would like to recognize Yulonda Bell. Ms. Yulonda Bell serves as the associate dean for the student services at Polk State College where she listens to, learns from, and encourages people from all walks of life to achieve their

dreams. Bell is a strong leader who does not seek the spotlight and prefers to work in the background providing guidance and support that fosters student success.

Born and raised in Bartow, Florida, Bell was a teen parent who overcame obstacles to achieve her diploma and provide for her family. Her perseverance resulted in her achievement of an associate degree from Polk Community College, a bachelor's degree from Warner University, and a master's degrees from Webster University, all while raising two sons.

She first served Polk County Public Schools, followed by positions with the Florida Department of Children and Families, and finally Polk State College. She was the first in her family to achieve a college diploma, providing her with an understanding of the challenges that students of color and first-generation-in-college students face as they navigate higher education.

She is a leader on campus serving as an advisor to the Black Student Union; a founder of SISTERS, Strong, Independent, Sisters, that Encourage, RESPECT and Survive; a mentor for Polk State basketball; and the STEM Club students.

She invests time as a member of the organizing committee for the city of Winter Haven Juneteenth Celebration, serving on the city of Winter Haven's Martin Luther King committee, volunteering at the Neighborhood Service Center, and participating in Lift Lakeland to improve race relations and expand economic, education, and civic involvement.

Bell lives Maya Angelou's quote, "I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel," as she plays an important role in supporting students and celebrating their achievements.

For this and more, Ms. Yulonda Bell, we honor you.

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

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 1 p.m. on Monday, March 21, 2022.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 21, 2022, at 1 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3660. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing 3 officers to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral or real admiral (lower half), pursuant to 10 U.S.C.

777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3661. A letter from the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting the Annual Status Report on the Destruction of the United States Stockpile of Lethal Chemical Agents and Munitions for FY 2021; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3662. A letter from the Chair, Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission, transmitting the March 2022 Report to Congress on Medicaid and CHIP, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396(b)(1)(C); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XIX, Sec. 1900 (as amended by Public Law 111-148, Sec. 2801(a)(1)(A)(iv)); (123 Stat. 91); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3663. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Report to Congress on U.S. Compliance with the Authorization for Use of Military Force in Iraq Section 4 of the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243) (50 USC 1541) for the period from November 5, 2021, to January 4, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 107-243, Sec. 4(a); (116 Stat. 1501); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3664. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Somalia that was declared in Executive Order 13536 on April 12, 2010, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3665. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a semiannual report detailing telecommunications-related payments made to Cuba pursuant to Treasury Department licenses during the period from July 1 through December 31, 2021, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6004(e)(6); Public Law 102-484, Sec. 1705(e)(6) (as amended by Public Law 104-114, Sec. 102(g)); (110 Stat. 794); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3666. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the threat of foreign interference in United States elections that was declared in Executive Order 13848 of September 12, 2018, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3667. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Report to Congress on Gifts Given to Foreign Individuals in Fiscal Year 2021; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3668. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report to Congress on Resolution of the Cyprus Dispute; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3669. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on data mining activity in the Department of State for calendar year 2021, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000ee-3(c)(1); Public Law 110-53, Sec. 804(c)(1); (121 Stat. 363); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3670. A letter from the Chairman and Members, Capitol Police Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's updated Manual of Procedures, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1901 note; Public Law 108-7, Sec. 1014(d)(1); (117 Stat. 361); to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-3671. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the Audit of the Student Loan Repayment Program (Report No.: 22-CAO-05); to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-3672. A letter from the Acting Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the Audit of the District Office Lease Process (Report No.: 22-CAO-06); to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-3673. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the Office's 2022 Trade Policy Agenda and the 2021 Annual Report, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2213(c); Public Law 93-618, Sec. 163(c) (as amended by Public Law 100-418, Sec. 1641); (102 Stat. 1271); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 4374. Referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce extended for a period ending not later than April 29, 2022.

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. GOTTHEIMER (for himself and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 7148. A bill to authorize the President to take actions to ensure Israel is prepared for all contingencies if Iran seeks to develop a nuclear weapon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AGUILAR (for himself, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. EVANS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. BASS, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 7149. A bill to provide for disadvantaged business enterprise supportive services programs at modal administrations of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. BANKS:

H.R. 7150. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to strengthen oversight and disclosures relating to foreign support for institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Foreign Affairs, and 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. BARR (for himself and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 7151. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to specify that only pecuniary factors are to be taken into account in determining best interest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently deter-

mined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BERA (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 7152. A bill to strengthen and expand activities related to genomic sequencing of pathogens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 7153. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan to modernize the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 7154. A bill to require the President to report to Congress on authorities relating to the stabilization and reduction of gas prices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FEENSTRA (for himself, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mrs. HINSON):

H.R. 7155. A bill to prohibit the importation of petroleum and petroleum products from the Russian Federation, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish an income tax credit for the sale or blending of certain fuels containing ethanol and to extend tax incentives for biodiesel and renewable diesel, to amend the Clean Air Act with respect to the ethanol waiver for Reid vapor pressure limitations under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and 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. FOSTER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 7156. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with an option to provide medical assistance to individuals between the ages of 22 and 64 for inpatient services to treat substance use disorders at certain facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 7157. A bill to reauthorize the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. MANN, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. MAST, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. CAWTHORN, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 7158. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into contracts and agreements for the payment of care in non-Department of Veterans Affairs medical foster homes for certain veterans who are unable to live independently, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 7159. A bill to terminate certain waivers of sanctions with respect to Iran issued in connection with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, the Judiciary, and Oversight and Reform, 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. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself and Mr. SABLAN):

H.R. 7160. A bill to require the establishment of defender organizations by Federal judicial districts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 7161. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish service programs dedicated to digital equity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7162. A bill to express the sense of Congress regarding State choice in the observation of daylight saving time; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 7163. A bill to impose sanctions on government officials of Russia and Belarus who directly enabled Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Financial Services, and 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 Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7164. A bill to modify the government-wide financial management plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 7165. A bill to amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act to provide for additional procedures for families with children under the age of 6, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 7166. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for extended expensing of pharmaceutical manufacturing property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. NEWMAN (for herself, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 7167. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to make food and food additives that are sterilized using ethylene oxide or propylene oxide misbranded unless that use is disclosed on its labeling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 7168. A bill to modify the boundary of the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7169. A bill to withhold all assessed and voluntary contributions to the United Nations until such time as the membership of the Russian Federation on the United Nations Security Council is terminated and the Republic of Poland is afforded full rights, privileges, and responsibilities as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7170. A bill to recognize Somaliland of the Federal Republic of Somalia as a separate, independent country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 7171. A bill to exempt certain vessels transporting liquefied natural gas from certain coastwise endorsement requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7172. A bill to prohibit products imported from Russia to receive normal trade

relations treatment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SANCHEZ (for herself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. COSTA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. CHU, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. BASS, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 7173. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14011 Clarkdale Avenue in Norwalk, California, as the "Esteban E. Torres Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Mr. PALMER, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 7174. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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 Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 7175. A bill to require disclosure of asbestos hazards in the sale and lease of residential dwellings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. PAPPAS (for himself and Ms. KUSTER):

H. Res. 992. A resolution recognizing the contribution and importance of maple syrup producers and their families in the State of New Hampshire and supporting the designation of March 19 and 20, 2022, as "New Hampshire Maple Weekend"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. KATKO, Ms. DEAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BASS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. CORREA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. COHEN, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WILD, Mr. BERA, Mr. SIREs, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. BACON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H. Res. 993. A resolution recognizing the value of the Older Americans Act of 1965 nutrition program in addressing hunger, malnutrition, and isolation, and improving the health and quality of life for millions of our Nation's seniors each year; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CASE (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr.

YOUNG, Mr. SABLÁN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. KAHELE, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H. Res. 994. A resolution recognizing and reaffirming the strong relationship between the United States and the Pacific Islands; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GIBBS (for himself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. LATTI, Mr. RYAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. GONZÁLEZ of Ohio, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CAREY, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H. Res. 995. A resolution supporting the Ukrainian people and recognizing their contributions to the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. FEENSTRA, and Mr. CALVERT):

H. Res. 996. A resolution encouraging companies headquartered in the United States to cease operations and halt future investments in the Russian Federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HIGGINS of New York (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 997. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer and the importance of Commission on Cancer-accredited programs in ensuring comprehensive, high-quality, patient-centered cancer care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SIREs (for himself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Mr. VELA, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. TITUS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. PALMER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CARL, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. CRIST, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 998. A resolution celebrating 200 years of United States diplomatic relations with Colombia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H. Res. 999. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of March 28 through April 1, 2022, as National Small Business Workplace Solutions Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 7148.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all laws that 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 or officer thereof.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 7149.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 7150.

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).

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 7151.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 7152.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 7153.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which states “[t]he Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States”.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 7154.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. FEENSTRA:

H.R. 7155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7156.

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.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 7157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 7158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, 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 Any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 7159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the US Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 7160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 7161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 7162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, which states that Congress has the power “to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 7163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 7164.

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 grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. McEACHIN:

H.R. 7165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MOONEY:

H.R. 7166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1 provides that “All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.”

Article I, Section 5, Clause 2 provides that each house of Congress “may determine the Rules of its Proceedings.”

By Ms. NEWMAN:

H.R. 7167.

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

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 7168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7171.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 7173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 7174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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.

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 7175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: 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.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 78: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 259: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. Garcia of Illinois, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 310: Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 336: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 393: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 851: Mr. GRUJALVA.

H.R. 933: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 959: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 1176: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 1284: Mr. NEHLS.

H.R. 1384: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 1547: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1611: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1670: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1730: Mr. HILL and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 1785: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 1959: Mr. NEAL and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2175: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 2307: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 2351: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 2447: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 2489: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2499: Mr. REED, Mr. JONES, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2542: Ms. BUSH and Ms. Barragán.

H.R. 2565: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 2586: Ms. SALAZAR and Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 2718: Mr. GALLAGHER and Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 2773: Ms. PORTER and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 2812: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 2954: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 3165: Mr. LAMB, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. McNERNY.

H.R. 3173: Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Ms. PLASKETT.

H.R. 3198: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 3285: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 3343: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 3405: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 3425: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 3446: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 3549: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3554: Ms. STEFANK.

H.R. 3576: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 3577: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 3630: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK and Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 4118: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4173: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 4457: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GALLEG0, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 4587: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 4716: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 4801: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 4827: Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 4853: Mr. BACON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 4946: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 5056: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 5129: Mr. BENTZ.
 H.R. 5232: Mr. MANN.
 H.R. 5413: Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 5598: Mr. BARR, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 5853: Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 5919: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 6015: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. BUSH, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Miss RICE of New York.
 H.R. 6202: Mr. LUCAS.
 H.R. 6252: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
 H.R. 6283: Mr. GOLDEN.
 H.R. 6338: Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 6398: Ms. SANCHEZ.
 H.R. 6408: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 6529: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 6567: Mr. BOST.
 H.R. 6584: Ms. MATSUI.
 H.R. 6589: Mr. MORELLE.
 H.R. 6639: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H.R. 6661: Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
 H.R. 6738: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 6787: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 6817: Mr. WOMACK.
 H.R. 6839: Mr. NORMAN.
 H.R. 6860: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
 H.R. 6921: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6922: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 6927: Mr. BIGGS.
 H.R. 6940: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
 H.R. 6943: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 6949: Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 6954: Mr. GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 6972: Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 6990: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
 H.R. 7010: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BUDD, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 7018: Ms. MENG and Mr. LIEU.
 H.R. 7026: Mr. CLYDE and Mr. GIBBS.
 H.R. 7055: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 7058: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
 H.R. 7061: Mr. LEVIN of California.
 H.R. 7072: Ms. ROSS and Mr. BUCK.
 H.R. 7077: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.
 H.R. 7080: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 7081: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 7091: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
 H.R. 7098: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 7099: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 7117: Mr. BUDD.
 H.R. 7139: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. MANN.
 H.J. Res. 1: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. CASTEN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.J. Res. 46: Mr. BOST, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. JORDAN.
 H.J. Res. 58: Mr. TURNER.
 H.J. Res. 72: Mr. ROY, Mr. LONG, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mr. MOONEY.
 H.J. Res. 76: Mr. BROOKS.
 H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. OWENS.
 H. Res. 289: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H. Res. 958: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H. Res. 961: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H. Res. 988: Mr. JONES.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 12, March 16, 2022, by Mr. GOSAR on House Joint Resolution 46, was signed by the following Members: Mr. Gosar, Mr. Massie, Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, Mr. Hice of Georgia, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Rosendale, Mr. Fallon, Mr. Babin, Mr. Nehls, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Mr. Amodei, Mr. Perry, Mr. Bishop of North Carolina, Mrs. Boebert, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Emmer, Mr. Bost, Mrs. Miller of Illinois, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Rose, Mr. Moore of Alabama, Mr. Loudermilk, Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Good of Virginia, Mrs. Greene of Georgia, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Green of Tennessee, Mrs. Cammack, Mr. Baird, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Cloud, Mr. Burchett, Mr. Walberg, Mr. Issa, Ms. Tenney, Mr. Allen, Mr. Moolenaar, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Aderholt, Mr. Obernolte, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Jackson.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 10 by Mr. DUNCAN on House Joint Resolution 67: Mr. Hill, Mr. Rosendale, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Fallon, Mr. Smith of Missouri, and Mr. Hudson.

Petition 11 by Mr. SCHWEIKERT on H.R. 6009: Mr. Perry, Mr. Bishop of North Carolina, Mrs. Boebert, Mr. Roy, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Clyde.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING CARL T. BAKER FOR RECEIVING THE J. WALTER JUCKETT COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Carl T. Baker for receiving the 33rd Annual J. Walter Juckett Community Service Award from the Adirondack Regional Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Baker was born in Gloversville, New York, in 1951. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Cornell University in 1973 and earned his Juris Doctorate Degree from Albany Law School in 1978. The following year, he was admitted to the New York State Bar. Mr. Baker then planted his roots in Glens Falls, where he went on to become a founding shareholder of Fitzgerald Morris Baker Firth P.C., a renowned legal practice that serves clients throughout the state to this day with attorneys specializing in nearly every major discipline of law.

Mr. Baker has written several publications in the legal field and has lectured for the New York State Bar Association Continuing Legal Education program. In 2015, he was elected to the American College of Trusts and Estates Counsel and has been recognized with several law awards. In addition to his honorable career as an attorney, Mr. Baker has an illustrious record serving on the boards and committees of several reputable community organizations and charitable groups, including the Glens Falls Kiwanis Foundation, Board of Governors of Glens Falls Hospital, Planned Giving Council of Glens Falls Hospital, Widowed Persons Service of Greater Glens Falls Area, and several others.

Carl T. Baker has led a life devoted to service, charity, and leadership. It is clear why Baker was chosen as the recipient of the prestigious J. Walter Juckett Community Service Award by the Adirondack Regional Chamber of Commerce. This award is the chamber's most distinguished for community service and is named in honor of J. Walter Juckett, a remarkable businessman and civic leader. On behalf of New York's 21st District, I would like to congratulate Carl on this honor and thank him for his years of service in the North Country.

RECOGNIZING ARDEN JOHNSON

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize Arden Johnson who has retired as Ellery Town Supervisor after serving fifty years.

Town Supervisor Johnson, who recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday, is believed to be the oldest and longest tenured Supervisor in the State of New York. His passion for service and zest for the community has truly benefited the region, impacting thousands of lives throughout his long career in public service.

In 1948, before graduating from high school, Arden began the Young Republican Club in the Town of Portland. He graduated from Brocton Central School in 1949 and was committed to spending his life helping others. Shortly after graduating, he served as Brocton's Fire Chief from 1955 through 1957 and was later elected to the Brocton Village Board, where he served from 1957 through 1960.

In 1964, Arden moved to the Town of Ellery and it did not take long for him to get involved. From Little League and Babe Ruth baseball to youth recreation programs, Arden was always active in the community. He also helped found the midget football program in Ellery which remains very popular to this day.

In 1972, Arden was elected Ellery Town Supervisor and fifty years later, in 2022, we celebrate his retirement. Over his fifty years in office, Arden made significant contributions to the community and was a strong leader. In addition to his time as Supervisor, Arden served on the County Legislature from 1980 to 1983. His most beloved contribution to the town was the Ellery Town Park. Boasting twenty acres of land, the park includes nearly a mile-long walking trail, tennis, baseball and soccer fields, pavilions, a playground and more. Also, home to a Veteran's Memorial, dedicated on May 30, 2005, the Ellery Town Park is appreciated by the greater community and all who visit.

Supervisor Arden Johnson worked tirelessly for his constituents. He is a proud family man, friend, mentor, and more. His leadership and service to our community has touched the lives of many and will be cherished for generations to come.

Given the above, I ask that this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations and join me in recognizing Ellery Town Supervisor, Arden Johnson, on his longstanding service and wish him the best in his retirement. Congratulations on this tremendous milestone, and I thank him for his lifelong commitment to our community.

HONORING CHIEF RICHARD HOWELL OF FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE

HON. SCOTT DesJARLAIS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today, to honor Chief Richard Howell for 32 years of dedicated service to the City of Fayetteville, located in Tennessee's Fourth Congressional District.

Chief Howell joined the Fayetteville Police Department in January of 1990. He graduated

from the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy on April 27, 1990. During his long and successful career, Chief Howell steadily rose in rank, receiving a series of promotions beginning in 1997, when he was named Sergeant, becoming a Lieutenant in 2003, and then a Commander in 2004. The Board of Mayor and Alderman recognized the quality of his work and endorsed his promotion to Fayetteville Police Chief on July 1, 2013. Chief Howell held this position until his well-earned retirement this month.

Chief Howell achieved multiple certifications/specializations during his career that included certified armorer, certified arms instructor, specialized training in homicide investigations, hazardous materials technician and team operations, chemical weapons instructor, and Training Officer. He was the founder and the first Team Commander of the Special Operations Response Team (SORT) established in 2001. Chief Howell developed an active shooter program through SORT that would help train his team members and other departments on active shooter situations. Chief Howell performed the project management oversight, in coordination with the Fayetteville Board of Mayor and Alderman, of the construction of the current Police Headquarters.

Chief Howell is a graduate of the Leadership Lincoln Class of 2003, attended the Huntsville Police Academy for Critical Deployment of Patrol Officers, attended the Tennessee Law Enforcement Development Seminar, and attended the Regional Counterdrug Training Academy. In addition to his work as a member of SORT, Chief Howell was also a member of the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Officer Association, the TN Association of Chiefs of Police, and FBI Law Enforcement Executive Development Association.

A devoted family man, Chief Howell enjoys spending time with his wife Suzanne and daughters Kaitlyn and Jessica. His decades of dedication to the citizens of Fayetteville and Lincoln County, Tennessee are truly appreciated. I am proud to represent a community that has the utmost respect for all the men and women who serve our communities as members of law enforcement. Chief Howell's professional demeanor and management skills were well respected and have established a standard for service to community. I ask all Members of Congress to join me in congratulating Richard Howell for a job well done and sending well wishes for a happy and healthy retirement.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF COMMANDER ROBERT WILSON PRATT

HON. CHIP ROY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Commander Robert Wilson Pratt, who passed away at his

• 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.

home in Fair Oaks Ranch, Texas on Saturday, March 12, 2022, at the age of 99.

Robert was born on June 14, 1922, in Superior, Nebraska to Dr. Irving and Rose Pratt. He and his younger sister Peggy were raised in San Antonio, Texas where they both graduated from Jefferson High School. Robert attended the San Antonio College after he graduated from Jefferson in 1941 until he enlisted in the Navy in October of 1942. Due to his college credits already earned, he was entered into an officer training program. He was commissioned an Ensign in May of 1944. He proceeded to be part of the commissioning crew of LST 781. LST 781 then sailed from New Orleans, LA through the Panama Canal and into the South Pacific Theater. His ship participated in many of the island invasions in the Pacific culminating in the invasion of Okinawa where he survived kamikaze attacks while supporting Marine Corp Air Unit logistics. His ship had the distinction of being one of the first American ships to enter a Japanese port after the Atomic Bombs ended the conflict. He used a jeep from his ship to drive the short distance to Hiroshima to see the destruction there since no one knew anything about the danger of radiation. It was a sight he could never forget.

He returned after the war to San Antonio and completed his undergraduate degree in marketing at St. Mary's University. He was working for General Motors when he met the love of his life, Frances Salley of Alice, Texas. They married in January of 1950. When they returned from their honeymoon, he was greeted by a letter from the United States Navy calling him back to active duty for the Korean conflict. After Korea, he and Frances returned to South Texas where they raised two sons, Robert W Pratt II and Byron Wayne Pratt.

Robert had careers as an executive for Central Power & Light Company and later as a real estate developer of apartment communities. He stayed in the Navy Reserves retiring with the rank of Commander. He was an active member of the Corpus Christi Yacht Club for many years.

Robert and Frances enjoyed a 71+ year partnership and adventure together. Many of their best times were spent with family and friends aboard their 50-foot ketch, the *Masquerade*, on voyages that went from Florida to Annapolis, Maryland, and throughout the Caribbean. They moved from Corpus Christi, Texas to Fair Oaks Ranch, Texas in 1995 where RW continued to manage some of his real estate assets and mentor younger people he met to grow to their full potential.

We are able to live free today because of the courage of men like Commander Pratt, who put their lives on hold and answered their country's call when it needed them most. Love of family, country, and a life dedicated to service sum up the character of Commander Pratt, a member of the Greatest Generation. These stories will inspire future generations of Americans to pursue a life dedicated to causes greater than themselves. I hope this testament to Commander Pratt's life serves as an acknowledgment of the immeasurable debt of gratitude owed to him by the American people. On behalf of Texas' 21st Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the extraordinary life of Commander Pratt and his dedicated service to our country. Today, a grateful Nation thanks him.

RECOGNIZING GOOD NEIGHBORS SHOPPE IN LENOIR CITY, TENNESSEE FOR 20 YEARS OF CHARITABLE SERVICE IN THE LOUDON COUNTY COMMUNITY

HON. TIM BURCHETT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of Good Neighbors Shoppe, a charitable organization that is celebrating 20 years of service in Loudon County, Tennessee.

Roberta and Eugene Burwell opened Good Neighbors Shoppe on March 19, 2002, at 109 East Broadway Street in Lenoir City, Tennessee. Their mission was to financially support other charities in the area using the proceeds from selling donated goods at their store. After early success, Good Neighbors Shoppe built a new, larger headquarters at 420 Leeper Parkway in Lenoir City, where it is located today.

Good Neighbors Shoppe has donated over \$5 million since 2002, and at least 80 percent of each year's sales income is donated to charities within the Loudon County community. Domestic and sexual abuse centers for adults and children, food pantries, veterans' organizations, literacy programs, youth development groups, disabled and senior citizen programs, and addiction recovery centers are among the many organizations benefitting from Good Neighbors Shoppe's contributions. Additionally, Good Neighbors Shoppe has subsidized over 35 academic scholarships to Loudon County students and distributed annual grants to all Loudon County public schools.

Behind Good Neighbors Shoppe's success is a team of over 220 unpaid volunteers. These volunteers screen donated merchandise, professionally display the items that are for sale, and operate the storefront. Gently used and new items available for sale at Good Neighbors Shoppe include women's, men's and children's clothing, kitchen wares, furniture, and other useful items.

It is my honor to recognize the philanthropic efforts of Good Neighbors Shoppe in the United State House of Representatives. Congratulations to every Good Neighbors Shoppe volunteer, past and present, on 20 years of outstanding service to East Tennessee communities.

HONORING THE PLATTSBURGH DISTRICT NO. 3 VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING.

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the Plattsburgh District No. 3 Fire Department on the 50th anniversary of its founding. This fire department has shown tremendous dedication to protecting and serving the city of Plattsburgh and the surrounding municipalities in Clinton County.

The District No. 3 Fire Department was first authorized in a resolution passed by the Town Board of Plattsburgh on July 1, 1971 and was formally chartered two months later. Under the leadership of their first Chief, Ken Dumas, the twenty-five original firefighters of District No. 3 steadily began to establish themselves within the Plattsburgh community. Shortly after the Department's creation, local resident Kathryn Grube generously donated her private land on Wallace Hill Road to serve as their first permanent fire station. Despite many updates and renovations, the Wallace Hill Station is still the main home of District No. 3.

As the years went on, the Department continued to emerge from its humble beginnings, gaining more experience and acquiring better equipment. In 1972, they purchased two one-thousand gallon per minute fire pumps, and they were officially integrated into the Clinton County Firemen's Association the following year. In 1983, they acquired a Mack Aerialscope fire engine from the City of New York and were further enhanced by a consistent flow of community donations.

Today, the District No. 3 Fire Department has expanded to over forty volunteer members who are extraordinary examples of those willing to sacrifice for the good of their community. Now utilizing an impressive fleet of five modern engines, the District No. 3 Fire Department responds to over one hundred calls annually. On April 9, 2022, the Department will celebrate its seven remaining founding members: Dennis Burnell, Wendell Burnell, George Giroux, Marcel Giroux, Gary Gudz, Edward Goslow, and Roger Harwood. On behalf of New York's 21st Congressional District, I am honored to recognize the 50th anniversary of Plattsburgh's No. 3 Fire Department.

HONORING MR. MOE AMMAR

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Mr. Moe Ammar from Pacific Grove's Chamber of Commerce after 29 years of dedicated service to Monterey County and the central coast of California. Mr. Ammar's legacy of leadership and financial stewardship will continue to guide Pacific Grove's strong and vibrant Chamber of Commerce and business community.

Born in Beirut, Lebanon, Mr. Ammar quickly rose through the ranks of the hospitality industry after graduating from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas in 1979. After developing hotels around the world, his work brought him to Pacific Grove in 1986 and Mr. Ammar quickly embraced our community and became the champion of Pacific Grove's businesses at the local and state level. He passionately fought against increased taxes, parking charges, and zoning laws that limit business growth.

Under his leadership and presidency, the Chamber passed four ballot measures in support of local business priorities. In 2001, the Downtown Business Improvement District was formed by the Chamber which benefits 230 businesses. In 2007, the Chamber helped form the Hospitality Improvement District that represents and benefits 23 lodging establishments, and in 2013, it established the Tourist Information Center.

Furthermore, events like “Good Old Days” grew from two city blocks to nine, and the Pacific Grove Car Auction was introduced at the Pacific Grove Golf Links. The organization also adopted the Holman Highway, volunteering to pick up trash and keep the roadway clean for the past 11 years.

Mr. Moe Ammar’s dedication to the community did not stop with the Chamber of Commerce. He served on the Economic Development Committee for 27 years, taught the next generation of business leaders at Monterey Peninsula College for 17 years, and volunteered for picnics, parades, and the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am. His enthusiasm for service was commemorated when he was awarded the Key to the City of Pacific Grove in 2000, becoming only the third person in the last four decade to be awarded this honor.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Mr. Ammar’s decades of service. I extend my personal appreciation to Mr. Moe Ammar and his dedication to the Central Coast.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TED BUDD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. BUDD. Madam Speaker, due to a change in my scheduled flight, I was unable to reach the Capitol Building in time to cast a vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 71, and YEA on Roll Call No. 72.

RECOGNIZING MS. LILLIE MARSHALL

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Ms. Lillie Marshall who has dedicated much of her life in service to her Red Hook, Brooklyn, NY community. She was born on April 24, 1943, in Sparta, Georgia, to a family of community leaders in education, law and business. Five years out of Hancock Central High School, she moved to Red Hook, Brooklyn.

As a proud single mother of four, Ms. Lillie Marshall became known for her no-nonsense approach and commitment to the area children. She advocated for and arranged after-school programs for youth of all ages. When a private school was built in the neighborhood, she served on a committee that successfully secured annual scholarships for qualifying children of Red Hook public housing. She has watched over generations of families for decades.

Ms. Marshall fervently advocated for tenants in her twenty-year role as the Tenant Association President of Red Hook West. She met with NYC Housing Authority (NYCHA) executive and local leadership alike to give tenant perspectives and amplify their voices. Ms.

Marshall also served on NYCHA’s Citywide Council of Presidents as District Chair of Brooklyn South.

Ms. Marshall’s efforts will long be remembered for her Thanksgiving turkey drives for local families, feeding the homeless, delivering meals and PPE to homebound seniors during the COVID-19 Pandemic. She has been a leader at events such as Red Hook Old Timers Day, National Night Out Against Crime and has organized Red Hook Family Day every year.

For her decades of leadership and volunteerism, Ms. Lillie Marshall will not soon be forgotten by her beloved Red Hook. Her legacy of life-long community service has instilled core values and civic pride in her community.

IN RECOGNITION OF COMMUNICARE HEALTH CENTERS

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, it is with delight that I rise to honor the 50th anniversary of CommuniCare Health Centers. CommuniCare Health Centers is a Federal Qualified Health Center that continues to serve residents in West Sacramento and surrounding neighborhoods in Yolo County.

In 1994, the name “CommuniCare Health Centers” was adopted to describe this growing family of health centers. Today, CommuniCare Health Centers include the Davis Community Clinic, Hansen Family Health Center in Woodland, Salud Clinic in West Sacramento, and five satellite locations. In 2007, CommuniCare Health Centers became a Federally Qualified Health Center, and in 2014, they achieved recognition for quality as a Level Three Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH), the highest level of recognition by the National Committee for Quality Assurance.

Madam Speaker, today we honor CommuniCare Health Center for their long-lasting commitment to providing quality, accessible health care for the Yolo County region as they continue to be the backbone of the healthcare systems for all those in need.

HONORING THE HEROIC LIFE AND SERVICE OF KENNETH J. McLAUGHLIN

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the commendable life of Army veteran, policeman, correctional officer, volunteer firefighter, and village justice, Kenneth J. McLaughlin.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in 1948 and grew up in Saranac Lake, New York, where he graduated from Pius X Central High School in 1966. He joined the Army at the age of nineteen and was stationed in Europe, where he served honorably for two years as an infantryman and mechanic. When he returned to the United States, he earned a degree in Criminal Justice from North Country Community Col-

lege. Kenneth became a patrolman for the Saranac Lake Police Department in 1970, where he would serve and protect his hometown for nearly twenty-five years. In addition to serving his community as a parttime police officer, Kenneth supplemented his career by becoming a New York State Corrections Officer. After retiring, he was elected in 2010 as Village Judge of Harrietstown, a role in which he was extremely successful in and praised by nearly the entire community.

Kenneth was also a proud member of the Saranac Lake Volunteer Fire Department, where he rose through the ranks and held several important leadership positions. Throughout his career, Kenneth was recognized for saving the lives of three Saranac Lake residents at the risk of his own safety. In 2015, at the age of sixty-seven and after nearly fifty years on the job, he still responded to more calls than any other member of the Department. He would remain an active firefighter for the rest of his life, helping train and mentor the next generation of local heroes.

On behalf of New York’s 21st District, I am honored to recognize Kenneth J. McLaughlin’s extraordinary life of brave and selfless service to his country and community. It is my hope that his heroism, integrity, and commitment to public service will be carried on by those who knew and loved him.

HONORING VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA CHAPTER 1032

HON. LLOYD SMUCKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Chapter 1032 of the Vietnam Veterans of America, based in York, Pennsylvania. We are forever indebted to the veteran members of Chapter 1032 and the millions of other Vietnam Veterans who selflessly served our nation in the armed forces. We must also remember, honor, and give thanks for the service of those servicemembers who never returned home and made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their country. Recognizing the sacrifices of all those who served is critically important.

I would like to extend thanks to a resident of Pennsylvania’s Eleventh District and Vietnam Veteran, Harold Redding, a member of Chapter 1032 whose citizen advocacy prompted Congress to pass legislation that made possible the creation of the National Vietnam War Veterans Day, which will be observed on March 29. Thanks to Harold’s efforts and those who supported him, our nation has a dedicated day where we can come together to recognize the sacrifices that these brave men and women made so that we may live free.

On this day and every day, we can honor our Vietnam Veterans through providing them with the care, recognition, and gratitude that they deserve. I extend to Harold and all the veterans of Chapter 1032 my most sincere thanks and gratitude, and I stand ready to support them in any way that I can as a Member of Congress.

HONORING THE LIFE AND
CONTRIBUTIONS OF TODD A. VEGA

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the life and contributions of Todd A. Vega, a beloved member of the Tampa Bay community, who passed away on February 28, 2022 at the age of 60. A fifth generation Floridian born and raised in Tampa, Todd positively impacted our Tampa Bay community in countless ways.

Todd served for 34 years in the construction industry. A long-time Union member, Todd worked in various roles including pipefitter, organizer and most recently as Business Manager of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry (UA) Plumbers Pipefitters Local 123 in Tampa. He always stood firmly for what he believed in and served as a major advocate for workers' rights throughout his career. Todd's dedication to his work and the people around him greatly contributed to the training of countless apprentices and journeymen who continue to strengthen the industry's standards and quality of work put forward in our community.

Our community honors and grieves the loss of his tireless efforts and leadership on behalf of his members, the members of the West Central FL Labor Council and the Florida Gulf Coast Building and Construction Trades Council and working families all over Florida. Todd was a big man, literally and figuratively, with a heart that was even bigger. The biggest gap in our community to fill may be his work for and devotion to children. Todd was always quick to help all as a friend and supporter, but it has been said of him that "you sure never had to ask twice when helping kids was involved." The U/A Mechanical Contractors of Central Florida Charity Foundation exists to serve local children in need of school supplies, a toy or other resources that can brighten their lives and give them an opportunity.

Todd's family and the working men and women of Tampa Bay and Florida were at the core of his life. They and we are so much better for it. I have in my prayers his wife, Shari; daughter, Tiffany (Ed); father, Harold; brothers, Troy and James (Kathy); niece, Alisha; nephew, J.P.; and grandchildren, Coy, Andy and Legend. His memory will truly be a blessing for them and all of us.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of my neighbors in Tampa Bay and the citizens of Florida, I am proud to honor Todd A. Vega, his devotion to all of us and particularly workers' rights and opportunities. The impacts of Todd's big heart will be felt throughout our community for years to come. All in our community and especially those of us who called him a friend are eternally grateful for him having passed our way. May his soul rest in peace.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF HUNTER LONG FOR WINNING THE DIVISION III WRESTLING STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to an outstanding high school wrestler in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. Hunter Long of Wayne Trace High School has represented his school ably on his way to achieving the Division III State Wrestling Title. Austin overcame the challenges posed by intense competition in his effort to win the Division III State Wrestling Championship.

In pursuing the State Championship, Hunter Long defeated his opponent in the finals of the 132-pound classification. His hard work and dedication, both on and off the mat, in achieving this accomplishment is truly outstanding. He achieved an impressive season record bringing pride to his school and community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Hunter Long of Wayne Trace High School. On behalf of the people of the Fifth District of Ohio, I am proud to recognize this great achievement.

RECOGNIZING MR. DAVID
CARDENAS

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Fowler Mayor, David Cardenas, who passed away on Friday, March 11, 2022.

Mr. Cardenas was born in Michoacan, Mexico, and moved to the United States when he was 14 years old. Like many in the Central Valley, his father was a farm worker and instilled a deep sense of hard work, discipline, and commitment to family in him from a young age. His father pushed him to make a better life for himself in America. In 1981, he opened Dave's Auto Service, a business he ran for decades.

Mr. Cardenas was deeply devoted to both his faith and his community throughout his entire life. He spent over 20 years on the Fowler City Council and spent the past 12 years as the city's mayor. Additionally, he served on multiple boards of community organizations, such as the Fowler Lions Club, the Measure C Renewal Executive Committee, and St. Lucy's Church. He also served as the President of the Guadalupe Society, leading multiple trips to Mexico to bring a statue of our Lady of Guadalupe back to his local church.

Mr. Cardenas was a true pillar of our community. His dedicated and honorable service helped improve the lives of so many throughout the Central Valley. His commitment to his fellow citizens was truly admirable, and his selfless service will never be forgotten.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring the life and service of Mayor David Cardenas.

HONORING CORINTH TOWN SUPERVISOR RICHARD LUCIA ON HIS RETIREMENT AFTER YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 18, 2022

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Corinth Town Supervisor Richard Lucia on his retirement. Mr. Lucia served his community for nearly forty years, a testament to the incredible work he has done for the people of Corinth.

Mr. Lucia grew up in Corinth and began working at the International Paper mill at a young age. He worked in the mill's power plant, ran the paper machine turbines, and finished off his forty-year career as a clerk. His experience at the International Paper mill helped him realize the importance of industrial strength to Corinth's economic vitality.

Mr. Lucia dedicated his storied career to serving the community of Corinth in many capacities. In addition to serving as town supervisor, Mr. Lucia held numerous roles in the community including Town Councilman, Chairman of the Saratoga County Board of Supervisors, and Corinth GOP Committee Chair. Mr. Lucia's love and appreciation for the town of Corinth was exemplified through his commitment to serving his constituents. Throughout his twenty-eight years as town supervisor, Mr. Lucia kept tax rates level, built a new town garage, and opened the town's own history and paper-making museums. He also oversaw the purchase of sixteen miles of rail line from Saratoga Springs to Antone Mountain to help attract new business to the abandoned International Paper mill.

Throughout his tenure in public service, Mr. Lucia prioritized civility while working tirelessly to improve the quality of life for residents of Corinth. Mr. Lucia dedicated his career to being a conscientious steward of the people and land for which he loves, ensuring that Corinth continues to live up to its full potential. His accomplished record and his reputation as a community advocate serve as an inspiration to all New Yorkers. On behalf of New York's 21st Congressional District, I am honored to recognize his exceptional leadership and want to wish him the best in his future endeavors.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 3 p.m., on Monday, March 21, 2022.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 28 public bills, H.R. 7148–7175; and 8 resolutions, H. Res. 992–999, were introduced. **Pages H3852–53**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3854–55**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Moore (AL) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H3831**

Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act: The House passed H.R. 2116, to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair, by a yea-and-nay vote of 235 yeas to 189 nays, Roll No. 82. **Pages H3833–42**

H. Res. 979, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 963) and (H.R. 2116) was agreed to Wednesday, March 16th.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of today and appears on pages 3841–42.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:17 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 21, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 11 a.m., SH-216.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, March 21

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 4521, America COMPETES Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1 p.m., Monday, March 21

House Chamber

Program for Monday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 1 p.m.

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