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No. 22

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 3, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable KATHERINE M. CLARK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

You are the Lord, You alone. You have made the Heavens with all their host, the Earth and all that is on it, the seas and all that is in them. To each and every living creature You give life; all of Heaven worships You.

So may we be a nation at prayer. In Your merciful hands we place the protection of our country, the welfare of its citizens.

We humble ourselves before You this day and confess our wanderings from You. May we return to You and receive Your promise to heal our land.

Thus, may our contrition inspire our recommitment to the people and purposes You have called us to serve. May our repentance be the foundation of faith which brings forth Your favor over this Nation. May our remorse become the reason for reconciliation with those with whom we disagree deeply.

Bless us, O Lord, and embolden us—as individuals, as a body, as a nation—to live lives holy and acceptable in Your sight.

In Your sovereign name we pray.
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 gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. TLAIB 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 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

HISTORY CANNOT BE ERASED

(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, I rise today with a printing of a painting done by a talented Detroit artist, Jonathan Harris.

Jonathan named the painting “Critical Race Theory.” It gives me chills as I look at it on how the contrived fight against our history, Black history specifically, seeks to erase the fight, struggle, triumphs, and success of our Black neighbors in our country.

So as many of us recognize and celebrate Black History Month, I implore those who are pushing to erase our history, including many colleagues in this body, to stop with the empty words and gestures. You cannot erase history to

paint the picture you want. We won't stand for it.

BORDER CRISIS BECOMES A FENTANYL CRISIS

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today because every State is now a border State. A border crisis is now a fentanyl crisis. But don't take it from me, take it from the sheriffs in my district.

Bartholomew County Sheriff Matt Myers said, “Fentanyl is coming into our country from our southern border. It is becoming an increasing problem, and it is killing our citizens.”

Randolph County Sheriff Art Moystner said, “Our guys on the ground tell us they know these drugs are coming through Dayton via the southern border.”

Hancock County Sheriff Brad Burkhart said, “Illegal drugs coming across the border affects everyone, and Indiana is not immune.”

In Decatur County, Sheriff Dave Durant explained it like this, “Fentanyl in our communities is not just a thing, it is the thing.”

Democrats, stop downplaying this crisis. It is killing Hoosiers in Indiana.

LUNAR NEW YEAR IS A TIME OF CELEBRATION

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

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, Lunar New Year is a time of celebration for so many people in Los Angeles and millions around the world.

As we welcome the Year of the Tiger—a symbol of bravery—we honor the history and heritage of the Asian Pacific Islander communities across America and stand in support and active defense in the face of challenges,

□ 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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like the rise of anti-Asian violence and hate.

Over the past 2 years, I have been greatly alarmed and concerned by what I have seen and heard from businessowners, restaurant owners, teachers, parents, and young people in my district and across the country.

To honor the celebration of the Lunar New Year, I have cosponsored legislation led by my colleague GRACE MENG to make Lunar New Year a Federal holiday in the U.S.

I want to wish everyone warm wishes of health, success, and happiness in the years ahead. Though many were not able to gather in person with their families to celebrate this week, we continue to forge ahead in our recovery from the pandemic.

FENTANYL-RELATED DEATHS ARE RISING

(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, I rise today deeply alarmed by the increase in fentanyl-related deaths in my district.

According to the San Bernardino County sheriff, there were over 100 fentanyl-related incidents in my district in the last year, resulting in the death of nearly 100 of my constituents. In fact, Madam Speaker, in the last 3 years, fentanyl-related deaths in my community have increased over 600 percent. According to the sheriff, this is a direct result of the trafficking of fentanyl across our southern border with Mexico.

Last year the Inland Empire regional drug task force seized over 600 pounds of fentanyl, and they estimate the majority of that originated in Mexico.

Madam Speaker, this is a direct result of our failure to secure our southern border and the changes in Federal policy as relates to the southern border that have been enacted in the last year.

Madam Speaker, we must stop this trafficking of fentanyl across the border and protect our community by securing our southern border.

REMEMBERING THE HONORABLE ESTEBAN TORRES

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

Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life of the late Congressman Esteban Torres, a dedicated public servant, trailblazer for Latino political power, and a champion for the working class.

Congressman Esteban Torres dedicated his life to serving his community, early on as a labor leader and eventually in Congress and the White House.

He was among the first Latinos elected to Congress, paving the way for in-

creased representation across all levels of government.

As a Member of this body, Congressman Torres proudly represented the community in which he was raised and much of the community that I am proud to serve today.

He fought with integrity for the rights of immigrants, environmental justice, and economic empowerment.

His legacy will live on in the communities he represented and in the hearts that he touched.

I send my sincere condolences to his family and all who knew him.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT SHOULD SCARE US ALL

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

Mr. FEENSTRA. Madam Speaker, I rise today as our national debt has reached the \$30 trillion marker for the first time in our Nation's history. This enormous figure should scare us all.

Since 1990, our national debt has grown tenfold, and there is no indication that \$30 trillion is the ceiling.

In Iowa, I helped pass the State law that rightfully requires that we spend no more than 99 percent of the money we take in, creating a balanced budget each year.

This is exactly what we should be doing in our Federal Government. We cannot continue to print money, increase our debt, and ask Iowans to foot the bill.

As a strong fiscal hawk, I will continue to fight against the wasteful pork-barrel spending that fuels inflation, raises taxes, and increases the cost of living on every family.

This is exactly what Iowans expect from me, and I plan to deliver.

ATTEMPTS TO OVERTURN ELECTION SHOULD BE PUNISHED

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

Mr. POCAN. Madam Speaker, the attempted insurrection of our government on January 6 last year is a stain that will forever live on our country, but equally dirty were the other attempts to illegally overturn our November 2020 elections, including the shady Trump campaign efforts to place false electors in seven States, including my home State of Wisconsin.

Violent attacks on Capitol Police and breaking into the U.S. Capitol are very visual scenes of the illegal schemes, but we cannot let the more stealthy, yet very strategic, plots of trying to place illegal electors to overturn the will of the voters in swing States go by unnoticed or unpunished.

Just yesterday The New York Times released a memo by the Trump campaign written a month and a half prior to January 6 setting up the case to in-

stall false electors in Wisconsin and six other States.

The problem with these schemes was it also needed complicity from then-Vice President Mike Pence, who chose his country over his party and didn't illegally overturn the election as the Trump campaign wanted.

Those involved with this illegal attack on our Republic should be investigated and held accountable by both the January 6th Select Committee as well as the U.S. Department of Justice. Forged documents, false claims, and other illegal actions are crimes and are no different than the violent attack on the Capitol Building itself. And for that, our Nation deserves justice.

REMEMBERING JOHN THOMAS LONG

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend John Thomas Long. We all knew him as Tom. You know, I got a chance to meet Tom Long through my former bosses, my former direct boss, Craig Roberts, and my big boss at the time, a guy named John Shimkus, who used to serve in this Chamber.

Tom was a friend to them, and he immediately became a friend to me. Tom was somebody who was a giant in the legal community in and around the metro east area of Illinois. He served as a law clerk for the Department of Justice. He was the CEO of Argosy Gaming. He was a member of the White House advance team. He was a delegate to the 1988 Republican Convention, but I met him when he was the Madison County Republican Party chairman.

Tom was a guy who was active all throughout his community, but what he was most active in doing was loving his family and making sure his family was his highest priority.

Tom passed away just this past week, and my heartfelt prayers and thoughts go out to his wife, Robin, and his three daughters: Margaret, Erin, and Emma.

Madison County, Illinois, and Illinois and this country lost a giant in Tom Long. He will be missed. May God rest his soul.

□ 1215

MAKING CRITICAL INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

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

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the America COMPETES Act, which includes two of my amendments.

This bill includes important provisions that enhance our ability to attract the best talent from around the world, such as scientists and engineers

with doctoral degrees. My amendment would extend this program to STEM graduates with master's degrees who work in fields that are critical to our national and economic security.

The bill also includes funding for scholarships for low-income Americans to study in the STEM fields.

The bill also includes my amendment to ensure our Nation's HBCUs, Tribal colleges and universities, and other minority-serving institutions or active members of Manufacturing USA institutes.

These and other provisions in the America COMPETES Act will help us create more jobs, sharpen our technological edge, and make critical investments in our future.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

PUNXSUTAWNEY PHIL SEES HIS SHADOW

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, yesterday was a big day in the 15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Early in the morning, tens of thousands of spectators gathered at Gobbler's Knob in Jefferson County to await the weather prediction from Pennsylvania's most famous groundhog, Punxsutawney Phil.

For over 120 years, our furry friend has been predicting our winter weather. This tradition stems from Pennsylvania's strong German heritage. Legend has it that if Phil sees his shadow, it is an omen of 6 more weeks of winter. If not, we know spring is just around the corner.

Groundhog Day is an unusual event full of traditions and celebrations. Crowds begin to gather the night before and wake Phil up by chanting his name in the early hours of the morning on February 2. As our weather predictor extraordinaire emerges from his burrow, the Punxsutawney Groundhog Club Inner Circle president translates Phil's prediction and relays the message to the crowd.

Records of our meteorologist rodent date back to 1887, with the first story appearing in the Punxsutawney Spirit. In the years since, Phil has predicted a longer winter 105 times and an early spring only 20 times.

Our seer of seers saw his shadow, thus predicting 6 more weeks of cold and snowy weather.

Madam Speaker, let's keep those winter layers close by. Happy Groundhog Day.

RACING TO THE BOTTOM

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, for generations, Americans

and Canadians have owned homes on either side of the border, making many of our citizens neighbors in every sense of the word.

The pandemic has hurt the connections between our two countries, often making it difficult for citizens to visit their properties.

Recently, the Canadian Government proposed a 1 percent tax on residential real estate owned by non-Canadians. We believe this tax is not just an unfair fine on good neighbors but a violation of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement and international tax law.

We are working with the Biden administration to advocate on behalf of Americans and urge Canada to reject this proposal. Its adoption could lead to a race to the bottom for both of our countries.

HONORING ANTHONY SALAS

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

Mr. GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of El Paso native Special Agent Anthony Salas.

Anthony was with the DPS for 9 years. Prior to that, Anthony served in the Marines. He was a true patriot.

Anthony sadly passed away on January 22. He is survived by his wife, Lizzett, and his three children: Alessandra, Isabella, and Luke.

Anthony was a special operations group operator involved in a traffic crash during the arrest of six migrants in Eagle Pass. Maverick County sadly has become the epicenter of the border crisis.

Agents put their lives on the line every single day. My heart goes out to his family, and America is grateful for his service.

REGAINING AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE IN CHIPS MANUFACTURING

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

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the America COMPETES Act.

No piece of legislation is more important to this Nation's future. It is about our national security. It is about our economic well-being.

This bill is about regaining our independence in semiconductor chip manufacturing.

This bill is about keeping our factories open and about American jobs.

The America COMPETES Act also includes my legislation, the HOPR Act, that says uniforms worn by our front-line DHS personnel must be made in America by Americans.

Let's get busy and remind the rest of the world what made in America is all about. It is about making the best.

I urge my colleagues to support the America COMPETES Act.

AMERICA FIRST REEMERGING

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

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, the left is trying to block America First warriors from appearing on the ballot in 2024, and their path to victory begins or ends with me.

They are after the American people, but MAGA fighters in Congress are in the way.

The Washington elites are panicked. Their savior Joe Biden is a withering, blundering failure. They feel the birth pangs of America First reemergence.

What is their solution, Madam Speaker, to stop us patriots from returning to office? Well, they filed a challenge to disenfranchise voters across the Nation and block America First candidates from appearing on the ballot. And they started with me.

I promise you, they will fail.

But their efforts and the deep state's work to shut down Trump and his supporters will ramp up. Watch what happens to the January 6 prisoners. They will become a nationwide template for what the regime will do to all of us.

MAGA fighters in Congress are in the way of their agenda, so they have to come for us first.

But to MAGA patriots across the Nation, pay attention. If they take us down, they will come for you next.

But take hope. God and the people are on our side.

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

HONORING ALTON ADAMS, SR.

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, today, I would like to honor Virgin Islander Alton Adams, Sr., and express my gratitude to the U.S. Navy for the creation of the Alton Augustus Adams Sr. Award for Emerging Composers.

Adams, born in 1889 in the Virgin Islands, was the first Black bandmaster of the U.S. Navy and led an all-Black Navy band during a period of racial segregation.

Adams played the flute and piccolo and composed songs such as "The Governor's Own" and "The Virgin Islands March." In 1924, Adams toured the Nation with his band and won the esteem of fellow bandmasters, but his nomination for membership in the American Bandmasters Association was denied in 1936. Nearly 70 years later, he received the honor, in 2006, and has been recognized for his contributions.

Composers recognizing the work of rising composers whose work reflects the legacy of this leader can receive the Alton Augustus Adams Sr. Award for Emerging Composers.

I thank the U.S. Navy, and I thank Alton Adams. Have a blessed Black History Month.

HONORING OFFICER CHRISTOPHER WAYNE BERRY

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

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the life of Officer Christopher Wayne Berry, a member of the Vidor Police Department in Orange County, Texas.

Officer Berry was a dedicated public servant and an inspiration to the community that he cherished so dearly.

Ever since he was a boy, Chris wanted to be a police officer, Madam Speaker. Not only did he achieve that dream, Chris went on to serve honorably as a keeper of the peace for over 30 years.

Those who knew him will tell you that he always treated anyone he met with the utmost respect. He will forever be remembered as a kindhearted community servant who was always willing to lend a helping hand.

In addition to being a well-respected member of the Vidor Police force, Chris was also an avid outdoorsman who enjoyed hunting, fishing, beekeeping, and gardening.

Officer Berry is survived by his wife, Brenda, and their three children: Bailey, Brayden, and Amber. He is also survived by his parents, Norman and Loretta Berry, as well as his brothers: Mike, Stephen, and Michael Berry.

Madam Speaker, may Officer Chris Berry rest in peace. He will be sorely missed.

CELEBRATING RUBY ELLEN TALLEY'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

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

Mr. LATURNER. Madam Speaker, today, I come to the floor to celebrate the 90th birthday of one of my most important constituents, my Grandma Ruby.

Ruby Ellen Talley was born February 9, 1932. Grandma Ruby married my late grandfather, Joe LaTurner, on October 5, 1951. Together, they have 6 children, 14 grandchildren, 26 great-grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

Nursing was her profession, but what is clearly most important to her is faith and family. As matriarch of the LaTurner family, Grandma Ruby has aggressively instilled the values of honesty, hard work, empathy, and always caring more about the one who is down on their luck.

For me personally, she helped raise me, and I hear her voice in my head every single day, insisting that I have both confidence and humility. I hear my Grandma Ruby say, as I have throughout my entire life, that I am the best and can achieve anything I am willing to work hard enough for. And I also hear her saying maybe even louder: "Don't get too big for your britches."

I would not be standing on this floor today without her. I love my Grandma Ruby dearly, and I wish her a very happy 90th birthday.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROGER NICHOLSON

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

Mrs. BOEBERT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my friend, Roger Nicholson.

I love this photo because this was a really great day with two of Roger's, I like to say, greatest friends. Maurice was his buddy that he traveled all over Colorado with, and Roger caused a lot of trouble on the way, too.

Roger is the embodiment of what I love about Coloradans, with his fighting spirit and grand vision for the future and his faith in the American Dream.

Roger immigrated to the United States legally as a child. And starting from nothing, his mother gave everything to build a life for their family through the promise of opportunity.

Roger often told me how I reminded him of his mom. I will cherish that comparison all my life.

The lessons Roger learned from his mother's grit pushed him forward as he strove to make something great out of his life as a businessman; a friend to all; most importantly, a husband to his beautiful bride, Bobbie; a fierce father; and a loving grandfather.

Roger was my friend—stubborn, ornery, funny, and driven. Roger's support was rock solid, and his dedication to the fight for freedom was unmatched.

Roger's legacy will live on through the conservative movement in his community and in his family.

To spend time with Roger was to live in the moment and cherish every spoken word. Even during our last conversation, Roger was full of spunk and optimism. Joy was his strength until the end.

My friend Roger understood life, and he had the tough skin and tender heart to prove it.

I love you, Roger, and we miss you greatly.

HONORING ROBERT C. WHITE

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Mr. Robert C. "Bob" White.

For 11 years, Bob has served the people of Tennessee's Third Congressional District, first as my field representative, then as my deputy district director, and finally, as my senior adviser.

Bob has been instrumental in helping myself and my office do the people's work in the House of Representatives.

Bob retired last month from his career in public service. Throughout his

tenure as a public servant, he ceaselessly showed what we are all here to do: to serve our constituents, those who have elected us to represent them in Congress.

Madam Speaker, I thank Bob for his service, friendship, and devotion to our State and Nation. I wish him success in the next chapter of his illustrious career.

□ 1230

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF MISTY APRIL HOLLEY

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

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of Misty April Holley, who we lost on November 20, 2021, in Houston, Texas.

I will do my best to give the world a glimpse of who Misty was. And I would like to do that using the words of her father, Ron Holley.

Here is how Ron describes his beloved daughter:

Misty spread love and charity to everyone she knew. Misty was a person full of grace who fully owned her shortcomings and gave out forgiveness freely to all. She knew in her heart that we are all of one race, the human race. Humanity would do well to learn lessons of love and charity from her.

Misty was fueled by dreams and aspirations of what could and should be. She could make you laugh, make you sad, and sometimes frustrated. She evoked feelings you didn't know you had. In short, she would keep you real. She was above all pretenses.

We will miss her contagious laugh. Without Misty, the world feels lacking. But somehow, we will laugh again. Misty would have it no other way. We will see you on the other side.

Madam Speaker, and my colleagues, please join me in praying for the Holley family, Misty's friends, and everyone she touched. May the strength of the Lord be with them as they endure the tremendous loss of a wonderful life taken much too soon.

RECOGNIZING MINOCQUA'S OLYMPIAN SKIER, KEVIN BOLGER

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

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of one of Minocqua, Wisconsin's, very own, Kevin Bolger, who is headed to the 2022 Winter Olympics. He started skiing in the third grade after following in the footsteps of his older brother. By the way, this family has been a cornerstone of the community in Minocqua, Wisconsin, for over 100 years.

It was clear from a young age that Kevin was a natural, and his interest in the sport continued to grow over the years.

His journey to the Olympics isn't like most of his teammates. After graduating from high school, he opted out

of going straight to college. Instead, Kevin moved to Idaho and joined the Sun Valley Ski Education Foundation where they had a program for kids taking a gap year. There he met and worked with his current ski coach for 2 years before applying to the University of Utah. He went to the University of Utah for 4 years, winning a national title his senior year.

After 3 years on Team USA, he made his first Olympic cut earlier this year and will be headed to Beijing as a first-time Olympian.

Congratulations, Kevin Bolger, and best of luck.

BIDEN LETTERS ON AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on August 26, remarks regarding the terrorist attack at the Kabul, Afghanistan, airport, with the murder of 13 American servicemembers, the Commander in Chief stated that military leaders have contacted him, "... usually by letter, saying they subscribe to the mission as designed...."

That evening, I sent the first of four letters to the White House asking for all letters referenced, with no reply. The decision to withdraw U.S. forces from Afghanistan abandoning Americans has been correctly identified by President Donald Trump as the worst foreign policy disaster ever for American families. This leads to murderous attacks over open borders into America.

Where is the American media on this crucial issue of the claimed Afghanistan letters?

Sadly, no response from the White House reveals admission of no letters.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism moves from the safe haven in Afghanistan to America.

ANSWERS ON RFS TARGETS

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, biofuels drive the rural economy and strengthen our energy security. Two weeks ago, President Biden's agriculture Secretary suggested it was unfair of me to suggest that he wasn't doing enough for biofuels.

This week, the Biden EPA announced that they are delaying RFS deadlines, which creates uncertainty for American farmers. Instead of putting American farmers first, the Biden administration is pushing Chinese batteries and Green New Deal policies.

The Biden administration must stop creating uncertainty for the biofuels industry and misleading our farmers about support for biofuels. We need

clear answers from the Biden administration on RFS blending targets.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4521) to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I rise to offer amendment 22 as a designee of Congressman JAMAAL BOWMAN.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT ON IMPACT OF SANCTIONS ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR INNOVATION THAT ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress as follows:

(1) The climate crisis is the single biggest health threat facing humanity and unprecedented levels of global cooperation and collaboration are necessary for basic security provided by equitable access to food production, access to fresh water, habitable ambient temperature and ocean food chains.

(2) The frequency and severity of extreme weather events, such as wildfire, cyclones, floods and droughts are increasing worldwide, significantly impacting the environment, and displacing people from their homes, resulting in growing numbers of climate refugees.

(3) Substantially scaling up a range of investments to address the climate crisis, including development assistance and green tech transfer, are necessary to meet the goal of limiting global warming to not more than 1.5 degrees Celsius.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Department of Energy, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) describes the impact of United States sanctions on opportunities for innovation that address the climate crisis and promote environmental justice;

(2) describes the impact of sanctions on climate diplomacy and low-carbon development assistance; and

(3) identifies barriers to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on fossil fuels caused or exacerbated by United States sanctions.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—For purposes of this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I first want to offer my congratulations to the chairwoman of the committee for this very, very important piece of legislation.

Madam Speaker, I rise today as the designee of Congressman JAMAAL BOWMAN to offer this amendment. The climate crisis is the single biggest threat facing humanity, and if we are going to address it at the scale needed to limit global warming to not more than 1.5 degrees Celsius, we are going to have to work together. We are going to need unprecedented levels of global cooperation and collaboration to meet everyone's basic needs, including food, clean water, and keeping the communities we call home habitable.

At the same time, we increasingly rely upon sanctions as a key foreign policy lever. The material impact of sanctions is known to undermine the human rights of civilians who can get cut off from access to basic needs, often the same basic needs that are threatened by the very climate crisis, as we see increasingly more frequent extreme weather events.

This amendment would simply require the State Department to issue a report in coordination with the Department of Energy on the impact that sanctions have on our ability to be innovative in addressing the climate crisis and economic justice. This will give us important information as we seek to create and craft sanctions or understand the impact of sanctions and decide not to use them.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I claim time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to amendment 22. I believe this amendment will undermine our ability to appropriately deal with human rights abuses and aggressions towards the United States.

This amendment would require the Secretary of State in coordination with the Secretary of Energy to submit a report to Congress on how U.S. sanctions are affecting our ability to adapt to climate change and promote environmental justice, among other things.

First, let me remind my friends across the aisle that we are meant to be discussing the competitiveness bill today, not a climate bill. This bill is meant to address the Chinese Communist Party's growing aggression and

to ensure the United States remains the world leader in science and technology.

This amendment doesn't prioritize our competitiveness, and it doesn't help us face the threat from China. Worst, it could hinder our abilities to address that threat.

Let's not forget sanctions are for countries that have committed inexcusable offenses against their own people or the United States.

It seems to me that the purpose of this amendment is to show that our sanctions against China, who is committing forced labor crimes every day, are actually hurting progress towards adapting to climate change.

Essentially, this amendment places technological adaptations to climate change on the same footing as forced labor and genocide. I fully believe that the United States has the capacity to develop innovative technologies to continue to reduce our emission and mitigate the effects of climate change. And I do not accept that to do this, we need to prioritize China's innovation over their use of forced labor.

Addressing climate change does not require sacrificing American ideals and standards. We can best address global climate change by innovating in America and holding China accountable, not by giving them a pass. I would much rather look at how the United States can encourage more participation in research and development than drive innovation.

Let's support our research enterprise, our workforce, our access to domestic critical minerals and, yes, let's actually identify innovative ways that we can combat global climate change.

Not once has the Department of Energy or the National Science Foundation come to us to say that our stance against forced labor or child labor is hindering their ability to research, develop, and demonstrate clean energy technologies. This is a made-up problem, which this report is trying to solve with a pre-determined solution.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support your constituents by putting the United States first and opposing this amendment.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I don't really understand—and with tremendous respect to my colleague across the aisle—how assigning a report so that we can get more information about the effect of sanctions on the people of a country undermines in any way anything that we are trying to do in this bill. In fact, competitiveness is deeply tied to whether or not we adhere to human rights values that the United States holds very dear. And the question of how we can be most effective in our policy is very important to this bill.

So I really don't understand why we wouldn't want the information that a

report is going to generate unless we are afraid that it is going to present some choice that feels very difficult to us. So I am not sure why there would be resistance to a report that says, Department of Energy, in coordination with the State Department, tell us what impact sanctions have on our ability to be innovative, one of the key goals of this bill, in addressing the climate crisis and economic justice.

Let's not disentangle competitiveness from justice. Let's not disentangle competitiveness from our ability to uphold our core values as a country.

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I think my opening statement made the point that this is actually conflating two issues and shouldn't. And so for that reason, I strongly oppose the amendment.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. 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.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The Chair is advised that amendment No. 23 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 43 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1847, line 1, insert "media and entertainment," after "health care,".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON and all of the chairs of the committees and members who helped bring the America COMPETES Act to where it is.

Madam Speaker, today I offer my amendment to the America COMPETES Act. My amendment simply adds "media and entertainment" to the list of eligible programs for nontraditional industries or occupations.

□ 1245

The U.S. media and entertainment industry plays a prominent role in defining who we are as a nation, not only within our borders but across the world. The media, as I know the media is plural, but the media as an institution continues to serve as one of the main narrative-creating and image-defining institutions conveying America's values and ideals to audiences around the world.

Yet the lack of diverse talent in the industry's workforce fails to reflect our population, therefore, stunting our ability to accurately portray the U.S. as a multicultural symbol on a global scale, and also sidelining millions and millions of Americans from participating in an industry with well-paying jobs.

By expanding apprenticeship programs, we can build a foundation for more Americans to begin professional careers in the media industry, particularly those that have been traditionally excluded, such as Latinos and other minority communities that are often underrepresented and undervalued.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I claim time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Oklahoma is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this amendment further expands the existing 80-year-old apprenticeships system to now include apprenticeships in "media and entertainment."

Instead of expanding this program that is already bloated with bureaucracy, time-consuming paperwork, and overly burdensome requirements, this bill should be focusing on programs that push employer-developed apprenticeships that will help our workforce expand and thrive.

I cannot help but ask: What do apprenticeships in media and entertainment have to do with competing with the Chinese Communist Party?

The CCP has dramatically increased its STEM workforce. One report predicts a 300 percent increase in the number of overall STEM graduates in China versus a 30 percent increase in the United States.

Instead of focusing on training the next Meryl Streep, we should be focused on developing America's STEM workforce, especially at the skilled technical workforce level.

If we can't expand the STEM workforce through initiatives like innovative apprenticeship models that give

employees the skills they need, we won't be able to maintain the talent base that supports key sectors of the economy, including agriculture, energy, healthcare, and defense.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to oppose this amendment and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, to address some of the concerns, the media and entertainment industry is one that involves different STEM fields such as a wide variety of engineering positions, for example, many of which have gone unfilled in different media corporations.

Also, as the gentlewoman knows, the GOP in particular has made a big deal about our film industry yielding to different Chinese demands, for example. So it is important that our government collaborate with the industry to make sure that we have a well-prepared workforce that is able to, again, make sure that the America media is robust.

We also want to be sure that—as you have industries like the media industry that continue to, for example, go film television and movies overseas, that American workers are well-prepared to take on those jobs so that industry does not have a single excuse to go somewhere else but to one of our cities and States in the United States. That is exactly what this amendment will help do, is to bring about a more prepared workforce to take on these roles so that industry doesn't have an excuse to go somewhere else.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I would reply to my colleague that in Oklahoma we have done an incredible job of expanding the media and entertainment industry within our State without this type of program.

We need to be focusing on STEM innovation and STEM workforce. In Oklahoma, we could graduate every engineering student from our colleges and universities and still be 3,000 engineers short, particularly as we look at our military bases in Oklahoma. Focusing on core industries like energy and defense are what we should be doing.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. 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.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. CRENSHAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 56 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1330, after line 5, insert the following:

(e) ANNUAL BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Department of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall provide a briefing to relevant Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate regarding the progress and efforts of the PRC to achieve the goals and commitments stated in subsection (a)(3).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of amendment 56, which I was proud to offer.

Madam Speaker, it is no secret what the Republican Party thinks of the Chinese Communist Party and their attack on our global leadership and the threat they pose to our exceptional Nation and the global order we established and maintained.

If you look at the COVID outbreak and coverup, the treatment of Uyghurs in Xinjiang, or the repression in Hong Kong, the facts clearly establish that the CCP is unaccountable, unreliable, and untruthful.

While some in this Chamber want to think of them as a partner, I cannot bring myself down to that level of naivety.

Let's call them what they are: they are a competitor; they are a threat. That is why when I read this bill I was shocked to see that Democrats are almost being complimentary when they refer to China and their emission goals.

They say China "is likely to achieve its carbon emissions" pledge to the Paris Agreement, and that their emissions will peak ahead of schedule in 2030, a full 15 years after they agreed to Paris.

Some Democrats go on to highlight China's pledge to be carbon neutral by 2060 and to phase down their coal-fired

power generation. It reads like a press release for the Chinese Communist Party published in the Global Times or something tweeted by the bombastic foreign ministry spokesmen, not policy from the United States Congress.

Worst of all, there is not even an attempt to fact check this information. Take it as blind fact, despite coming from an autocratic, Communist regime.

Trust but verify will not do here. With China it should be do not trust until we verify and continue to verify.

Madam Speaker, are we so naive that we take China's word at face value? I believe I speak for my fellow Republicans, and probably a few of my friends on the other side of the aisle, when I say: No, absolutely not.

We have no reason to believe the Communist leadership that has publicly stated that their goal is to best us in every technological field and establish global dominance.

In fact, we already have evidence that they falsified emissions data before joining the Paris Agreement. But some still want to trust them? It doesn't take a classified intel report to call China's bluff.

They have no intention of meeting these goals, but that won't stop them from telling us that they are on track. If I had to guess, they will say they are doing it even better than we are in reducing emissions, if for nothing more than their ongoing information warfare to make us appear weak and ineffectual on the world stage.

Madam Speaker, that is the purpose of my amendment. We need to have the State Department, in consultation with the Department of Energy, come in and give us the facts. This amendment requires an annual briefing regarding the progress and efforts of China to meet emissions goals.

We need to know: Is China telling the truth about how much they have reduced emissions? Are they building more coal-fired power plants? Have they successfully deployed carbon capture technologies the way we have? These are answers we need for the United States to compete with China.

Knowledge is power and the quickest path to victory is understanding your adversary. Despite all the other problems scattered throughout this bill, I believe this amendment is a chance to at least do one thing right.

This amendment is about accountability, this is about accuracy, and most importantly, this is about knowing the full capabilities of our largest and fiercest competitor.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support accountability, to support accuracy, to support truth, and to support knowledge by supporting this amendment.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to amendment 56 by Representative CRENSHAW.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I believe the information being solicited is important, although I don't think that we need to pass a law to get it, and we shouldn't have to pass a law to get it. In that sense, I think the amendment is overkill.

As chairman of the Oversight Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs last Congress, I saw how incredibly difficult it was to get basic information and simple briefings from the Trump administration. So I am sympathetic to getting information from an administration.

The checks and balances put in place by the Constitution require the executive branch, no matter the party, to be responsive to congressional oversight. As we saw during the last administration, the executive branch has become increasingly empowered to not cooperate with Congress on basic oversight matters; that much is true.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has found statutorily mandated briefings, however, generally backfire. They give the executive branch an excuse not to provide basic briefings on important subject matters on which we do not mandate briefings through legislation.

These topics vastly outnumber those with statutorily required briefings. By writing mandatory briefings into statute, Congress is conceding to the executive that it does not need to be responsive to legislative branch inquiries unless a statute says so.

Although I am opposing this amendment, I think the information is important. I would also join Representative CRENSHAW in a letter requesting that kind of briefing from the Biden administration this year and the next and until the next administration.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for his leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support for the amendment proposed by Representative CRENSHAW.

Despite being the world's leading emitter of carbon emissions and the second largest economy, China made minimal commitments under the Paris Agreement for greenhouse gas reduction, and we let them get away with it.

Now we have heard claims from the CCP, this administration, as well as others, the CCP is stepping up their commitments and generally want to address climate change. In fact, China has only committed to stop increasing emissions by 2030. That is another 8 years of increasing emissions from China.

This administration's wishful thinking ignores the fact that the United States is the only industrialized nation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

over the last 2 years in a row, which has been achieved primarily with low-emissions natural gas from my home State of Pennsylvania.

However, the reality of China's new commitments is that they are still doing the bare minimum compared with what the United States and other leading economies have committed. China continues to use fuels that this administration is strongly throttling back.

If we are expected to believe the CCP is genuine in their commitments on climate, then it is critical that we see proof and accountability.

Madam Speaker, that is why I support this amendment to require annual briefings on the Peoples Republic of China's progress toward their climate commitments.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, again, I agree this is important information. However, this should not be our approach, except on issues where the executive branch has continuously, and over a period of time, refused to respond to basic inquiries.

On climate issues, the Foreign Affairs Committee has not had any issues obtaining core information that is shared on a bipartisan basis. In fact, both Secretary of State Blinken and Special Envoy Kerry addressed this question in their hearings in front of our committee last year.

Again, I would be willing to work with Representative CRENSHAW, and everybody else who is interested in a bipartisan way, to request this hearing.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW).

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

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. 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.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

□ 1300

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 89 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the rule, I rise to offer the Garamendi-Johnson amendment No. 89 to the America COMPETES Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

DIVISION M—OCEAN SHIPPING REFORM
SEC. 120001. PURPOSES.

Section 40101 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (2) through (4) and inserting the following:

“(2) ensure an efficient and competitive transportation system for the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States that is, as far as possible, in harmony with fair and equitable international shipping practices;

“(3) encourage the development of a competitive and efficient liner fleet of vessels of the United States capable of meeting national security and commerce needs of the United States;

“(4) support the growth and development of United States exports through a competitive and efficient system for the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States and by placing a greater reliance on the marketplace; and

“(5) promote reciprocal trade in the common carriage of goods by water in the foreign commerce of the United States.”.

SEC. 120002. SERVICE CONTRACTS.

Section 40502 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (7) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (8) by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) any other essential terms or minimum contract requirements that the Federal Maritime Commission determines necessary or appropriate.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) SERVICE CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.—With respect to service contracts entered into under this section, a common carrier shall establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable regulations and practices relating to essential terms and minimum contract requirements the Commission determines are necessary or appropriate under subsection (c)(9).”.

SEC. 120003. SHIPPING EXCHANGE REGISTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 405 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 40504. Shipping exchange registry

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No person may operate a shipping exchange involving ocean transportation in the foreign commerce of the United States unless the shipping exchange is registered as a national shipping exchange under the terms and conditions provided in this section and the regulations issued pursuant to this section.

“(b) REGISTRATION.—A person shall register a shipping exchange by filing with the Federal Maritime Commission an application for registration in such form as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe containing the rules of the exchange and such other information and documents as the Commission, by rule, may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest.

“(c) EXEMPTION.—The Commission may exempt, conditionally or unconditionally, a shipping exchange from registration and licensing under this section if the Commission finds that the shipping exchange is subject to comparable, comprehensive supervision and regulation by the appropriate governmental authorities in the home country of the shipping exchange.

“(d) REGULATIONS.—In issuing regulations pursuant to subsection (a), the Commission shall set standards necessary to carry out

subtitle IV for registered national shipping exchanges, including the minimum requirements for service contracts established under section 40502, and issue licenses for registered national shipping exchanges.

“(e) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘shipping exchange’ means a platform, digital, over-the-counter or otherwise, which connects shippers with common carriers (both vessel-operating and non-vessel-operating) for the purpose of entering into underlying agreements or contracts for the transport of cargo, by vessel or other modes of transportation.”

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The registration requirement under section 40504 of title 46, United States Code (as added by this section), shall take effect on the date on which the Federal Maritime Commission issues regulations required under subsection (d) of such section.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 405 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“40504. Shipping exchange registry.”.

SEC. 120004. DATA COLLECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 411 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 4110. Data collection

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Common carriers covered under this chapter shall submit to the Federal Maritime Commission a calendar quarterly report that describes the total import and export tonnage and the total loaded and empty 20-foot equivalent units per vessel (making port in the United States, including any territory or possession of the United States) operated by such common carrier.

“(b) PROHIBITION ON DUPLICATION.—Data required to be reported under subsection (a) may not duplicate information—

“(1) submitted to the Corps of Engineers pursuant to section 11 of the Act entitled ‘An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes’, approved September 22, 1922 (33 U.S.C. 555), by an ocean common carrier acting as a vessel operator; or

“(2) submitted pursuant to section 481 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1481) to U.S. Customs and Border Protection by merchandise importers.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 411 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“4110. Data collection.”.

SEC. 120005. NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 42502(c)(3) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, including customs brokers or freight forwarders” after “ocean common carriers” each place such term occurs.

(b) ANALYSIS.—The analysis for chapter 425 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 42501 the following:

“Sec.”.

SEC. 120006. ANNUAL REPORT AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURES.

(a) REPORT ON FOREIGN LAWS AND PRACTICES.—Section 46106(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by striking “under this part” and inserting “under chapter 403”; and

(B) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) an identification of any anticompetitive or nonreciprocal trade practices by ocean common carriers;

“(8) an analysis of any trade imbalance resulting from the business practices of ocean common carriers, including an analysis of the data collected under section 41110; and

“(9) an identification of any otherwise concerning practices by ocean common carriers, particularly such carriers that are—

“(A) State-owned or State-controlled enterprises; or

“(B) owned or controlled by, is a subsidiary of, or is otherwise related legally or financially (other than a minority relationship or investment) to a corporation based in a country—

“(i) identified as a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of (U.S.C. 1677(18))) as of the date of enactment of this paragraph;

“(ii) identified by the United States Trade Representative in the most recent report required by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242) as a priority foreign country under subsection (a)(2) of that section; or

“(iii) subject to monitoring by the Trade Representative under section 306 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2416).”.

(b) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 46106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) PUBLIC DISCLOSURES.—The Federal Maritime Commission shall publish, and annually update, on the website of the Commission—

“(1) all findings by the Commission of false certifications by common carriers or marine terminal operators under section 41104(a)(15) of this title; and

“(2) all penalties imposed or assessed against common carriers or marine terminal operators, as applicable, under sections 41107, 41108, and 41109, listed by each common carrier or marine terminal operator.”.

(2) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading for section 46106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting “**and public disclosure**” after “**report**”.

(B) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 461 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item related to section 46106 and inserting the following:

“46106. Annual report and public disclosure.”.

SEC. 120007. GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.

Section 41102 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) PROHIBITION ON RETALIATION.—A common carrier, marine terminal operator, or ocean transportation intermediary, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, directly or indirectly, may not retaliate against a shipper, a shipper’s agent, or a motor carrier by refusing, or threatening to refuse, cargo space accommodations when available, or resort to other unfair or unjustly discriminatory methods because the shipper has patronized another carrier, has filed a complaint, or for any other reason.

“(e) CERTIFICATION.—A common carrier or marine terminal operator shall not charge any other person demurrage or detention charges under a tariff, marine terminal schedule, service contract, or any other contractual obligation unless accompanied by an accurate certification that such charges comply with all rules and regulations concerning demurrage or detention issued by the Commission. The certification requirement only applies to the entity that establishes the charge, and a common carrier or

marine terminal operator that collects a charge on behalf of another common carrier or marine terminal operator is not responsible for providing the certification, except that an invoice from a common carrier or marine terminal operator collecting a charge on behalf of another must include a certification from the party that established the charge.”.

SEC. 120008. PROHIBITION ON UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.

(a) UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.—Section 41104 of title 46, United States Code, is amended in subsection (a)—

(1) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) engage in practices that unreasonably reduce shipper accessibility to equipment necessary for the loading or unloading of cargo;”; and

(2) in paragraph (12) by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (13) by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(14) fail to furnish or cause a contractor to fail to furnish containers or other facilities and instrumentalities needed to perform transportation services, including allocation of vessel space accommodations, in consideration of reasonably foreseeable import and export demands; or

“(15) unreasonably decline export cargo bookings if such cargo can be loaded safely and timely, as determined by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and carried on a vessel scheduled for the immediate destination of such cargo.”.

(b) RULEMAKING ON UNREASONABLY DECLINING CARGO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to define the term “unreasonably decline” for the purposes of subsection (a)(15) of section 41104 of title 46, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)).

(2) CONTENTS.—The rulemaking under paragraph (1) shall address the unreasonableness of ocean common carriers prioritizing the shipment of empty containers while excluding, limiting, or otherwise reducing the shipment of full, loaded containers when such containers are readily available to be shipped and the appurtenant vessel has the weight and space capacity available to carry such containers if loaded in a safe and timely manner.

SEC. 120009. DETENTION AND DEMURRAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 41104 of title 46, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) CERTIFICATION.—Failure of a common carrier to include a certification under section 41102(e) alongside any demurrage or detention charge shall eliminate any obligation of the charged party to pay the applicable charge.

“(e) DEMURRAGE AND DETENTION PRACTICES AND CHARGES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and not later than 30 days of the date of enactment of this subsection, a common carrier or marine terminal operator, shall—

“(1) act in a manner consistent with any rules or regulations concerning demurrage or detention issued by the Commission;

“(2) maintain all records supporting the assessment of any demurrage or detention charges for a period of 5 years and provide such records to the invoiced party or to the Commission on request; and

“(3) bear the burden of establishing the reasonableness of any demurrage or detention charges which are the subject of any complaint proceeding challenging a common

carrier or marine terminal operator demurrage or detention charges as unjust and unreasonable.

“(f) **PENALTIES FOR FALSE OR INACCURATE CERTIFIED DEMURRAGE OR DETENTION CHARGES.**—In the event of a finding that the certification under section 41102(e) was inaccurate, or false after submission under section 41301, penalties under section 41107 shall be applied if the Commission determines, in a separate enforcement proceeding, such certification was inaccurate or false.”.

(b) **RULEMAKING ON DETENTION AND DEMURRAGE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Maritime Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to establish rules prohibiting common carriers and marine terminal operators from adopting and applying unjust and unreasonable demurrage and detention rules and practices.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The rulemaking under paragraph (1) shall address the issues identified in the final rule published on May 18, 2020, titled “Interpretive Rule on Demurrage and Detention Under the Shipping Act” (85 Fed. Reg. 29638), including the following:

(A) Establishing clear and uniform definitions for demurrage, detention, cargo availability for retrieval and associated free time, and other terminology used in the rule. The definition for cargo availability for retrieval shall account for government inspections.

(B) Establishing that demurrage and detention rules are not independent revenue sources but incentivize efficiencies in the ocean transportation network, including the retrieval of cargo and return of equipment.

(C) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of demurrage and detention charges when obstacles to the cargo retrieval or return of equipment are within the scope of responsibility of the carrier or their agent and beyond the control of the invoiced or contracting party.

(D) Prohibiting the commencement or continuation of free time unless cargo is available for retrieval and timely notice of cargo availability has been provided.

(E) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of demurrage charges when marine terminal appointments are not available during the free time period.

(F) Prohibiting the consumption of free time or collection of detention charges on containers when the marine terminal required for return is not open or available.

(G) Requiring common carriers to provide timely notice of—

(i) cargo availability after vessel discharge;

(ii) container return locations; and

(iii) advance notice for container early return dates.

(H) Establishing minimum billing requirements, including timeliness and supporting information that shall be included in or with invoices for demurrage and detention charges that will allow the invoiced party to validate the charges.

(I) Requiring common carriers and marine terminal operators to establish reasonable dispute resolution policies and practices.

(J) Establishing the responsibilities of shippers, receivers, and draymen with respect to cargo retrieval and equipment return.

(K) Clarifying rules for the invoicing of parties other than the shipper for any demurrage, detention, or other similar per container charges, including determining whether such parties should be billed at all.

(c) **RULEMAKING ON MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall initiate a rulemaking proceeding to incorporate subsections (d) through (f) of

41104 of title 46, United States Code, which shall include the following:

(1) The obligation to adopt reasonable rules and practices related to or connected with the furnishing and allocation of adequate and suitable equipment, vessel space accommodations, containers, and other instrumentalities necessary for the receiving, loading, carriage, unloading and delivery of cargo.

(2) The duty to perform the contract of carriage with reasonable dispatch.

(3) The requirement to carry United States export cargo if such cargo can be loaded safely and timely, as determined by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and carried on a vessel scheduled for such cargo's immediate destination.

(4) The requirement of ocean common carriers to establish contingency service plans to address and mitigate service disruptions and inefficiencies during periods of port congestion and other market disruptions.

SEC. 120010. ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.

(a) **ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.**—Section 41109 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “or, in addition to or in lieu of a civil penalty, order the refund of money” after “this part”; and

(B) by inserting “or refund of money” after “conditions, a civil penalty”;

(2) in subsection (c) by inserting “or refund of money” after “civil penalty”;

(3) in subsection (e) by inserting “or order a refund of money” after “civil penalty”; and

(4) in subsection (f) by inserting “or who is ordered to refund money” after “civil penalty is assessed”.

(b) **ADDITIONAL PENALTIES.**—Section 41108(a) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 41104(1), (2), or (7)” and inserting “subsections (d) or (e) of section 41102 or paragraph (1), (2), (7), (14), or (15) of section 41104(a)”.

(c) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 41309 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “or refund of money” after “payment of reparation”; and

(B) by inserting “or to whom the refund of money was ordered” after “award was made”; and

(2) in subsection (b) by inserting “or refund of money” after “award of reparation”.

(d) **AWARD OF REPARATIONS.**—Section 41305(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “or (c)” after “41102(b)”;

(2) by inserting “, or if the Commission determines that a violation of section 41102(e) was made willfully or knowingly” after “of this title”.

SEC. 120011. INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 41302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “or agreement” and inserting “, agreement, fee, or charge”.

SEC. 120012. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

Section 41307(b) to title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the heading by striking “AND THIRD PARTIES”; and

(B) by striking the second sentence; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION.**—The court may allow a third party to intervene in a civil action brought under this section.”.

SEC. 120013. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) **FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION.**—The analysis for chapter 461 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the first item relating to chapter 461.

(b) **ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES.**—Section 41109(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 41104(1) or (2)” and inserting “paragraph (1) or (2) of section 41104(a)”.

(c) **NATIONAL SHIPPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—Section 42502(c)(3) of title 46, United States Code is amended by striking “REPRESENTATION” and all that follows through “Members” and inserting “REPRESENTATION.—Members”.

SEC. 120014. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 46108 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$29,086,888 for fiscal year 2020 and \$29,639,538 for fiscal year 2021” and inserting “\$32,603,492 for fiscal year 2022 and \$35,863,842 for fiscal year 2023”.

SEC. 120015. NAS STUDY ON SUPPLY CHAIN INDUSTRY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy shall conduct a study on the United States supply chain that examines data constraints that impede the flow of maritime cargo and add to supply chain inefficiencies and that identifies data sharing systems that can be employed to improve the functioning of the United States supply chain.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The study required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the identification of where bottlenecks or chokepoints are most prominent within the United States supply chain;

(2) the identification of what common shipping data is created with each hand-off of a container through the United States supply chain and how such data is stored and shared;

(3) the identification of critical data elements used by any entity covered by subsection (c), including the key elements used for various supply chain business processes;

(4) a review of the methodology used to store, access, and disseminate shipping data across the United States supply chain and evaluation of the inefficiencies in such methodology;

(5) an analysis of existing and potential impediments to the free flow of information among entities covered by subsection (c), including—

(A) identification of barriers that prevent carriers, terminals, and shippers from having access to commercial data; and

(B) any inconsistencies in—

(i) terminology used across data elements connected to the shipment, arrival, and unloading of a shipping container; and

(ii) the classification systems used across the United States supply chain, including inconsistencies in the names of entities covered by subsection (c), geographical names, and terminology;

(6) the identification of information to be included in an improved data sharing system designed to plan, execute, and monitor the optimal loading and unloading of maritime cargo; and

(7) the identification of existing software and data sharing platforms available to facilitate propagation of information to all agents involved in the loading and unloading of maritime cargo and evaluate the effectiveness of such software and platforms if implemented.

(c) **COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.**—In conducting the study required under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall collect information from—

(1) vessel operating common carriers and non-vessel operating common carriers;

(2) marine terminal operators;

(3) commercial motor vehicle operators;
 (4) railroad carriers;
 (5) chassis providers;
 (6) ocean transportation intermediaries;
 (7) custom brokers;
 (8) freight forwarders;
 (9) shippers and cargo owners;
 (10) the National Shipper Advisory Committee;

(11) relevant government agencies, such as the Federal Maritime Commission, the Surface Transportation Board, and the United States Customs and Border Protection;

(12) to the extent practicable, representatives of foreign countries and maritime jurisdictions outside of the United States; and

(13) any other entity involved in the transportation of ocean cargo and the unloading of cargo upon arrival at a port.

(d) FACILITATION OF DATA SHARING.—In carrying out the study under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences may solicit information from any relevant agency relating to the United States supply chain.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after entering into an arrangement with the Secretary under subsection (a), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make available on a publicly accessible website, a report containing—

(1) the study required under subsection (a);
 (2) the information collected under subsections (b) and (c), excluding any personally identifiable information or sensitive business information; and
 (3) any recommendations for—

(A) common data standards to be used in the United States supply chain; and
 (B) policies and protocols that would streamline information sharing across the United States supply chain.

SEC. 120016. TEMPORARY EMERGENCY AUTHORITY.

(a) PUBLIC INPUT ON INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Maritime Commission shall issue a request for information seeking public comment regarding—

(A) whether congestion of the common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation of a magnitude such that there exists a substantial adverse effect on the competitiveness and reliability of the international ocean transportation supply system;

(B) whether an emergency order described in subsection (b) would alleviate such an emergency situation; and

(C) the appropriate scope of such an emergency order, if applicable.

(2) CONSULTATION.—During the public comment period under paragraph (1), the Commission may consult, as the Commission determines to be appropriate, with—

(A) other Federal departments and agencies; and

(B) persons with expertise relating to maritime and freight operations.

(b) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE EMERGENCY ORDER REQUIRING INFORMATION SHARING.—On making a unanimous determination described in subsection (c), the Commission may issue an emergency order requiring any common carrier or marine terminal operator to share directly with relevant shippers, rail carriers, or motor carriers information relating to cargo throughput and availability, in order to ensure the efficient transportation, loading, and unloading of cargo to or from—

(1) any inland destination or point of origin;

(2) any vessel; or

(3) any point on a wharf or terminal.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A determination referred to in subsection (b) is a unanimous determination by the Commission that congestion of common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation of a magnitude such that there exists a substantial adverse effect on the competitiveness and reliability of the international ocean transportation supply system.

(2) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In issuing an emergency order under subsection (b), the Commission shall ensure that such order includes parameters relating to temporal and geographic scope, taking into consideration the likely burdens on ocean carriers and marine terminal operators and the likely benefits on congestion relating to the purposes described in section 40101 of title 46, United States Code.

(d) PETITIONS FOR EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A common carrier or marine terminal operator subject to an emergency order issued under this section may submit to the Commission a petition for exception from 1 or more requirements of the emergency order, based on a showing of undue hardship or other condition rendering compliance with such a requirement impractical.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Not later than 21 days after the date on which a petition for exception under paragraph (1) is submitted, the Commission shall determine whether to approve or deny such petition by majority vote.

(3) INAPPLICABILITY PENDING REVIEW.—The requirements of an emergency order that is the subject of a petition for exception under this subsection shall not apply to a petitioner during the period for which the petition is pending.

(e) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) TERM.—An emergency order issued under this section shall remain in effect for a period of not longer than 60 days.

(2) RENEWAL.—The Commission may renew an emergency order issued under this section for an additional term by a unanimous determination by the Commission.

(f) SUNSET.—The authority provided by this section shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMON CARRIER.—The term “common carrier” has the meaning given such term in section 40102 of title 46, United States Code.

(2) MOTOR CARRIER.—The term “motor carrier” has the meaning given such term in section 13102 of title 49, United States Code.

(3) RAIL CARRIER.—The term “rail carrier” has the meaning given such term in section 10102 of title 49, United States Code.

(4) SHIPPER.—The term “shipper” has the meaning given such term in section 40102 of title 46, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Madam Speaker, my amendment No. 89 is the Ocean Shipping Reform Act, H.R. 4996, which the House passed under suspension of the rules on December 8, 2021.

I introduced this legislation with Congressman DUSTY JOHNSON of South Dakota last summer to provide the

first major overhaul of the Federal rules for the global ocean shipping industry in nearly a quarter century. We did this because American exporters have a serious and, in some cases, an existential problem.

Many exporters cannot get a container to ship their goods. For those who can get a container, they cannot get it on a ship.

Last Friday, a farmer in my district pleaded for help. His business depends upon exporting his crop. He had worked with the normal forwarding and shipping companies to no avail. His words were: “I will be out of business. I will lose my market. Help me.”

For months, I have heard similar words from the wine, almond, walnut, beef, and other industries. I know that my colleague, Congressman JOHNSON, has heard the same.

The Ocean Shipping Reform Act is the solution to this problem. And the House has already acted, passing our bill by a strong bipartisan vote of 364 yeas to 60 nays.

All but two members of the House Democratic Caucus voted for our bill, and I am looking for them now to vote on this in a positive way. Seventy percent of the Republican Conference also voted aye.

In short, this is among the most bipartisan bills considered in the House this Congress, and it has the potential to get signed into law.

Congressman JOHNSON and I are offering our Ocean Shipping Reform Act as an amendment to the America COMPETES Act, the House counterpart to the U.S.-China competition bill passed by the Senate last summer.

The world has changed greatly since Congress last reformed the Federal law governing the global ocean shipping industry. In late 2001, the People's Republic of China was granted permanent normal trade relations with the United States, the so-called most-favored-nation status, following that country's admission to the WTO. The United States' trade imbalance with the People's Republic of China grew from approximately \$83 billion in nominal dollars in 2001 to a trade imbalance of over \$310 billion in 2020, increasing nearly every year.

Our bipartisan legislation in this amendment would better support American exporters by ensuring reciprocal trade to help reduce the United States' longstanding trade imbalance with export-driven countries.

There has also been considerable consolidation among the foreign-based ocean carriers, coinciding with the continued decline of the U.S.-flagged international fleet in favor of foreign flags of convenience. A handful of foreign-flagged ocean carriers now dominate the global ocean shipping industry. Many of these foreign-flagged carriers are effectively controlled by foreign governments: China, Taiwan, and South Korea.

In 2021, as Americans endured monumental port congestion and supply

chain problems, the largest foreign-flagged ocean carriers saw their profits more than triple over the previous year. Last year, the China Ocean Shipping Company, COSCO, reported annual profits nine times greater than the company's earnings in the previous year.

Madam Speaker, I am here today to say, once again, that foreign exporters' access to the American market and our consumers is a privilege. It is not a right.

American agricultural exporters and other businesses are willing to pay to ensure that their products reach the emerging market in the Asia-Pacific region. In turn, companies looking to off-load foreign-made products at West Coast ports must provide opportunities for American exports.

In 2019, America exported more than \$21.7 billion in agricultural products. Our farmers, ranchers, and producers in the Central Valley of California and throughout the State have worked for decades to unlock foreign export markets. That hard-won access to those valuable foreign markets, particularly in East Asia and the Indo-Pacific, is now threatened by the ocean carriers' anticompetitive and likely illegal business practices.

Congress must ensure reciprocity in trade with other countries to reduce the American trade imbalance, particularly with cheap imports from Asia. Even during the pandemic, trade must be mutually beneficial, and that is exactly what the Ocean Shipping Reform Act would ensure.

Dozens of agricultural exporters contacted my office, as I have already said, and the outright refusal of American exports is not conscionable.

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, this amendment would insert the text of H.R. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 2021, into the America COMPETES Act.

The bill passed the House under suspension of the rules with 364 bipartisan votes in December, and I was proud to support the legislation.

The amendment provides expanded authorities to the Federal Maritime Commission, which regulates ocean shipping to protect and ensure fairness for U.S. shippers who import and export items to and from the U.S.

The amendment helps American shippers operate on a level playing field by increasing protections for U.S. shippers from retaliation by foreign shippers who file a complaint with the FMC.

It also prohibits foreign ocean carriers from unreasonably denying the carriage of U.S. export cargo on foreign ocean carriers' vessels if such cargo is

available, can be loaded safely, and is going to a destination on the ship's schedule.

This provision is important for agricultural producers in Oklahoma and across the country who will benefit from increased capacity to ship production across the globe.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Congressmen GARAMENDI and JOHNSON for their support of the underlying bill and this amendment, and I urge its passage.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from the Mount Rushmore State of South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, some have suggested that the supply chain crisis has eased. Now, to be sure, important progress has been made, but serious problems still exist, and now is not the time for us to take our foot off the gas.

Notably, although this body has passed the Garamendi-Johnson Ocean Shipping Reform Act, the Senate has not yet acted. Let's be clear: Action is needed.

Earlier this week, the dry peas and lentils producers told me that 30 to 40 percent of their shipments are still being canceled by the foreign-flagged ocean carriers. Now, remember, this is an environment where 60 percent of the containers that were hauled back to Asia last year went back empty. They were empty at a time when American agriculture products were aging and, in some cases, spoiling right there on the docks.

Carriers are discriminating against American manufactured and agricultural goods.

This is not a conceptual threat. These practices have already cost the American dairy industry more than \$1.3 billion, and things could get a lot worse.

Our producers have worked hard to build foreign markets in the commodities that Mr. GARAMENDI mentioned as well as beef, beans, corn, and dairy. If those producers cannot meet their obligations, then buyers will look elsewhere for food. This has already cost us an estimated 22 percent of market share for our ag producers. This is unacceptable.

Now, Mr. GARAMENDI is right. A functional market has reciprocity. It also has basic rules of the road, and the Ocean Shipping Reform Act establishes those basic rules of the road. This amendment would add OSRA to the underlying bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the amendment so that we can continue to build momentum.

Now, in fact, our partners in the Senate, AMY KLOBUCHAR and JOHN THUNE, are expected to introduce OSRA in their Chamber this week. Yet another House vote in support of OSRA will send a clear message to Leader SCHUMER that our bill should be put on the floor for a vote.

Madam Speaker, we do need to better align the interests of the foreign-

flagged ocean carriers with those of American manufacturers and American ag producers. That is what this amendment does.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question is on the amendment.

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

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. 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.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 124 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 124 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer an amendment to the America COMPETES Act section 60501.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1498, after line 7, insert the following:

(D) An assessment of—

(i) humanitarian impacts of U.S. and multilateral sanctions on entities and individuals associated with the current government of Afghanistan and the freeze of \$9.4 billion of the Afghan central bank's foreign reserves, including projections regarding potential mortality rate and refugee outflows;

(ii) the impacts of existing United States and multilateral laws, regulations, and sanctions on the influence of the People's Republic of China in Afghanistan; and

(iii) projected impacts on illicit finance activity between the People's Republic of China and affiliated entities in Afghanistan in connection with the finances of Afghanistan and the Taliban in the event of a collapse of the licit Afghan banking system.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to vote for my amendment to section 60501 of the America COMPETES Act, which asks the Treasury Department to study the growth of Chinese Government influence and illicit finance in Afghanistan.

My amendment would also require the Treasury to examine the humanitarian impact of U.S. sanctions in Afghanistan, projected increases in civilian deaths and refugees, and the resulting effect on additional Chinese Government influence in Afghanistan.

Today's New York Times published a harrowing front-page article headlined "Over a Million Flee as Afghanistan's Economy Collapses," which reports that for millions already living hand to mouth, Western sanctions have led to life-threatening hunger across the country as incomes have dried up and humanitarian aid has been obstructed.

After our withdrawal from Afghanistan, U.S. sanctions on the Taliban have impacted the broader functioning of the entire Afghan Government, including schools and hospitals, which cannot buy food for patients or gas to heat their buildings.

The New York Times reports that, according to aid organizations, starvation could kill 1 million children this winter. These fatalities could far exceed civilian deaths resulting from 20 years of war.

The United States has frozen \$9.4 billion of the Afghan central bank's foreign reserves, making it impossible for the country's financial system to function and threatening to collapse the entire economy.

U.N. Secretary General Antonio Guterres has pleaded for "increased liquidity" to "free up frozen currency reserves and reengage Afghanistan's central bank" to "pull the economy back from the brink."

Former Republican South Carolina Governor David Beasley, now the head of the World Food Programme, similarly said that unless those Afghan central bank funds are unfrozen, "this country will absolutely collapse."

A senior official at the International Red Cross pointedly asked: "Can the international community hold 39 million people hostage to the fact that they do not want to recognize the authorities that are now in place in Kabul and in Afghanistan?"

If appeals from the world's leading humanitarian and aid organizations on the devastating impacts of current U.S. policy do not persuade my colleagues, I ask them to consider whether Afghanistan's economic crisis will pose an opportunity for neighboring China to expand its influence in the country.

□ 1315

For those seeking to better understand the Chinese Government's influence in Afghanistan and the rise of illicit financial transactions in the country, my amendment would ensure that we have this information.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, which simply requires additional information on the impact of U.S. sanctions on Afghanistan's migration, mortality, financial health, and influence from the Chinese Government.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I claim time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to

this amendment. The amendment is the latest attempt by Progressives to undermine efforts to keep money out of the hands of a terrorist organization.

Following the Biden administration's disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan and the Taliban's takeover of the country, the U.S. did freeze nearly \$9.5 billion in assets of the Afghan central bank to prevent the terrorist organization from accessing the funds.

Other international organizations have taken similar actions. This amendment attacks such protections made by the U.S. and our international partners. The package already jeopardizes our national security by signaling to the Communist leadership in China that we are not taking our economic competitiveness and technological leadership seriously.

Now, some of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are taking it a step further by attempting to include language that encourages handing over billions of dollars to a terrorist organization. I am disappointed an amendment that helps enrich the Taliban is being considered for inclusion in a so-called international competitiveness package.

I encourage my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, we join the American people in telling the President that he did the right thing by finally ending this never-ending war in Afghanistan.

However, we can't abandon the country and its people. We have to make sure we get aid to the people of Afghanistan in the wake of our 20-year war there.

In addition to the moral urgency of reevaluating a set of economic policies that threaten to harm untold Afghan civilians, including 1 million children, American policymakers deserve to have a complete and comprehensive picture of what is occurring in Afghanistan, including an honest understanding of our own actions, their human impacts, and their political and economic effects.

We must not be afraid to connect the dots. Indeed, this is a pre-condition to changing U.S. policy when it contributes to outcomes that contradict our own interests and our own values. Any report on Afghanistan's financial picture would be gravely incomplete without also examining current U.S. policies.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, why this particular amendment is being put into an America COMPETES Act is beyond me. It is emboldening and empowering our adversaries across the world and, certainly, with this particular move, you are allowing for terrorist organizations to access \$9.5 billion.

While I recognize the humanitarian crisis, this administration is responsible for that, candidly.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. 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.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MRS. BICE OF OKLAHOMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 131 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 371, after line 6, insert the following:
(y) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION STUDY ON INFLATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall commission a study to—

(A) measure the economic impact of inflation on the American people, including an analysis of cost-of-living impacts;

(B) assess how the increase in inflation has harmed the American workforce through decreased, less valuable wages;

(C) consider the impact of inflation on American international competitiveness, particularly as it relates to offshoring jobs in the manufacturing industry;

(D) evaluate the impact of inflation on rural and underserved communities throughout the country;

(E) assess the ways inflation at its current trajectory could impact future American generations; and

(F) make recommendations to Congress on the impact of further government spending in regards to inflation.

(2) FUNDING.—Of the funds authorized to carry out this section, \$1,000,000 shall be used to carry out the study under paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I strongly support this amendment, and I thank my fellow Science, Space, and Technology Committee member, Representative YOUNG KIM, for first authoring this policy.

According to a recent Gallup Poll, 79 percent of Americans expect inflation

to continue to rise over the next 6 months. Inflation isn't an abstract concept. Americans across the country are feeling the pinch every day at the grocery store, the gas pump, and everywhere else as they buy goods to support their families.

The Consumer Price Index reported earlier this year that inflation soared to a record level of 7 percent in 2021, and it only continues to grow with Democrats' wasteful spending sprees.

The underlying bill we are considering today just continues that dangerous pattern of reckless spending. Instead of focusing on the targeted bipartisan investments in basic research that would help America excel in competition against China, the underlying bill is filled with partisan slush fund spending.

We need to address the inflation crisis, and it should be top of mind whenever we consider massive spending bills.

This is why I strongly support this amendment, which directs the National Science Foundation to commission a study on the impacts of inflation on the American people, our international competitiveness, our underserved and rural communities, and our future generations.

As the U.S. economy rebounds from COVID-19, with the national debt at more than \$30 trillion, and inflationary risks rising daily, this straightforward amendment is sensible, necessary, and timely.

I want to thank my colleague for her work on this important amendment. I urge a "yes" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the colleague's concern about the impact of inflation on our constituents, especially those who are already living on the margins. If anything, this should be a wake-up call to us how far too many Americans are living on the margins.

But I will not digress further. This amendment, while well-intentioned, I am sure, is misplaced.

Without question, NSF funds important economic research. In fact, they have funded nearly all recipients in the history of the Nobel Prize in economics. So, surely, there are NSF-funded economists who study some of these questions.

However, this amendment is highly flawed. If the intent is for NSF to fund researchers through the traditional grant-making process, this amendment circumvents NSF's gold standard merit-review process. In that process, the researchers themselves propose the important questions, which are then reviewed by their peers.

If the intent, on the other hand, is for NSF to commission the National Academies or some other organization to

carry out this study, the focus is entirely inappropriate.

NSF, and sometimes Congress, do call on the National Academies, or another respected organization, to carry out studies on particular topics, but those studies are notable for some key criteria.

First, they are not carrying out original research or data analysis. They are summarizing the current scientific understanding, as published in the peer-reviewed literature.

And second, they are providing recommendations that guide NSF's own decisionmaking in what research topics are highest priority to advance to the frontiers of science, and the mechanisms to facilitate that research.

This study meets neither of those essential criteria, not even close. Perhaps the Bureau of Economic Analysis has some of these data already and can brief the gentlewoman.

But this is simply inappropriate for the National Science Foundation, and I must oppose this amendment.

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to reiterate my thanks to Representative KIM for her work on the amendment. I urge a "yes" vote to my colleagues, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. 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.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment number 171 will not be offered.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4521 is postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1531

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. TORRES of California) at 3 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4521) to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that amendment No. 179 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 184 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 184 printed in part D of House Report 117-241.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title VI of division D, add the following:

SEC. 30613. WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall—

(1) not later than 5 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, provide written notification to the Depository of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at Rio de Janeiro, June 3-14, 1992, of the withdrawal of the United States from the Convention effective on the date that is one year after the date of receipt by the Depository of such notification of withdrawal in accordance with Article 25 of the Convention; and

(2) on the effective date referred to in paragraph (1), withdraw the United States from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—No funds authorized or appropriated by any Act may be used to support, directly or indirectly, any efforts on the part of any United States Government official to take steps to carry out the obligations of the United States under the United Nations Framework on Climate Change on or after the effective date referred to in subsection (a)(1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to please join me in protecting American workers by terminating U.S. participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The UNFCCC charges signatories to work to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system.

The institution's mission to prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system precludes the body from investigating potential natural causes of climate variation and binds member states to act in the interest of human safety even in the face of scientific uncertainty.

Together, these provisions require treaty signers to take significant actions to curb their economic output without considering the scientific basis for such actions or the effect such actions will have on the environment.

The Paris accords present a prime example of the inefficacy of the UNFCCC framework. The accords received major domestic blowback given the deep GHG restrictions imposed on our Nation relative to the world's major polluters; namely, China. Even if our GHG emissions could be eliminated completely overnight, it would have no impact globally. None. Chinese emissions would make up the difference, and the result is the U.S. economy would be unnecessarily crippled, while the CCP's economy would grow unencumbered.

The UNFCCC further requires that industrialized nations support climate change action in developing countries on top of aid already provided to these countries. Developing countries like China; like if anybody here thinks they are still developing, well, I guess that is why you have been sending our jobs over there for 40 years. We are forced to pay for and bail them out. This amounts to the U.S. taxpayer paying for and bailing out Chinese green industries at the expense of U.S. jobs. We are tired of it. Put plainly, remaining party to a treaty requiring our Nation to fund the offshoring of manufacturing jobs, our very own jobs, should be met with contempt across this political spectrum.

Finally, the UNFCCC's leadership has made clear that the treaty has nothing to do with environmental policy. It is, quite frankly, an effort to reshape the world's economy to eliminate free and competitive markets. Former UNFCCC's Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres stated as much. This is what she said: "This is the first time in the history of mankind that we are setting ourselves the task of intentionally, within a defined period of time, to change the economic development model that has been reigning for at least 150 years, since the industrial revolution." Free markets.

If the U.S. wants to impose significant economic harm on its own citizens and overturn the free market economic system, it should be done under the constitutional system in this body, not by the dictates of the international community.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to oppose Mr. PERRY's amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASTRO. Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania's amendment would undermine the U.S. leadership on climate change and isolate the United States on the world stage on a critical issue for the future of our Nation and the future of the world.

Unfortunately, my Republican colleagues claim that they are deeply

alarmed by China. They implore us to counter a threat from the People's Republic of China, yet when a comprehensive bill is in front of them to strengthen the United States' competitiveness on the world stage, including on our diplomacy, all of that urgency goes out the window.

And why? Why aren't Republicans clamoring to vote for America COMPETES Act? This amendment makes clear that it is at least in part because of their climate denialism. Republicans just don't want to address climate in this China bill, even though China is the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases and is outcompeting us at the same time in creating the green energy jobs of the future. The truth is, they don't want the United States to address climate change, period.

Our closest allies were aghast when President Trump pulled us out of the Paris climate agreement, and China took advantage of that in every way that it could, painting the United States as the irresponsible party on the world stage. Now Mr. PERRY's amendment would have us make the same mistake again.

If we want to hold China accountable for its coal power plants and its rising emissions, we need to be at the table to pressure it to do better, and we need to lead multilateral efforts to combat climate change and invest in green energy and green projects, because if we don't, China will be more than happy to fill in with its unsustainable Belt and Road Initiative projects and its financing, which always comes with strings attached.

For those reasons and others, I oppose this amendment and ask my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Science to consider my amendment to ensure that this bill will not fund the Chinese Communist Party.

I ask unanimous consent to include the text of my amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCAUL. As I said yesterday, the generational threat of the Chinese Communist Party is a test, not only for our national security but for American values. Sadly, this bill fails that test.

The CCP exploits our economy. They are building hypersonic weapons on the backbone of U.S. technology, and they are using American intellectual property to further their genocide.

A substantive bill to counter the CCP isn't just a security issue. It is a moral issue. Yet, this bill takes no meaning-

ful steps to keep U.S. technology out of the hands of the CCP's military.

Even worse, my Democratic colleagues have refused safeguards that would stop this money from financing slave labor and genocide in the Xinjiang province.

Madam Speaker, I, therefore, urge my colleagues to reconsider this Trojan horse bill and to adopt my straightforward amendment. It would stop huge sums of U.S. taxpayer dollars from going to the Chinese Government, from funding their genocide. It would stop research funds in this bill from being used by entities like the Wuhan Institute of Virology.

Madam Speaker, this is the test of our time. We must not help the CCP build the future of global energy on a foundation of slave labor and genocide.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand on the right side of history and to support my motion to recommit.

Mr. CASTRO. Madam Speaker, regarding Mr. PERRY's amendment, if the United States does not choose to lead on the issue of climate change, we can't outcompete China or expect the world to join us in countering China's policies.

To compete, we must lead the world forward, and we must face reality and be willing to enact policies that deal with reality. This amendment is about taking America backward, and so I ask my colleagues to oppose it.

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

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I would just say to my friends on the other side of the aisle, stop obfuscating, stop sending our jobs overseas. Start realizing what we have done together in this Chamber to our citizens who want to work in their jobs in their country.

This has done nothing but overseas our jobs, outsource our jobs. Let's not continue that process.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 900, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. PERRY. 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.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. JOHNSON OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part D of House Report 117-

241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 211, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 18]

YEAS—221

Adams	Garcia (IL)	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Garcia (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Allred	Gomez	Omar
Auchincloss	Gonzalez,	Pallone
Axne	Vicente	Panetta
Barragán	Gottheimer	Pappas
Bass	Green, Al (TX)	Pascarell
Beatty	Grijalva	Payne
Bera	Harder (CA)	Perlmutter
Beyer	Hayes	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Phillips
Blumenauer	Himes	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Horsford	Pocan
Bonamici	Houlihan	Porter
Bourdeaux	Hoyer	Pressley
Bowman	Huffman	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Jackson Lee	Quigley
F.	Jacobs (CA)	Raskin
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Rice (NY)
Brown (OH)	Jeffries	Ross
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz
Bustos	Jones	Ruppersberger
Butterfield	Kahele	Rush
Carbajal	Kaptur	Ryan
Cárdenas	Keating	Sanchez
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Carter (LA)	Khanna	Scanlon
Cartwright	Kildee	Schakowsky
Case	Kilmer	Schiff
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schneider
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schrader
Castro (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Schrier
Cherfilus-	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
McCormick	Kuster	Scott, David
Chu	Lamb	Sewell
Cicilline	Langevin	Sherman
Clark (MA)	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Clarke (NY)	Larson (CT)	Sires
Cleaver	Lawrence	Slotkin
Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)
Cohen	Lee (CA)	Soto
Connolly	Lee (NV)	Spanberger
Cooper	Leger Fernandez	Speier
Correa	Levin (CA)	Stansbury
Costa	Levin (MI)	Stanton
Courtney	Lieu	Stevens
Craig	Lofgren	Strickland
Crist	Lowenthal	Suozi
Crow	Luria	Swalwell
Cuellar	Lynch	Takano
Davids (KS)	Malinowski	Thompson (CA)
Davis, Danny K.	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
Dean	Carolyn B.	Titus
DeFazio	Maloney, Sean	Tlaib
DeGette	Manning	Tonko
DeLauro	Matsui	Torres (CA)
DeBene	McBath	Torres (NY)
Delgado	McCollum	Trahan
Demings	McEachin	Trone
DeSaulnier	McGovern	Underwood
Deutch	McNerney	Vargas
Dingell	Meeks	Veasey
Doggett	Meng	Vela
Doyle, Michael	Mfume	Velázquez
F.	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Escobar	Morelle	Schultz
Eshoo	Moulton	Waters
Espallat	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Evans	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Fitzpatrick	Nadler	Wexton
Fletcher	Napolitano	Wild
Foster	Neal	Williams (GA)
Frankel, Lois	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Gallego	Newman	Yarmuth
Garamendi	Norcross	

NAYS—211

Aderholt	Golden	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Gonzales, Tony	Moolenaar
Amodei	Gonzalez (OH)	Mooney
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Babin	Gosar	Mullin
Bacon	Granger	Murphy (NC)
Baird	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Banks	Green (TN)	Norman
Barr	Greene (GA)	Obornolte
Bentz	Griffith	Owens
Bergman	Grothman	Palazzo
Bice (OK)	Guest	Palmer
Biggs	Guthrie	Pence
Bilirakis	Hagedorn	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Pfluger
Boebert	Harshbarger	Posey
Bost	Hartzler	Reed
Brady	Hern	Reschenthaler
Brooks	Herrell	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Hice (GA)	Rogers (AL)
Buchson	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Budd	Hill	Rose
Burchett	Hinson	Rosendale
Burgess	Hollingsworth	Rouzer
Calvert	Hudson	Roy
Cammack	Huizenga	Rutherford
Carey	Issa	Salazar
Carl	Jackson	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Jacobs (NY)	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Cawthorn	Johnson (OH)	Sessions
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Cheney	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Clyde	Katko	Smucker
Cole	Keller	Spartz
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Stauber
Crawford	Kelly (PA)	Steel
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Stefanik
Curtis	Kinzinger	Steil
Davidson	Kustoff	Steube
Davis, Rodney	LaHood	Stewart
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Taylor
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Tenney
Donalds	Latta	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	LaTurner	Tiffany
Dunn	Lesko	Timmons
Ellzey	Letlow	Turner
Emmer	Long	Upton
Fallon	Loudermilk	Valadao
Feenstra	Lucas	Van Drew
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Van Duyne
Fischbach	Mace	Wagner
Fitzgerald	Malliotakis	Walberg
Fleischmann	Mann	Walorski
Fortenberry	Massie	Waltz
Foxx	Mast	Weber (TX)
Franklin, C.	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Scott	McCaul	Westerman
Fulcher	McClain	Wenstrup
Gaetz	McClintock	Weserman
Gallagher	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Garbarino	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Garcia (CA)	Meijer	Wittman
Gibbs	Meuser	Womack
Gimenez	Miller (IL)	Young
Gohmert	Miller (WV)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Estes

□ 1628

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE

RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown	Bowman (Ocasio-	Crist
(MD))	Cortez	(Wasserman
Allred (Wexton)	Brownley	Schultz)
Armstrong	(Kuster)	Cuellar (Correa)
(Murphy (NC))	Cárdenas	Davids (KS)
Axne (Kuster)	(Gomez)	(Brown (MD))
Baird (Buchson)	Clarke (NY)	Davis, Danny K.
Beyer (Raskin)	(Kelly (IL))	(Garcia (IL))
Bishop (NC)	Cleaver (Raskin)	Dean (Evans)

DeSaulnier	Kirkpatrick	Schneider (Rice
(Raskin)	(Pallone)	(NY))
Deutch (Rice	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Sires (Pallone)
(NY))	Lawson (FL)	Stansbury
Doggett (Raskin)	(Evans)	(Garcia (IL))
Doyle, Michael	Loudermilk	Stauber
F. (Evans)	(Fleischmann)	(Bergman)
Espallat	Lucas (Mullin)	Steube
(Meeks)	Malinowski	(Cammack)
Frankel, Lois	(Pallone)	Suozi (Raskin)
(Kuster)	Maloney,	Timmons
Gohmert (Weber	Carolyn B.	(Murphy (NC))
(TX))	(Wasserman	Tonko (Pallone)
Grijalva (Garcia	Schultz)	Torres (NY)
(IL))	McHenry	(Meeks)
Hagedorn (Carl)	(Cammack)	Trahan (Wexton)
Hoyer (Brown	Meng (Kuster)	Velázquez
(MD))	Moore (WI)	(Meeks)
Hudson (Murphy	(Raskin)	Wagner
(NC))	Nadler (Pallone)	(Cammack)
Jacobs (CA)	Napolitano	Walorski (Banks)
(Correa)	(Correa)	Waltz
Jeffries (Kelly	Payne (Pallone)	(Cammack)
(IL))	Pingree (Kuster)	Watson Coleman
Kahele (Case)	Porter (Wexton)	(Pallone)
Keating	Reed (Miller	Welch (Raskin)
(Cicilline)	(WV))	Williams (GA)
Khanna (Gomez)	Roybal-Allard	(Kelly (IL))
Kim (CA) (Steel)	(Correa)	Wilson (FL)
Kinzinger	Ruiz (Correa)	(Cicilline)
(Herrera	Rush (Kaptur)	
Beutler)	Ryan (Kaptur)	

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS.
BONAMICI OF OREGON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 262, nays 168, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 19]

YEAS—262

Adams	Cherfilus-	Emmer
Aguilar	McCormick	Escobar
Allred	Chu	Eshoo
Auchincloss	Cicilline	Espallat
Axne	Clark (MA)	Evans
Bacon	Clarke (NY)	Fitzpatrick
Baird	Cleaver	Fletcher
Barr	Clyburn	Foster
Barragán	Cohen	Frankel, Lois
Bass	Connolly	Gaetz
Beatty	Cooper	Gallagher
Bera	Correa	Gallego
Beyer	Costa	Garamendi
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Garbarino
Blumenauer	Craig	Garcia (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Crenshaw	Garcia (TX)
Bonamici	Crist	Golden
Bost	Crow	Gomez
Bourdeaux	Cuellar	Gonzales, Tony
Boyle, Brendan	Curtis	Gonzalez (OH)
F.	Davids (KS)	Gonzalez,
Brown (MD)	Davidson	Vicente
Brown (OH)	Davis, Danny K.	Gottheimer
Brownley	Davis, Rodney	Graves (LA)
Bustos	Dean	Green, Al (TX)
Butterfield	DeFazio	Grijalva
Carbajal	DeGette	Harder (CA)
Cárdenas	DeLauro	Hayes
Carson	DeBene	Herrera Beutler
Carter (LA)	Delgado	Higgins (NY)
Cartwright	Demings	Hill
Case	DeSaulnier	Himes
Casten	Deutch	Hinson
Castor (FL)	Dingell	Hollingsworth
Castro (TX)	Doggett	Horsford
Chabot	Doyle, Michael	Houlihan
Cheney	F.	Hoyer

Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
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
Luenthal
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClain
McCollum
McEachin

McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler

Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young

NAYS—168

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bowman
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Fallon

Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller

Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Pressley
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)

Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker

Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Tlaib
Van Drew
Van Dwyne

NOT VOTING—3

Brady
Estes
Mullin

□ 1650

Mr. GARCIA of California changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. KINZINGER and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown (MD))
Allred (Wexton)
Armstrong
(Murphy (NC))
Axne (Kuster)
Baird (Bucshon)
Beyer (Raskin)
Bishop (NC)
(Budd)
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)
Brownley (Kuster)
Cárdenas (Gomez)
Clarke (NY)
(Kelly (IL))
Cleaver (Raskin)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Cuellar (Correa)
Davids (KS)
(Brown (MD))
Davis, Danny K. (Garcia (IL))
Dean (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Raskin)
Deutch (Rice (NY))
Doggett (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Españillat (Meeks)
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))

Grijalva (Garcia (IL))
Hagedorn (Carl)
Horsford (Evans)
Hoyer (Brown (MD))
Hudson (Murphy (NC))
Jacobs (CA)
(Correa)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Kahale (Case)
Keating (Cicilline)
Khanna (Gomez)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kinzinger
(Herrera Beutler)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
LaMalfa (Rouzer)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lucas (Mullin)
Malinowski (Pallone)
Maloney,
Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)
McHenry (Cammack)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (WI)
(Raskin)
Nadler (Pallone)
Napolitano (Correa)

Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Miller (WV))
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Kaptur)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Schneider (Rice (NY))
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Garcia (IL))
Stauber (Bergman)
Steube (Cammack)
Suozi (Raskin)
Timmons
(Murphy (NC))
Tonko (Pallone)
Torres (NY)
(Meeks)
Trahan (Wexton)
Velázquez (Meeks)
Wagner (Cammack)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz (Cammack)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Raskin)
Williams (GA)
(Kelly (IL))
Wilson (FL)
(Cicilline)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. LOFGREN OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 3, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 225, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 20]

YEAS—204

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez

Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
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)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar

Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
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
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Tlaib
Van Drew
Van Dwyne

NAYS—225

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
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn

Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch

Dingell	Lawson (FL)	Ross	Frankel, Lois	Loudermilk	Sires (Pallone)	Neal	Ruppersberger	Takano
Doggett	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard	(Kuster)	(Fleischmann)	Stansbury	Neguse	Rush	Thompson (CA)
Doyle, Michael	Lee (NV)	Ruiz	Gohmert (Weber	Lucas (Mullin)	(Garcia (IL))	Newman	Ryan	Thompson (MS)
F.	Leger Fernandez	Ruppersberger	(TX))	Malinowski	Staubert	Norcross	Sánchez	Titus
Escobar	Levin (CA)	Rush	Grijalva (García	(Pallone)	(Bergman)	Ocasio-Cortez	Sarbanes	Tlaib
Eshoo	Levin (MI)	Ryan	(IL))	Maloney,	Steube	Omar	Scanlon	Tonko
Espallat	Lieu	Sánchez	Hagedorn (Carl)	Carolyn B.	(Cammack)	Pallone	Schakowsky	Torres (CA)
Evans	Lofgren	Sarbanes	Horsford (Evans)	(Wasserman	Suozi (Raskin)	Pascarell	Schiff	Torres (NY)
Fitzpatrick	Lowenthal	Scanlon	Hoyer (Brown	Schultz)	Timmons	Payne	Schneider	Trahan
Fletcher	Luria	Schakowsky	(MD))	McHenry	(Murphy (NC))	Perlmutter	Scott (VA)	Underwood
Foster	Lynch	Schiff	Hudson (Murphy	(Cammack)	Tonko (Pallone)	Phillips	Scott, David	Vargas
Frankel, Lois	Malinowski	Schneider	(NC))	Meng (Kuster)	Torres (NY)	Pingree	Sewell	Veasey
Gallego	Maloney,	Schrader	Jacobs (CA)	Moore (WI)	(Meeks)	Pocan	Sherman	Velázquez
Garamendi	Carolyn B.	Schrier	(Correa)	(Raskin)	Trahan (Wexton)	Porter	Sires	Wasserman
Garcia (IL)	Maloney, Sean	Scott (VA)	Jeffries (Kelly	Nadler (Pallone)	Velázquez	Pressley	Smith (WA)	Schultz
Garcia (TX)	Manning	Scott, David	(IL))	Napolitano	(Meeks)	Price (NC)	Soto	Waters
Golden	Matsui	Sewell	Kahele (Case)	(Correa)	Wagner	Quigley	Speier	Watson Coleman
Gomez	McBath	Sherman	Keating	Payne (Pallone)	(Cammack)	Raskin	Stansbury	Welch
Gonzalez,	McCollum	Sherrill	(Cicilline)	Pingree (Kuster)	Walorski (Banks)	Ross	Stevens	Williams (GA)
Vicente	McEachin	Sires	Khanna (Gomez)	Porter (Wexton)	Waltz	Roybal-Allard	Suozi	Wilson (FL)
Gotthelmer	McGovern	Slotkin	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Reed (Miller	(Cammack)	Ruiz	Swalwell	Yarmuth
Green, Al (TX)	McNerney	Smith (WA)	Kinzing	(WV))	Watson Coleman			
Grijalva	Meeks	Soto	(Herrera	Roybal-Allard	(Pallone)			
Harder (CA)	Meng	Spanberger	Beutler)	(Correa)	Welch (Raskin)	Aderholt	Fulcher	McCarthy
Hayes	Mfume	Speier	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz (Correa)	Williams (GA)	Allen	Gaetz	McCauley
Higgins (NY)	Moore (WI)	Stansbury	(Pallone)	Rush (Kaptur)	(Kelly (IL))	Amodei	Gallagher	McClain
Himes	Morelle	Stanton	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Ryan (Kaptur)	Wilson (FL)	Armstrong	Garbarino	McClintock
Horsford	Moulton	Stevens	Lawson (FL)	Schneider (Rice	(Cicilline)	Arrington	Garcia (CA)	McHenry
Houlahan	Mrvan	Strickland	(Evans)	(NY))		Axne	Gibbs	McKinley
Hoyer	Murphy (FL)	Suozi				Babin	Jimenez	Meijer
Huffman	Nadler	Swalwell				Bacon	Golden	Meuser
Jackson Lee	Napolitano	Takano				Baird	Gonzales, Tony	Miller (IL)
Jacobs (CA)	Neal	Thompson (CA)				Balderson	Gonzalez (OH)	Miller (WV)
Jayapal	Neguse	Thompson (MS)				Banks	Gonzalez,	Miller-Meeks
Jeffries	Newman	Titus				Bentz	Vicente	Moolenaar
Johnson (GA)	Norcross	Tlaib				Bergman	Good (VA)	Mooney
Johnson (TX)	O'Halleran	Tonko				Bice (OK)	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)
Jones	Ocasio-Cortez	Torres (CA)				Biggs	Gosar	Moore (UT)
Kahele	Omar	Torres (NY)				Bilirakis	Gotthelmer	Moulton
Kaptur	Pallone	Trahan				Bishop (NC)	Granger	Mrvan
Katko	Panetta	Trone				Boebert	Graves (LA)	Mullin
Keating	Pappas	Underwood				Bost	Graves (MO)	Murphy (FL)
Kelly (IL)	Pascarell	Vargas				Bourdeaux	Green (TN)	Murphy (NC)
Khanna	Payne	Veasey				Brady	Greene (GA)	Nehls
Kildee	Perlmutter	Vela				Brooks	Griffith	Newhouse
Kilmer	Perry	Velázquez				Buchanan	Grothman	Norman
Kim (NJ)	Peters	Wasserman				Buck	Guest	O'Halleran
Kind	Phillips	Schultz				Bucshon	Guthrie	Obernolte
Kirkpatrick	Pingree	Waters				Budd	Hagedorn	Owens
Krishnamoorthi	Pocan	Watson Coleman				Burchett	Harris	Palazzo
Kuster	Porter	Welch				Burgess	Harshbarger	Palmer
Lamb	Pressley	Wexton				Bustos	Hartzler	Panetta
Langevin	Price (NC)	Wild				Calvert	Hern	Pappas
Larsen (WA)	Quigley	Williams (GA)				Cammack	Herrell	Pence
Larson (CT)	Raskin	Wilson (FL)				Carbajal	Herrera Beutler	Perry
Lawrence	Rice (NY)	Yarmuth				Carey	Hice (GA)	Peters
						Carl	Higgins (LA)	Pfluger
						Carter (GA)	Hill	Posey
						Carter (TX)	Hinson	Reed
						Cartwright	Hollingsworth	Reschenthaler
						Castor (FL)	Rice (NY)	Rice (NY)
						Cawthorn	Hudson	Rice (SC)
						Chabot	Huizenga	Rodgers (WA)
						Cheney	Issa	Rogers (AL)
						Cline	Jackson	Rogers (KY)
						Cloud	Jacobs (NY)	Rose
						Clyde	Johnson (LA)	Rosendale
						Cole	Johnson (OH)	Rouzer
						Comer	Johnson (SD)	Roy
						Costa	Jordan	Rutherford
						Craig	Joyce (OH)	Salazar
						Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Scalise
						Crenshaw	Katko	Schrader
						Crist	Keller	Schrier
						Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Schweikert
						Davids (KS)	Kelly (PA)	Scott, Austin
						Davidson	Kim (CA)	Sessions
						Davis, Rodney	Kinzing	Sherrill
						Delgado	Kustoff	Simpson
						Demings	LaHood	Slotkin
						DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Smith (MO)
						Diaz-Balart	Lamb	Smith (NE)
						Donalds	Lamborn	Smith (NJ)
						Duncan	Latta	Smucker
						Dunn	LaTurner	Spanberger
						Ellzey	Lee (NV)	Spartz
						Emmer	Lesko	Stanton
						Fallon	Letlow	Staubert
						Feenstra	Long	Steel
						Ferguson	Loudermilk	Stefanik
						Fischbach	Lucas	Steil
						Fitzgerald	Luetkemeyer	Steube
						Fitzpatrick	Luria	Stewart
						Fleischmann	Mace	Strickland
						Fletcher	Malinowski	Taylor
						Fortenberry	Malliotakis	Tenney
						Fox	Mann	Thompson (PA)
						Franklin, C.	Massie	Tiffany
						Scott	Mast	Timmons

NAYS—248

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILMER). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 22, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 181, nays 248, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—181

Estes	Graves (LA)	Adams	Cuellar	Kaptur
Gohmert	Guest	Aguilar	Davis, Danny K.	Keating
		Allred	Dean	Kelly (IL)
		Auchincloss	DeFazio	Khanna
		Barragán	DeGette	Kildee
		Bass	DeLauro	Kilmer
		Beatty	DeBene	Kim (NJ)
		Bera	DeSaulnier	Kind
		Beyer	Deutch	Kirkpatrick
		Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Krishnamoorthi
		Blumenauer	Doggett	Kuster
		Blunt Rochester	Doyle, Michael	Langevin
		Bonamici	F.	Larsen (WA)
		Bowman	Escobar	Larson (CT)
		Boyle, Brendan	Eshoo	Lawrence
		F.	Espallat	Lawson (FL)
		Brown (MD)	Evans	Lee (CA)
		Brown (OH)	Foster	Leger Fernandez
		Brownley	Frankel, Lois	Levin (CA)
		Bush	Gallego	Levin (MI)
		Butterfield	Garamendi	Lieu
		Cárdenas	Garcia (IL)	Lofgren
		Carson	Garcia (TX)	Lowenthal
		Carter (LA)	Gomez	Lynch
		Case	Green, Al (TX)	Maloney,
		Casten	Grijalva	Carolyn B.
		Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	Maloney, Sean
		Cherfilus-	Hayes	Manning
		McCormick	Higgins (NY)	Matsui
		Chu	Himes	McBath
		Cicilline	Horsford	McCollum
		Clark (MA)	Hoyer	McEachin
		Clarke (NY)	Huffman	McGovern
		Cleaver	Jackson Lee	McNerney
		Clyburn	Jacobs (CA)	Meeks
		Cohen	Jayapal	Meng
		Connolly	Jeffries	Mfume
		Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Moore (WI)
		Correa	Johnson (TX)	Morelle
		Courtney	Jones	Nadler
		Crow	Kahele	Napolitano

NOT VOTING—4

□ 1712

Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. BASS, and Mrs. MCBATH changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Messrs. DUNCAN and MCCLINTOCK changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the en bloc amendments were rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have noted "yea" on rollcall No. 20.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown	Brownley	Davis, Danny K.
(MD))	(Kuster)	(Garcia (IL))
Allred (Wexton)	Cárdenas	Dean (Evans)
Armstrong	(Gomez)	DeSaulnier
(Murphy (NC))	Clarke (NY)	(Raskin)
Axne (Kuster)	(Kelly (IL))	Deutch (Rice
Baird (Bucshon)	Cleaver (Raskin)	(NY))
Beyer (Raskin)	Crist	Doggett (Raskin)
Bishop (NC)	(Wasserman	Doyle, Michael
(Budd)	Schultz)	F. (Evans)
Bowman (Ocasio-	Cuellar (Correa)	Espallat
Cortez)	Davids (KS)	(Meeks)
	(Brown (MD))	

Trone	Walorski	Williams (TX)
Turner	Waltz	Wilson (SC)
Upton	Weber (TX)	Wittman
Valadao	Webster (FL)	Womack
Van Drew	Westrup	Young
Van Duyne	Westerman	Zeldin
Wagner	Wexton	
Walberg	Wild	

NOT VOTING—4

Barr	Gohmert
Estes	Vela

□ 1732

Messrs. DELGADO, MRVAN, and HUIZENGA changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown (MD))	Grijalva (García (IL))	Payne (Pallone) (IL))	McCormick (Kuster)
Allred (Wexton)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Porter (Wexton)	Cicilline
Armstrong (Murphy (NC))	Horsford (Evans)	Reed (Miller (WV))	Clark (MA)
Axne (Kuster)	Hoyer (Brown (MD))	Roybal-Allard (Correa)	Clarke (NY)
Baird (Bucshon)	Hudson (Murphy (NC))	Ruiz (Correa)	Cleaver
Beyer (Raskin)	Jacobs (CA)	Rush (Kaptur)	Clyburn
Bishop (NC)	(Correa)	Ryan (Kaptur)	Cohen
(Budd)	Jeffries (Kelly (IL))	Schneider (Rice (NY))	Connolly
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)	Kahele (Case)	Sires (Pallone)	Cooper
Brownley (Kuster)	Keating (Cicilline)	Stansbury (García (IL))	Correa
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Khanna (Gomez)	Stauber (Bergman)	Costa
Clarke (NY)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Steube (Cammack)	Courtney
(Kelly (IL))	Kinzing	Suozi (Raskin)	Craig
Cleaver (Raskin)	(Herrera Beutler)	Timmons	Crist
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	(Murphy (NC))	Crow
Cuellar (Correa)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Velázquez (Meeks)	Cuellar
Davids (KS)	Lawson (FL)	Wagner (Cammack)	Davids (KS)
(Brown (MD))	(Evans)	Walorski (Banks)	Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Danny K. (García (IL))	Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	Waltz (Cammack)	Dean
Dean (Evans)	Lucas (Mullin)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)	DeFazio
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	Malinowski (Pallone)	Welch (Raskin)	DeGette
Deutsch (Rice (NY))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)	Williams (GA)	DeLauro
Doggett (Raskin)	McHenry	Wilson (FL)	DelBene
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	(Cammack)	(Cicilline)	Delgado
Españat (Meeks)	Meng (Kuster)		Demings
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)	Moore (WI)		DeSaulnier
Gohmert (Weber (TX))	(Raskin)		Deutsch
	Nadler (Pallone)		Dingell
	Napolitano		Doggett
	(Correa)		Doyle, Michael F.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 43, printed in D of House Report 117–241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 214, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 22]

YEAS—216

Adams	Auchincloss	Bass
Aguilar	Axne	Beatty
Allred	Barragán	Bera

Beyer	Gottheimer	Ocasio-Cortez	Granger	Lucas	Rutherford
Bishop (GA)	Green, Al (TX)	Omar	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer	Salazar
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Pallone	Graves (MO)	Luria	Scalise
Blunt Rochester	Harder (CA)	Panetta	Green (TN)	Mace	Schrier
Bonamici	Hayes	Pascarell	Greene (GA)	Malliotakis	Schweikert
Bourdeaux	Higgins (NY)	Payne	Griffith	Mann	Scott, Austin
Bowman	Himes	Perlmutter	Grothman	Massie	Sessions
Boyle, Brendan F.	Horsford	Peters	Guest	Mast	Simpson
Brown (MD)	Houlahan	Phillips	Guthrie	McCarthy	Slotkin
Brown (OH)	Hoyer	Pingree	Hagedorn	McCaul	Smith (MO)
Brownley	Huffman	Pocan	Harris	McClain	Smith (NE)
Bush	Jackson Lee	Porter	Harshbarger	McClintock	Smith (NJ)
Bustos	Jacobs (CA)	Pressley	Hartzler	McHenry	Smucker
Butterfield	Jayapal	Price (NC)	Hern	McKinley	Spanberger
Carbajal	Jeffries	Quigley	Herrell	Meijer	Spartz
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Raskin	Herrera Beutler	Meuser	Stauber
Carson	Johnson (TX)	Rice (NY)	Hice (GA)	Miller (IL)	Steel
Carter (LA)	Jones	Ross	Higgins (LA)	Miller (WV)	Stefanik
Cartwright	Kahele	Roybal-Allard	Hill	Miller-Meeks	Steil
Case	Kaptur	Ruiz	Hinson	Moolenaar	Steube
Casten	Katko	Ruppersberger	Hollingsworth	Mooney	Stewart
Castor (FL)	Keating	Rush	Hudson	Moore (AL)	Taylor
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz	Huizenga	Moore (UT)	Tenney
Cherfilus-	Khanna	Ryan	Issa	Mullin	Thompson (PA)
McCormick	Kildee	Sánchez	Jackson	Murphy (NC)	Timmons
Chu	Kilmer	Sarbanes	Jacobs (NY)	Nehls	Turner
Cicilline	Kim (NJ)	Scanlon	Johnson (LA)	Newhouse	Upton
Clark (MA)	Kind	Schakowsky	Johnson (OH)	Norman	Valadao
Clarke (NY)	Kirkpatrick	Schiff	Johnson (SD)	Oberholte	Van Drew
Cleaver	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider	Jordan	Owens	Wagner
Clyburn	Kuster	Schrader	Joyce (OH)	Palazzo	Walberg
Cohen	Lamb	Scott (VA)	Joyce (PA)	Palmer	Walorski
Connolly	Langevin	Scott, David	Keller	Pappas	Waltz
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Sewell	Kelly (MS)	Pence	Weber (TX)
Correa	Larson (CT)	Sherman	Kelly (PA)	Perry	Webster (FL)
Costa	Lawrence	Sherrill	Kim (CA)	Pfluger	Wenstrup
Courtney	Lawson (FL)	Sires	Kinzing	Posey	Westerman
Craig	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)	Kustoff	Reed	Williams (TX)
Crist	Lee (NV)	Soto	LaHood	Reschenthaler	Wilson (SC)
Crow	Leger Fernandez	Speier	LaMalfa	Rice (SC)	Wittman
Cuellar	Levin (CA)	Stansbury	Lamborn	Rodgers (WA)	Womack
Davids (KS)	Levin (MI)	Stanton	Latta	Rogers (AL)	Young
Davis, Danny K.	Lieu	Stevens	LaTurner	Rogers (KY)	Zeldin
Dean	Lofgren	Strickland	Lesko	Rose	
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Suozi	Letlow	Rosendale	
DeGette	Lynch	Swalwell	Long	Rouzer	
DeLauro	Malinowski	Takano	Loudermilk	Roy	
DelBene	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Thompson (CA)			
Delgado	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)			
Demings	Manning	Titus	Arrington	Buchanan	Estes
DeSaulnier	Matsui	Tlaib			
Deutsch	McBath	Tonko			
Dingell	McCollum	Torres (CA)			
Doggett	McEachin	Torres (NY)			
Doyle, Michael F.	McGovern	Trahan			
Escobar	McNerney	Trone			
Eshoo	Meeks	Underwood			
Españat	Meng	Vargas			
Evans	Mfume	Veasey			
Fitzpatrick	Moore (WI)	Vela			
Fletcher	Morelle	Velázquez			
Frankel, Lois	Moulton	Wasserman			
Gallego	Mrvan	Schultz			
Garamendi	Murphy (FL)	Waters			
García (IL)	Nadler	Watson Coleman			
García (TX)	Napolitano	Welch			
Golden	Neal	Wexton			
Gomez	Neguse	Williams (GA)			
Gonzalez, Vicente	Newman	Wilson (FL)			
	Norcross	Yarmuth			
	O'Halleran				

NAYS—214

Aderholt	Calvert	Emmer
Allen	Cammack	Fallon
Amodei	Carey	Feenstra
Armstrong	Carl	Ferguson
Babin	Carter (GA)	Fischbach
Bacon	Carter (TX)	Fitzgerald
Baird	Cawthorn	Fleischmann
Balderson	Chabot	Fortenberry
Banks	Cheney	Foster
Barr	Cline	Fox
Bentz	Cloud	Franklin, C.
Bergman	Clyde	Scott
Bice (OK)	Cole	Fulcher
Biggs	Comer	Gaetz
Bilirakis	Crawford	Gallagher
Bishop (NC)	Crenshaw	Garbarino
Boebert	Curtis	García (CA)
Bost	Davidson	Gibbs
Brady	Davis, Rodney	Gimenez
Brooks	DesJarlais	Gohmert
Buck	Diaz-Balart	Gonzales, Tony
Bucshon	Donalds	Gonzalez (OH)
Budd	Duncan	Good (VA)
Burchett	Dunn	Gooden (TX)
Burgess	Ellzey	Gosar

NOT VOTING—3

□ 1750

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown (MD))	Gohmert (Weber (TX))	McHenry (Cammack)
Allred (Wexton)	Grijalva (García (IL))	Meng (Kuster)
Armstrong (Murphy (NC))	Hagedorn (Carl)	Moore (WI)
Axne (Kuster)	Horsford (Evans)	(Raskin)
Baird (Bucshon)	Hoyer (Brown (MD))	Nadler (Pallone)
Beyer (Raskin)	(Correa)	Napolitano
Bishop (NC)	Hudson (Murphy (NC))	(Correa)
(Budd)	Jacobs (CA)	Payne (Pallone)
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)	(Correa)	Pingree (Kuster)
Brownley (Kuster)	Jeffries (Kelly (IL))	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kahele (Case)	Reed (Miller (WV))
Clarke (NY)	Keating (Cicilline)	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Cleaver (Raskin)	Khanna (Gomez)	Ruiz (Correa)
Crist	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Rush (Kaptur)
(Wasserman Schultz)	Kinzing	Ryan (Kaptur)
Cuellar (Correa)	(Herrera Beutler)	Schneider (Rice (NY))
Davids (KS)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Sires (Pallone)
(Brown (MD))	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Stansbury
Davis, Danny K. (García (IL))	Lawson (FL)	(García (IL))
Dean (Evans)	(Evans)	Stauber
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	Long	Steube
Deutsch (Rice (NY))	(Fleischmann)	(Cammack)
Doggett (Raskin)	Loudermilk	Suozi (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	(Fleischmann)	Timmons
Españat (Meeks)	Lucas (Mullin)	(Murphy (NC))
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)	Malinowski (Pallone)	Tonko (Pallone)
	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)	Torres (NY)
		(Meeks)
		Trahan (Wexton)
		Velázquez (Meeks)
		Wagner
		(Cammack)

Walorski (Banks) Watson Coleman Williams (GA)
Waltz (Pallone) (Kelly (IL))
(Cammack) Welch (Raskin) Wilson (FL)
(Cicilline)

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. CRENSHAW
OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 56, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 264, nays 163, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 23]

YEAS—264

Aderholt	Ellzey	Keller
Allen	Emmer	Kelly (MS)
Amodei	Fallon	Kelly (PA)
Armstrong	Feenstra	Kildee
Arrington	Ferguson	Kilmer
Axne	Fischbach	Kim (CA)
Babin	Fitzgerald	Kinzinger
Bacon	Fitzpatrick	Kuster
Baird	Fleischmann	Kustoff
Balderson	Fletcher	LaHood
Banks	Fortenberry	Lamb
Barr	Foster	Lamborn
Bentz	Fox	Latta
Bergman	Franklin, C.	LaTurner
Bice (OK)	Scott	Lawson (FL)
Bilirakis	Fulcher	Lee (NV)
Bishop (GA)	Gaetz	Leger Fernandez
Bishop (NC)	Gallagher	Lesko
Blunt Rochester	Garamendi	Letlow
Bost	Garbarino	Levin (CA)
Bourdeaux	Garcia (CA)	Levin (MI)
Brady	Gimenez	Lofgren
Brooks	Gohmert	Long
Buchanan	Golden	Loudermilk
Buck	Gonzales, Tony	Lucas
Bucshon	Gonzalez (OH)	Luetkemeyer
Budd	Gonzalez,	Luria
Burchett	Vicente	Mace
Burgess	Gooden (TX)	Malinowski
Calvert	Gosar	Maliotakis
Cammack	Gottheimer	Malloney, Sean
Carbajal	Granger	Mann
Carey	Graves (LA)	Manning
Carl	Graves (MO)	Mast
Carter (GA)	Green (TN)	McCarthy
Carter (TX)	Green, Al (TX)	McCaul
Cartwright	Griffith	McClain
Case	Grothman	McClintock
Cawthorn	Guest	McHenry
Chabot	Guthrie	McKinley
Cheney	Hagedorn	Meijer
Cloud	Harder (CA)	Meuser
Clyde	Harris	Miller (WV)
Cohen	Harshbarger	Miller-Meeks
Cole	Hartzler	Moolenaar
Comer	Hern	Mooney
Connolly	Herrell	Moore (AL)
Costa	Herrera Beutler	Moore (UT)
Courtney	Hill	Moulton
Craig	Himes	Mrvan
Crawford	Hinson	Mullin
Crenshaw	Hollingsworth	Murphy (FL)
Crist	Horsford	Murphy (NC)
Crow	Houlahan	Newhouse
Curtis	Hudson	Norman
Davids (KS)	Huizenga	O'Halleran
Davidson	Issa	Obernolte
Davis, Rodney	Jackson	Owens
DeFazio	Jackson Lee	Palazzo
Delgado	Jacobs (NY)	Palmer
Demings	Johnson (OH)	Panetta
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Pappas
Diaz-Balart	Jordan	Pence
Donalds	Joyce (OH)	Perlmutter
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Peters
Dunn	Katko	Pfuger

Phillips
Porter
Posey
Quigley
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Rutherford
Salazar
Salise
Schakowsky
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Barragan
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Blumenauer
Boebert
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clever
Cline
Clyburn
Cooper
Correa
Cuellar
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Frankel, Lois

Estes
Johnson (LA)

Sessions
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strickland
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thommons
Trone

NAYS—163

Gallego
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gomez
Good (VA)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Hayes
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hoyer
Huffman
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee (CA)
Lieu
Lowenthal
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls

NOT VOTING—6

□ 1811

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

Messrs. GREEN of Texas, GOTTHEIMER, Mses. JACKSON LEE, and LEGER FERNANDEZ changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown (MD))	Grijalva (García (IL))	Napolitano (Correa)
Allred (Wexton)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Payne (Pallone)
Armstrong (Murphy (NC))	Horsford (Evans)	Pingree (Kuster)
Axne (Kuster (MD))	Hoyer (Brown)	Porter (Wexton)
Baird (Bucshon)	Hudson (Murphy (NC))	Reed (Miller (WV))
Beyer (Raskin)	Jacobs (CA)	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Bishop (NC)	(Correa)	Ruiz (Correa)
(Budd)	Jeffries (Kelly (IL))	Rush (Kaptur)
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)	Kahele (Case)	Ryan (Kaptur)
Brownley (Kuster)	Keating (Cicilline)	Schneider (Rice (NY))
Buchanan (Cammack)	Khanna (Gomez)	Sires (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Stansbury (Garcia (IL))
Clarke (NY)	Kinzinger (Herrera)	Stauber (Bergman)
(Kelly (IL))	Beutler	Steube (Cammack)
Cleaver (Raskin)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Suozzi (Raskin)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)	Lawson (FL)	Timmons (Murphy (NC))
(Evans)	(Evans)	Tonko (Pallone)
Cuellar (Correa)	Long (Fleischmann)	Torres (NY)
Davids (KS)	(Brown (MD))	(Meeks)
Davis, Danny K. (Garcia (IL))	Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	Trahan (Wexton)
Dean (Evans)	Lucas (Mullin)	Velázquez (Meeks)
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	Malinowski (Pallone)	Wagner (Cammack)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)	Walorski (Banks)
Doggett (Raskin)	McHenry (Cammack)	Waltz (Cammack)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	Meng (Kuster)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Espallat (Meeks)	Moore (WI)	Welch (Raskin)
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)	(Raskin)	Williams (GA)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))	Moulton (Wexton)	(Kelly (IL))
	Nadler (Pallone)	Wilson (FL)
		(Cicilline)

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AGUILAR). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 89, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 367, nays 59, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 24]

YEAS—367

Adams	Bishop (GA)	Cammack
Aderholt	Bishop (NC)	Carbajal
Aguilar	Blumenauer	Cárdenas
Allen	Blunt Rochester	Carey
Allred	Bonamici	Carson
Amodei	Bost	Carter (GA)
Armstrong	Bourdeaux	Carter (LA)
Axne	Bowman	Cartwright
Bacon	Boyle, Brendan F.	Case
Baird	F.	Casten
Balderson	Brady	Castor (FL)
Banks	Brown (MD)	Castro (TX)
Barr	Brown (OH)	Chabot
Barragán	Brownley	Cheney
Bass	Buchanan	Cherfilus- McCormick
Beatty	Buck	Chu
Bentz	Bucshon	Cicilline
Bera	Budd	Clark (MA)
Bergman	Bush	Clarke (NY)
Beyer	Bustos	Cleaver
Bice (OK)	Butterfield	Cloud
Bilirakis	Calvert	

Clyburn Johnson (GA)
Cohen Johnson (LA)
Cole Johnson (OH)
Connolly Johnson (SD)
Cooper Johnson (TX)
Correa Jones
Costa Joyce (OH)
Courtney Joyce (PA)
Craig Kahele
Crawford Kaptur
Crist Katko
Crow Keating
Cuellar Keller
Curtis Kelly (IL)
Davids (KS) Kelly (MS)
Davis, Danny K. Kelly (PA)
Davis, Rodney Khanna
Dean Kildee
DeFazio Kilmer
DeGette Kim (CA)
DeLauro Kim (NJ)
DelBene Kind
Delgado Kinzinger
Demings Kirkpatrick
DeSaulnier Krishnamoorthi
DesJarlais Kustoff
Deutsch LaHood
Diaz-Balart LaMalfa
Dingell Lamb
Doggett Langevin
Doyle, Michael F. Larsen (WA)
Duncan Latta
Dunn LaTurner
Ellzey Lawrence
Emmer Lawson (FL)
Escobar Lee (CA)
Eshoo Lee (NV)
Españat Leger Fernandez
Evans Lesko
Feenstra Letlow
Ferguson Levin (CA)
Fischbach Levin (MI)
Fitzgerald Lieu
Fitzpatrick Lofgren
Fleischmann Long
Fletcher Lowenthal
Fortenberry Lucas
Foster Luetkemeyer
Foxx Lynch
Frankel, Lois Malinowski
Fulcher Malliotakis
Gaetz Maloney
Gallego Carolyn B.
Garamendi Maloney, Sean
Garbarino Mann
Garcia (CA) Manning
Garcia (IL) Matsui
Garcia (TX) McBath
Gibbs McCarthy
Gohmert McCaul
Golden McClain
Gomez McCollum
Gonzales, Tony McEachin
Gonzalez (OH) McGovern
Gonzalez, McKinley
Vicente McNERNEY
Gottheimer Meeks
Granger Meijer
Graves (LA) Meng
Graves (MO) Meuser
Green, Al (TX) Mfume
Grijalva Miller (IL)
Grothman Miller (WV)
Guest Miller-Meeks
Guthrie Moolenaar
Hagedorn Mooney
Harder (CA) Moore (UT)
Harris Moore (WI)
Hartzler Morelle
Hayes Moulton
Herrell Mrvan
Herrera Beutler Mullin
Higgins (NY) Murphy (FL)
Hill Murphy (NC)
Himes Nadler
Hinson Napolitano
Horsford Neal
Houlahan Neguse
Hoyer Newhouse
Hudson Newman
Huffman Norcross
Huizenga Norman
Issa O'Halleran
Jackson Lee Obernolte
Jacobs (CA) Ocasio-Cortez
Jacobs (NY) Omar
Jayapal Owens
Jeffries Palazzo

Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (CA)
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradner
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman

Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton

Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Biggs
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Burgess
Carl
Carter (TX)
Cline
Clyde
Comer
Crenshaw
Davidson
Donalds
Fallon
Franklin, C.
Scott
Gallagher

Cawthorn
Estes
Kuster

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NAYS—59

Gimenez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Harshbarger
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Jackson
Jordan
Loudermilk
Luria
Mace
Massie
Mast
McClintock

Lamborn
Waters
Wittman

NOT VOTING—7

□ 1828

Young
Zeldin

McHenry
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Schweikert
Sessions
Steube
Timmons
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)

Yarmuth

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS
Adams (Brown (MD))
Allred (Wexton)
Armstrong
(Murphy (NC))
Axne (Kuster)
Baird (Bucshon)
Beyer (Raskin)
Bishop (NC)
(Budd)
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)
Brownley
(Kuster)
Buchanan
(Cammack)
Cárdenas
(Gomez)
Clarke (NY)
(Kelly (IL))
Cleaver (Raskin)
Crist
(Wasserman Schultz)
Cuellar (Correa)
Davids (KS)
(Brown (MD))
Davis, Danny K.
(Garcia (IL))
Dean (Evans)
DeSaulnier
(Raskin)
Deutsch (Rice (NY))
Doggett (Raskin)
Doyle, Michael
F. (Evans)
Españat
(Meeks)
Frankel, Lois
(Kuster)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))

Grijalva (Garcia (IL))
Hagedorn (Carl)
Horsford (Evans)
Hoyer (Brown (MD))
Hudson (Murphy (NC))
Jacobs (CA)
(Correa)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Kahele (Case)
Keating
(Cicilline)
Khanna (Gomez)
Kim (CA) (Steel)
Kinzinger
(Herrera Beutler)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
LaMalfa (Rouzer)
Lawson (FL)
(Evans)
Loudermilk
(Fleischmann)
Lucas (Mullin)
Malinowski
(Pallone)
Maloney
Carolyn B.
(Wasserman Schultz)
McHenry
(Cammack)
Meng (Kuster)
Moore (WI)
(Raskin)
Moulton
(Wexton)
Nadler (Pallone)

Napolitano
(Correa)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Wexton)
Reed (Miller (WV))
Roybal-Allard
(Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Kaptur)
Ryan (Kaptur)
Schneider (Rice (NY))
Sires
(Pallone)
Stansbury
(Garcia (IL))
Staubert
(Bergman)
Steube
(Cammack)
Suozi (Raskin)
Timmons
(Murphy (NC))
Tonko (Pallone)
Torres (NY)
(Meeks)
Trahan (Wexton)
Velázquez
(Meeks)
Wagner
(Cammack)
Walorski (Banks)
Waltz
(Cammack)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Welch (Raskin)
Williams (GA)
(Kelly (IL))
Wilson (FL)
(Cicilline)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 175, nays 255, not voting 3, as follows:
[Roll No. 25]
YEAS—175
Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Butterfield
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Españat
Evans
Frankel, Lois

Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries

Neguse
Newman
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stansbury
Stevens
Swalwell
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—255
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cohen
Crawford

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon

AMENDMENT NO. 124 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 124, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.
The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez
 Gohmert
 Golden
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX)
 Gosar
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Greene (GA)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hern
 Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson
 Jacobs (NY)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Katko
 Keller
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kildee
 Kim (CA)
 Kind
 Kinzinger
 Kustoff

NOT VOTING—3

Estes
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente

□ 1847

Messrs. SUOZZI, SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Ms. WILD changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown)
 (MD))
 Allred (Wexton)
 Armstrong
 (Murphy (NC))
 Axne (Kuster)
 Baird (Bucshon)
 Beyer (Raskin)
 Bishop (NC)
 (Budd)
 Bowman (Ocasio-
 Cortez)
 Brownley
 (Kuster)
 Buchanan
 (Cammack)
 Cardenas
 (Gomez)
 Clarke (NY)
 (Kelly (IL))

Cleaver (Raskin)
 Crist
 (Wasserman
 Schultze)
 Cuellar (Correa)
 Davids (KS)
 (Brown (MD))
 Davis, Danny K.
 (Garcia (IL))
 Dean (Evans)
 DeSaulnier
 (Raskin)
 Deutch (Rice
 (NY))
 Doggett (Raskin)
 Doyle, Michael
 F. (Evans)
 Espaillat
 (Meeks)

Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Scalise
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Sherrill
 Simpson
 Slotkin
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spanberger
 Spartz
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stewart
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Trone
 Turner
 Murphy (NC)
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Norman
 O'Halleran
 Obernolte
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pence
 Perry
 Peters
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)

Takano

Frankel, Lois
 (Kuster)
 Gohmert (Weber
 (TX))
 Grijalva (Garcia
 (IL))
 Hagedorn (Carl)
 Horsford (Evans)
 Hoyer (Brown
 (MD))
 Hudson (Murphy
 (NC))
 Jacobs (CA)
 (Correa)
 Jeffries (Kelly
 (IL))
 Kahele (Case)
 Keating
 (Cicilline)
 Khanna (Gomez)

Kim (CA) (Steel)
 Kinzinger
 (Herrera
 Beutler)
 Kirkpatrick
 (Pallone)
 LaMalfa (Rouzer)
 Lawson (FL)
 (Evans)
 Loudermilk
 (Fleischmann)
 Lucas (Mullin)
 Malinowski
 (Pallone)
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 (Wasserman
 Schultze)
 McHenry
 (Cammack)
 Meng (Kuster)
 Moore (WI)
 (Raskin)

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MRS. BICE OF
OKLAHOMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 131, printed in part D of House Report 117-124, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 279, nays 153, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—279

Aderholt
 Allen
 Allred
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Axne
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bentz
 Bera
 Bergman
 Bice (OK)
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (NC)
 Blunt Rochester
 Boebert
 Bost
 Bourdeaux
 Brady
 Brooks
 Brownley
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burchett
 Burgess
 Bustos
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carbajal
 Carey
 Carson
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Case
 Cawthorn
 Chabot
 Cheney

Cicilline
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Cole
 Comer
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Curtis
 Davids (KS)
 Davidson
 Davis, Rodney
 Delgado
 Demings
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Donalds
 Duncan
 Dunn
 Ellzey
 Emmer
 Fallon
 Feenstra
 Ferguson
 Fischbach
 Fitzgerald
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Fortenberry
 Franklin, C.
 Scott
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garbarino
 Garcia (CA)
 Gibbs
 Gimenez

Steube
 (Cammack)
 Suozzi (Raskin)
 Timmons
 (Murphy (NC))
 Tonko (Pallone)
 Torres (NY)
 (Meeks)
 Trahan (Wexton)
 Velazquez
 (Meeks)
 Wagner
 (Cammack)
 Walorski (Banks)
 Waltz
 (Cammack)
 Watson Coleman
 (Pallone)
 Welch (Raskin)
 Williams (GA)
 (Kelly (IL))
 Wilson (FL)
 (Cicilline)

Gohmert
 Golden
 Gonzales, Tony
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Good (VA)
 Gooden (TX)
 Gosar
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Harshbarger
 Hartzler
 Hayes
 Hern
 Herrell
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Himes
 Hinson
 Hollingsworth
 Houlihan
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Issa
 Jackson
 Jacobs (NY)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Katko

Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim (CA)
 Kim (NJ)
 Kind
 Kinzinger
 Kuster
 Kustoff
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamb
 Lamborn
 Langevin
 Latta
 LaTurner
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (NV)
 Lesko
 Letlow
 Levin (CA)
 Lieu
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luria
 Lynch
 Mace
 Malliotakis
 Mann
 Manning
 Massie
 Mast
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClain
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 Meijer
 Meuser
 Miller (IL)

Adams
 Aguilar
 Auchincloss
 Barragan
 Bass
 Beatty
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Bonamici
 Bowman
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brown (MD)
 Brown (OH)
 Bush
 Butterfield
 Cardenas
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Cherfilus-
 McCormick
 Chu
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Cooper
 Correa
 Cuellar
 Davis, Danny K.
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Escobar
 Eshoo

Miller (WV)
 Miller-Meeks
 Moonenar
 Mooney
 Moore (AL)
 Moore (UT)
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (NC)
 Neguse
 Nehls
 Newhouse
 Norman
 O'Halleran
 Obernolte
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pence
 Perry
 Peters
 Pfluger
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Porter
 Posey
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rosendale
 Rouzer
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Scalise
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sessions
 Sewell

NAYS—153

Espaillat
 Evans
 Foster
 Foxx
 Frankel, Lois
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gomez
 Green, Al (TX)
 Greene (GA)
 Grijalva
 Higgins (NY)
 Horsford
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Jackson Lee
 Jacobs (CA)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jones
 Kahele
 Kaptur
 Kelly (IL)
 Khanna
 Kirkpatrick
 Krishnamoorthi
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lee (CA)
 Leger Fernandez
 Levin (MI)
 Lofgren
 Malinowski
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Matsui
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McNerney
 Meeks
 Meng
 Mfume

Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Newman
 Norcross
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Pascarell
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Pocan
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Ross
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Ryan
 Sanchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sherman
 Sires
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Stansbury
 Steube
 Stevens
 Strickland
 Suozzi
 Swalwell
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus

Tlaib	Vargas	Watson Coleman
Tonko	Velázquez	Williams (GA)
Torres (CA)	Wasserman	Wilson (FL)
Torres (NY)	Schultz	Yarmuth
Trahan	Waters	

NOT VOTING—1

Estes

□ 1908

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. YARMUTH changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. COURTNEY and PFLUGER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown (MD))	Grijalva (García (IL))	Napolitano (Correa)
Allred (Wexton)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Payne (Pallone)
Armstrong (Murphy (NC))	Horsford (Evans)	Pingree (Kuster)
Axne (Kuster)	Hoyer (Brown (MD))	Porter (Wexton)
Baird (Buchson)	Reed (Miller (WV))	Reed (Miller (WV))
Beyer (Raskin)	Hudson (Murphy (NC))	Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Bishop (NC)	Jacobs (CA)	Ruiz (Correa)
(Budd)	(Correa)	Rush (Kaptur (IL))
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)	Jeffries (Kelly (IL))	Ryan (Kaptur)
Brownley (Kuster)	Kahele (Case)	Schneider (Rice (NY))
Buchanan (Cammack)	Keating (Cicilline)	Sires (Pallone)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Khanna (Gomez)	Stansbury
Clarke (NY)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	(García (IL))
(Kelly (IL))	Kinzing	Stauber
Cleaver (Raskin)	(Herrera)	(Bergman)
Crist	Beutler	Steube
(Wasserman Schultz)	Kirkpatrick (Cammack)	Suozi (Raskin)
Cuellar (Correa)	(Pallone)	Timmons
Davids (KS)	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	(Murphy (NC))
(Brown (MD))	Lawson (FL)	Tonko (Pallone)
Davis, Danny K. (García (IL))	(Evans)	Torres (NY)
Dean (Evans)	Loudermilk	(Meeks)
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	(Fleischmann)	Trahan (Wexton)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	Lucas (Mullin)	Velázquez (Meeks)
Doggett (Raskin)	Malinowski	Wagner
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	(Pallone)	(Cammack)
Espallat (Meeks)	Maloney,	Carroll B. (Wasserman Schultz)
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)	Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)	Walorski (Banks)
Gohmert (Weber (TX))	Schultz	Walorski (Banks)
	McHenry	Walorski (Banks)
	(Cammack)	Watson Coleman
	Meng (Kuster)	(Pallone)
	Moore (WI)	Welch (Raskin)
	(Raskin)	Williams (GA)
	Moulton	(Kelly (IL))
	(Wexton)	Wilson (FL)
	Nadler (Pallone)	(Cicilline)

AMENDMENT NO. 184 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 184, printed in part D of House Report 117-241, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 196, nays 235, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—196

Aderholt	Amodei	Arrington
Allen	Armstrong	Babin

Baird	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Balderson	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Banks	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Barr	Granger	Nehls
Bentz	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Bergman	Green (TN)	Norman
Bice (OK)	Greene (GA)	Obernalte
Biggs	Griffith	Owens
Bilirakis	Grothman	Palazzo
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Palmer
Boebert	Guthrie	Pence
Bost	Hagedorn	Perry
Brady	Harris	Pfluger
Brooks	Harshbarger	Posey
Buchanan	Hartzler	Reed
Buck	Hern	Reschenthaler
Bucshon	Herrrell	Rice (SC)
Budd	Herrera Beutler	Rodgers (WA)
Burchett	Hice (GA)	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Hill	Rose
Cammack	Hinon	Rosendale
Carey	Hollingsworth	Rouzer
Carl	Hudson	Roy
Carter (GA)	Huizenga	Rutherford
Carter (TX)	Issa	Scalise
Cawthorn	Jackson	Schweikert
Chabot	Jacobs (NY)	Scott, Austin
Cheney	Johnson (LA)	Sessions
Cline	Johnson (OH)	Simpson
Cloud	Johnson (SD)	Smith (MO)
Clyde	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Comer	Keller	Smucker
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Crenshaw	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Davidson	Kim (CA)	Steel
Davis, Rodney	Kustoff	Stefanik
DesJarlais	LaHood	Steil
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Steube
Donalds	Latta	Stewart
Duncan	LaTurner	Taylor
Dunn	Lesko	Tenney
Ellzey	Letlow	Thompson (PA)
Emmer	Long	Tiffany
Fallon	Loudermilk	Timmons
Feenstra	Lucas	Turner
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Valadao
Fischbach	Mace	Van Drew
Fitzgerald	Malliotakis	Van Dwyne
Fleischmann	Mann	Wagner
Fortenberry	Massie	Walberg
Fox	McCarthy	Walorski
Franklin, C.	McCaul	Waltz
Scott	McClain	Weber (TX)
Fulcher	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Gaetz	McHenry	Wenstrup
Gallagher	McKinley	Westerman
Garbarino	Meuser	Williams (TX)
Garcia (CA)	Miller (IL)	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Miller (WV)	Wittman
Gimenez	Miller-Meeks	Womack
Gohmert	Mooleenaar	Zeldin
Gonzales, Tony	Mooney	

NAYS—235

Castro (TX)	Doyle, Michael F.
Cherfilus-	Escobar
McCormick	Eshoo
Chu	Espallat
Cicilline	Evans
Clark (MA)	Fitzpatrick
Clarke (NY)	Fletcher
Cleaver	Foster
Clyburn	Frankel, Lois
Cohen	Galleo
Connolly	Garamendi
Cooper	García (IL)
Correa	García (TX)
Costa	Golden
Courtney	Gomez
Craig	Gonzalez (OH)
Crist	Gonzalez,
Crow	Vicente
Cuellar	Gottheimer
Curtis	Graves (LA)
Davids (KS)	Green, Al (TX)
Davis, Danny K.	Grijalva
Dean	Harder (CA)
DeFazio	Hayes
DeGette	Higgins (NY)
DeLauro	Himes
DelBene	Horsford
Delgado	Houlahan
Demings	Hoyer
DeSaulnier	Huffman
Case	Dingell
Casten	Doggett
Castor (FL)	

Jayapal	Meeks	Schrader
Jeffries	Meijer	Schrier
Johnson (GA)	Meng	Scott (VA)
Johnson (TX)	Mfume	Scott, David
Jones	Moore (UT)	Sewell
Joyce (OH)	Moore (WI)	Sherman
Kahele	Morelle	Sherrill
Kaptur	Moulton	Sires
Katko	Mrvan	Slotkin
Keating	Murphy (FL)	Smith (WA)
Kelly (IL)	Nadler	Soto
Khanna	Napolitano	Spanberger
Kildee	Neal	Speier
Kilmer	Neguse	Stansbury
Kim (NJ)	Newman	Stanton
Kind	Norcross	Stevens
Kinzing	O'Halleran	Strickland
Kirkpatrick	Ocasio-Cortez	Suozi
Krishnamoorthi	Omar	Swalwell
Kuster	Pallone	Takano
LaMalfa	Panetta	Thompson (CA)
Lamb	Pappas	Thompson (MS)
Langevin	Pascrell	Titus
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Tlaib
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Tonko
Lawrence	Peters	Torres (CA)
Lawson (FL)	Phillips	Torres (NY)
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Trahan
Lee (NV)	Pocan	Trone
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Underwood
Levin (CA)	Pressley	Upton
Levin (MI)	Price (NC)	Vargas
Lieu	Quigley	Veasey
Lofgren	Raskin	Vela
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Velázquez
Luria	Ross	Wasserman
Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Schultz
Malinowski	Ruiz	Waters
Maloney,	Ruppersberger	Watson Coleman
Carolyn B.	Rush	Welch
Maloney, Sean	Ryan	Wexton
Manning	Salazar	Wild
Matsui	Sánchez	Williams (GA)
McBath	Sarbanes	Wilson (FL)
McCollum	Scanlon	Yarmuth
McEachin	Schakowsky	Young
McGovern	Schiff	
McNerney	Schneider	

NOT VOTING—2

Estes

Mast

□ 1926

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Brown (MD))	Frankel, Lois (Kuster)	McHenry (Cammack)
Allred (Wexton)	Gohmert (Weber (TX))	Meng (Kuster)
Armstrong (Murphy (NC))	Grijalva (García (IL))	Moore (WI)
Axne (Kuster)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Moulton
Baird (Buchson)	Horsford (Evans)	(Wexton)
Beyer (Raskin)	Hoyer (Brown (MD))	Nadler (Pallone)
Bishop (NC)	(Budd)	Napolitano
(Budd)	Hudson (Murphy (NC))	(Correa)
Bowman (Ocasio-Cortez)	Jacobs (CA)	Payne (Pallone)
Brownley (Kuster)	(Correa)	Pingree (Kuster)
Buchanan (Cammack)	Jeffries (Kelly (IL))	Porter (Wexton)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Kahele (Case)	Reed (Miller (WV))
Clarke (NY)	Keating (Cicilline)	Roybal-Allard
(Kelly (IL))	Khanna (Gomez)	(Correa)
Cleaver (Raskin)	Kim (CA) (Steel)	Ruiz (Correa)
Crist	Kinzing	Rush (Kaptur)
(Wasserman Schultz)	(Herrera)	Ryan (Kaptur)
Cuellar (Correa)	Beutler	Schneider (Rice (NY))
Davids (KS)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Sires (Pallone)
(Brown (MD))	LaMalfa (Rouzer)	Stansbury
Davis, Danny K. (García (IL))	Lawson (FL)	(García (IL))
Dean (Evans)	(Evans)	Stauber
DeSaulnier (Raskin)	Loudermilk	(Bergman)
Deutch (Rice (NY))	(Fleischmann)	Steube
Doggett (Raskin)	Lucas (Mullin)	(Cammack)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	Malinowski	Suozi (Raskin)
Espallat (Meeks)	(Pallone)	Timmons
	Maloney,	(Murphy (NC))
	Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)	Tonko (Pallone)
		Torres (NY)
		(Meeks)
		Trahan (Wexton)
		Velázquez
		(Meeks)

Wagner (Cammack)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)	Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)
Walorski (Banks)	Welch (Raskin)	
Waltz (Cammack)	Williams (GA) (Kelly (IL))	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BROWN of Ohio). Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4521 is postponed.

□ 1930

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the beginning of Black History Month and highlight the contributions and impact of Black Americans in my community.

When I was elected to Congress in 2018, I became the first Black woman to represent the 14th District and the youngest Black woman in Congress. I am honored to hold a place in Illinois 14th's Black history alongside the trailblazers that came before me—like Batavia-native Charles Edward Hall, whose 35-year career at the Census Bureau fundamentally changed our national understanding of Black communities; or Civil War veteran, Henry Beard, and his wife, Julia, who after escaping slavery, became the first Black residents of Sycamore in 1871; and Dr. Lloyd from Elgin, who revolutionized food, drug, and cosmetic preservation with the creation of a sterilization process.

These are just a few of the Black Illinoisans who have made a mark on my community and our country, and I am very proud to honor them.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LARRY BRUCE YAWN

(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 honor the life of Georgia's very own college football legend, Larry Bruce Yawn.

Bruce was a native of Americus, Georgia, eventually moving to Statesboro in 1959 where he would graduate from Statesboro High School with a full scholarship to play for the University of Georgia's football team.

While playing for the University of Georgia, Bruce was inducted into the National Football Foundation College Hall of Fame, having played in the Cotton Bowl, Liberty Bowl, and Sugar Bowl, and being a member of the All-Academic SEC Team.

After graduating, Bruce went on to become the owner of the well-known and community-loved Snooky's Restaurant in Statesboro until its closing in 2012. Bruce went on to manage the Willow Pond Senior Center for several years before retiring. His remaining years were spent with his wife, Carol,

and his children, who I know miss him dearly. His love for his community, family, and friends is something we should all work to build in ourselves.

Madam Speaker, having been a prominent member in his community and church, Bruce's passing is felt by the entire community. My thoughts and prayers are with his family and all who knew him during this time.

AMERICA COMPETES ACT AMENDMENTS

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

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise to discuss two amendments to the America COMPETES Act that were offered by me.

The first amendment would direct relevant Federal agencies to identify U.S. allied countries that are key research partners so that we can develop and implement security procedures safeguarding our research.

When we lead with diplomacy and ensure our Nation's scientists, businesses, and workers compete on a level playing field, the result is innovation, opportunity, and prosperity for Americans and our allies alike. I thank Representatives GALLAGHER, CHENEY, and CASTEN for joining with me on this bipartisan effort.

Madam Speaker, my second amendment dealt with the human rights crisis in the Philippines. President Duterte's so-called "war on drugs" has served as a pretext to conduct an estimated 30,000 extrajudicial killings to unjustly detain, torture, repress, and assassinate labor activists and other dissidents, including a U.S. citizen, activist Brandon Lee, who remains paralyzed from the chest down as a result of an assassination attempt.

This amendment says that U.S. taxpayer funds in the bill cannot go to Philippines' police forces as long as basic human rights are flagrantly violated. It is a historic step forward.

LOSING THE RACE WITH CHINA

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, imagine you are an inventor with a new idea. You put a lot of time, effort, and money into everything it takes for your idea to become a reality. Finally, after all your hard work, you have a successful product. However, a foreign competitor copied your intellectual property, and your property is now worthless.

This is a serious problem facing American investors, entrepreneurs, and businesses, and the Chinese Communist Party is typically the culprit behind intellectual property theft. It is totally wrong that this happens right under our government's nose, but we haven't

done a daggum thing to stop the exploitation.

House Democrats are putting on the floor a bogus China competition bill that does nothing to actually solve this problem. In fact, they even rejected several amendments that address the lack of intellectual property protections in their bill.

My Trade Related Intellectual Property Protection Act was among the amendments Democrats rejected. It would require Congress to approve the sharing of any intellectual property with the World Trade Organization member states, giving us a chance to make sure Americans' hard work does not get stolen by the Communist Chinese.

By excluding my commonsense amendment, Democrats missed an opportunity to make their bill a legitimate response to Communist China's attacks on America's brightest minds.

Madam Speaker, we are in a race with China to be the world's technology superpower and we are giving in to the Communist Chinese wishes.

GUN VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WEEK

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

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I rise solemnly today, at the start of this new year, to draw attention to an appalling national benchmark. This is Gun Violence Survivors Week, the time of year that gun deaths in America surpass the number of gun deaths that most other countries will mourn at the end of the year, if at all.

Madam Speaker, 2022 is barely underway, and yet, here we are. Exceptional in the most disastrous and yet unacceptable way, already at a completely incomprehensible count of lives lost to the scourge of gun violence in the country. Gun violence leaves a mark on each individual and community it impacts, and it spares none of our constituents and none of our fellow countrymen and women.

Madam Speaker, this week, I am thinking about the students and parents back home in Michigan, in Oakland County, who can no longer distinguish between a practice exercise and an active shooter scenario in our schools. The threats have been perpetual, and the violence has become too real for far too many.

So we join in this House of Representatives to commit to acting on gun safety legislation. For those who are not working for it, are working against it.

SHAWNEE WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

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

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate

the city of Shawnee for being named the “Number 1 City for Women-Owned Businesses in Oklahoma.” The data collected by Oklahoma Baptist University is reflective of the impressive and hardworking women in Oklahoma’s Fifth District.

The percentage of women-owned businesses in Shawnee is almost twice the statewide average for cities in Oklahoma and 29.5 percent higher than the national average. In total, 49.4 percent of all Shawnee Forward businesses are owned and operated by women.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to represent such dynamic women who are an integral part of Oklahoma’s economy through creating jobs and enriching communities. Their contributions to the financial stability, growth, and innovation in the State of Oklahoma is invaluable.

I am grateful for the city of Shawnee and Shawnee Forward for their successful efforts in fostering a positive environment for women entrepreneurs to start and grow their businesses. This hub of leaders has ignited Oklahoma’s entrepreneurial spirit and will no doubt inspire young women and girls across our great State for generations to come.

A BLACK WOMAN ON THE SUPREME COURT

(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, this morning at the National Prayer Breakfast, the outstanding speakers of President Joe Biden, Vice President Kamala Harris, and Bryan Stevenson combined together to say, Use your faith to make a difference. Let me applaud the President of the United States.

And in this month of February, where we typically honor African Americans and the history of how they contributed to this Nation, the President announced that he would nominate to the United States Supreme Court an African-American woman, a Black woman.

Since 1789, March 4, was when the Supreme Court first organized, there has never been one of the major elements of society—first, a woman, and then a Black woman, who, of course, in slavery, suffered alongside of men and children. Black women continued, in essence, to be subordinate. Continuing as domestics, fighting in wars, supporting families, and intellectually some of the smartest geniuses around. They were in fact ready to be on the Supreme Court.

They won’t have a “woke” agenda. There won’t be a question of whether they know a law book. Let me just say, it is time for a Black woman on the United States Supreme Court. Do it now. I thank the President.

BIDEN’S IMMIGRATION POLICY

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, the Biden immigration policy has been well-documented. We have gone from about 20,000 people a month being let in the country to 90,000.

Between 2019 and 2021, the number of people kicked out of the country has fallen over 80 percent. What will the result be? More people on welfare, more crime, more drugs—particularly fentanyl—more people untested for COVID.

But there is something else—because apparently that doesn’t bother the Biden administration—they ought to think about: You appear weak. You may not care, but believe me, all normal people around the world, when they see we are not enforcing immigration laws, they say we have a weak President. And when countries like Russia or China and North Korea and Iran size up the United States, they look at your border policy and say, we are dealing with a weak person.

And all these decisions, which are very difficult decisions to be made with all these countries, are going to be that much more difficult to make because you, Mr. President, are defining weakness in your immigration policy. That is the price that you will pay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 7 o’clock and 42 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, February 4, 2022, at 9 a.m.

RULES AND REPORTS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT

[Omitted from the Record of February 2, 2022]

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(d), executive communications [final rules] submitted to the House pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1) during the period of August 23, 2021, through January 3, 2022, shall be treated as though received on February 2, 2022. Original dates of transmittal, numberings, and referrals to committee of those executive communications remain as indicated in the Executive Communication section of the relevant CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-3357. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Envi-

ronmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Removal of Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5} and 2015 Ozone NAAQS [EPA-R05-OAR-2017-0583; EPA-R05-OAR-2019-0311; EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0501; FRL 9056-03-R5] received January 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3358. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Wisconsin Nonattainment New Source Review Certification for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS [EPA-R05-OAR-2021-0535; FRL-9444-02-R5] received January 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3359. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final report — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan; Delaware; Emissions Statement Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0554; FRL-9297-02-R3] received January 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3360. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills Residual Risk and Technology Review; Correction [EPA-HQ-OAR-2002-0047; FRL-6838.1-03-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV01) received January 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3361. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(j), Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Hazard, Kentucky) [MB Docket No.: 21-125] (RM-11892) received February 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3362. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule — Revisions to Political Programming and Record-Keeping Rules [MB Docket No.: 21-293] received February 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3363. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission’s issuance of regulatory guide — Preparing Probabilistic Fracture Mechanics Submittals [Regulatory Guide 1.245, Revision 0] received January 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3364. A letter from the Director, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Government-Wide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration’s summary presentation of an interim rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2022-04; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR-2022-0051, Sequence No.: 1] received February 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3365. A letter from the Assistant to the Director, RACA, Bureau of Indian Affairs,

Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — American Indian Probate Regulations [212A2100DD/AAK001030/A0A501010.999900 253G] (RIN: 1094-AA55) received January 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3366. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, USCIS Office of Policy and Change, Department of Homeland Security and Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's temporary rule — Exercise of Time-Limited Authority To Increase the Fiscal Year 2022 Numerical Limitation for the H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Worker Program and Portability Flexibility for H-2B Workers Seeking To Change Employers [CIS No.: 2708-21; DOL Docket No.: ETA-2022-0001] (RIN: 1205-AC09; 1615-AC77) received February 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 6577. A bill to establish, under Article I of the Constitution of the United States, a court of record to be known as the United States Immigration Courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. CURTIS (for himself and Mr. PAPPAS):

H.R. 6578. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to seek to enter into negotiations with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office to rename its office the "Taiwan Representative Office", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. COLE, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MANN, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 6579. A bill to enable an employer or employees to establish an employee involvement organization to represent the interests of employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. BASS, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. JONES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 6580. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to require impact assessments of automated decision systems and augmented critical decision processes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COLE (for himself and Mr. LATURNER):

H.R. 6581. A bill to establish the Commission on Long-Term Social Security Solvency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 6582. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income gain from disposition of virtual currency in a personal transaction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BASS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRIST, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 6583. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the disability insurance benefits waiting period for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 6584. A bill to direct the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to amend certain regulations to increase clinical trial diversity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. MENG, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 6585. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to support early college high schools and dual or concurrent

enrollment programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mrs. WAGNER, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MAST, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mrs. STEEL):

H.R. 6586. A bill to require the imposition of sanctions pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act to certain members of the International Olympic Committee who are complicit in the perpetuation of human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 6587. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to prohibit the use of certain identification documents at airport security checkpoints, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 6588. A bill to establish a grant program within the Department of Labor to support the creation, implementation, and expansion of registered apprenticeship programs in cybersecurity; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ (for herself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 6589. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to increase amounts deposited in the Historic Preservation Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CLINE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROY, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida):

H.R. 6590. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the inclusion in gross income of Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN (for herself and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 6591. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a rule that establishes standards for the flushability of disposable nonwoven wipes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MEUSER (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BARR, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CLINE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HERN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. KELLER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms.

MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. MANN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. PERRY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIFANY, Mr. TIMMONS, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 6592. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to notify the relevant Federal, State, and local officials of a jurisdiction before placing a covered alien in such jurisdiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 6593. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for a pilot program under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program for local law enforcement agencies located in rural areas to purchase naloxone to prevent and reduce opioid overdose deaths, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H.R. 6594. A bill to require that the headquarters for any entity of the Federal Government located in the National Capital region shall remain in the National Capital region unless relocation legislation is enacted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Mr. REED, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. PORTER):

H.R. 6595. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify rules relating to donor advised funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 6596. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify that caregivers for veterans with serious illnesses are eligible for assistance and support services provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. EMMER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. STEIL, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. STEUBE, and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 6597. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administrator to conduct a study on the state of blockchain technology and its use in consumer protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 6598. A bill to establish a universal child assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. DEAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 6599. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to expand the Offices of Minority and Women Inclusion to encompass LGBTQ+ inclusion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mrs. BEATTY):

H. Res. 905. A resolution recognizing the rise of cardiovascular disease as the world's leading cause of preventable death and disability and as the global public health crisis of our generation and supporting the rec-

ognition of February 2022, as "American Heart Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. TAKANO:

H. Res. 906. A resolution recognizing the importance of establishing a national "Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 6577.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a "uniform rule of Naturalization."

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 6578.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Title I Section 8

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 6579.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S.C. Article I Section 8

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 6580.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 6581.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. DeBENE:

H.R. 6582.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 6583.

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 Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 6584.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 6585.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 6586.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6587.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress 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, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:

H.R. 6588.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 6589.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 6590.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for the Senior Citizens Tax Elimination Act is found in Article I, Section 8, which gives Congress the power to "lay and collect" taxes.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN:

H.R. 6591.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 6592.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 6593.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6594.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 6595.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 6596.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Ms. SALAZAR:

H.R. 6597.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.R. 6598.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 6599.

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, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 168: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 279: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 477: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 616: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 622: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 623: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 675: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 708: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 709: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 725: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 851: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 912: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1012: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1095: Mr. MCCARTHY.
H.R. 1235: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 1300: Ms. TENNEY.
H.R. 1330: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 1577: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 1704: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 1712: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.
H.R. 1785: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 1813: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 1842: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CROW, and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 1946: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 1976: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 2007: Ms. MANNING and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2012: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2028: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2035: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 2143: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H.R. 2168: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 2192: Mr. WALTZ, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 2223: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 2252: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 2256: Mr. COSTA and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 2294: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2363: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 2525: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 2586: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 2670: Mr. TORRES of New York.
H.R. 2898: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 3079: Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MAST, Mr. CAREY, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. LATURNER.
H.R. 3203: Ms. CHENEY.
H.R. 3222: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3281: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
H.R. 3285: Ms. CHU, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 3335: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3342: Mr. BACON, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 3440: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 3445: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 3446: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 3530: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3549: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 3577: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3655: Mr. GROTHMAN and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 3656: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 3802: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3886: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3897: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 3930: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 3940: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 4020: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4079: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 4082: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4114: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 4198: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 4217: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4286: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 4310: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 4331: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 4366: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 4439: Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 4603: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 4640: Mr. CASTEN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4700: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 4707: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 4750: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 4792: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 4811: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 4903: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 5227: Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 5294: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 5302: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 5416: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 5429: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 5468: Mr. BERA, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 5502: Mr. JONES and Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 5508: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 5549: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 5567: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5581: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5585: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 5605: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 5660: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 5730: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 5754: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 5769: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 5781: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 5804: Ms. KUSTER and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 5842: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 5853: Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. STANTON, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 5899: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 5905: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5919: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 5944: Ms. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 6002: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 6063: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 6121: Ms. VAN DUYN.
H.R. 6129: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 6178: Mr. JACKSON and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 6201: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 6202: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 6216: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 6283: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 6286: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
H.R. 6302: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 6337: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 6396: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 6419: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 6421: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 6423: Mr. COLLE.
H.R. 6435: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 6492: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 6522: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BURCHETT, and Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 6525: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 6538: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 6544: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 6551: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 6565: Mr. BIGGS.
H. J. Res. 64: Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. MRVAN.
H. Con. Res. 21: Mrs. STEEL.
H. Res. 118: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H. Res. 159: Ms. ROSS.
H. Res. 289: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Ms. BROWNLEY.
H. Res. 741: Mr. BANKS.
H. Res. 881: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H. Res. 884: Mr. ALLRED.
H. Res. 888: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KATKO, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. RYAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. WELCH.
H. Res. 890: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 895: Mr. KIND and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H. Res. 896: Mrs. KIM of California and Mr. COSTA.



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No. 22

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Lord of our destiny, whose commands enable us to experience rich and satisfying living, we thank You for today's National Prayer Breakfast where we were told to please You by doing justice, loving mercy, and walking with humility.

Inspire our lawmakers to strive to meet these celestial expectations. Enlighten their hearts with Your wisdom that leads to fairness. Give them civility of demeanor and decisiveness of character that brings mercy. Clothe them with Your humility and provide them with the gift of Your peace as they seek to represent You.

We pray in Your righteous Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. ROSEN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Alexandra Baker, of New Jersey, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SYRIA

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, earlier this morning, Americans learned that, thanks to the skill and bravery of our Armed Forces, we have taken off the battlefield the world leader of ISIS. I want to thank the incredible work of our brave military servicemembers who work day and night to keep Americans safe. So many have suffered at the brutal hand of ISIS.

Senators will learn more about the operation later this morning during

our classified, all-Senators briefing with Secretary Austin and other senior administration officials.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Madam President, on USICA and the America COMPETES Act, in the first year under President Biden and the Senate Democratic majority, America saw its strongest economic growth in decades, including increases in wages—very, very important to the American people, who have not seen enough of that over the last two decades.

This week, Congress is taking a major step to build on that success by advancing legislation that will help lower costs, relieve U.S. supply chains, and bring manufacturing back to the United States.

Over the next 2 days, the House will debate and vote to pass a companion bill to the Senate's U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, which we approved last summer, of course, with strong bipartisan support. I am pleased the House is taking this important step.

I have been pushing for months for progress on this legislation to strengthen supply chains and boost our technological competitiveness. Senators from both sides of the aisle want to see a competition and technology bill finally enacted. After this week, we will hopefully be one step closer to achieving that goal.

Americans are demanding bold solutions to help lower the cost of living, and businesses from coast to coast need help to relieve supply chains strained by the pandemic. Legislation along the lines of USICA is just what the doctor ordered. It would provide the long-term help our country needs to lower costs and help businesses grow right here at home—jobs here in America, not overseas.

One of the best examples of why this bill is needed is our Nation's dangerous chip shortage. The shortage has sent shock waves across the economy,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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hamstringing the production of everything from cars, cell phones, refrigerators, medical devices, and equipment used by our military. It has increased the cost of all of those items, and American families are paying for those costs.

USICA would help relieve them and make sure these supply chain bottlenecks are relieved. Our proposal would provide \$52 billion to help relieve those supply chain pressures and bring production back to America. Instead of relying on other countries for our chips, let's bring these jobs back home.

Typically, it is America that provides the research, the R&D in cutting-edge chips, but somehow this country has allowed them all to be made—or the vast majority of them to be made overseas. Let's make them here with good manufacturing jobs, in addition to making sure we stay at the top of the game in terms of research. USICA does both—increases R&D and increases manufacturing jobs—all here in America.

So I want to commend my colleagues for pushing this legislation forward. Of course, we will have much more work to do to bridge our two proposals together, but the House's vote this week sets us on a necessary course to passing these policies into law.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATION

Madam President, on SCOTUS, yesterday, I met with President Biden at the White House to discuss a broad range of issues on the Democratic agenda. One of the most important matters we covered was his intention to nominate the first Black woman Justice to the Supreme Court. I reiterated the same commitment I have made all week: When President Biden makes his nominee known to the Nation, I will move to have the Senate consider and confirm her as soon as possible.

I will see to it that the process is fair, that Members on both sides of the aisle can evaluate questions and get to know the nominee, but we will also move quickly. Everything seems to be on track to get that done, to move the nominee quickly through the Congress.

President Biden is not expected to announce his nominee for a few weeks, but we already know one thing: The President's pledge to name a Black woman to the Supreme Court is historic. There have been 115 Justices who have sat on the Court since 1789. Only five of them have ever been women—none until 1981. Only two have been African American. But never, never has there been an African-American woman, who still make up a bare 6 percent of the Federal judiciary. And—amazing—until 1981, this powerful body, the Supreme Court, was almost all White men. Imagine. America wasn't all White men in 1981—or ever.

Under President Biden and this Senate majority, we are taking historic steps to make the courts look more like the country they serve by confirming highly qualified, diverse nomi-

nees. A quarter—a quarter—of all African-American women who sit on the Federal bench were nominated by this administration and approved by this Senate.

Just hear that. Twenty-five percent of African-American women who sit on the Federal bench came through the Senate this year. That is the progress we have made in a relatively short amount of time.

In fact, nearly 70 percent of all the President's nominees have been non-White, dwarfing the record of every single President since at least Jimmy Carter.

Some say: Well, why is that? Because the Bench has been almost all White; as I said, 100 percent all White males until 1981. We have some ground to make up so the courts can represent America.

These aren't abstract facts and figures; who we put on the bench matters. The personal experience that each judge brings to bear cannot be merely glanced over. When Americans come before the courts and look up at those who preside in the courtroom, they should trust that those who render judgment on them will be able to understand each litigant's lived experience and bring a modicum of human understanding required to apply the law equitably. The best way—the best way—we can do that is to elevate judges from a broad range of backgrounds. Diversity, in all its forms, matters. It is good for the justice system, and it is really vital to the health of our democracy.

President Biden's nominees are also extremely well qualified. We are not sacrificing qualifications and excellence for diversity. President Biden's nominees are both more diverse and more qualified than any President's in recent history. I am proud of the accomplishments we have secured this past year to bring balance to our Federal courts.

NOMINATIONS

Madam President, now on noms progress, yesterday was a good day on the Senate floor. We held 12 rollcall votes—yep, 12 rollcall votes—on a number of President Biden's nominees to his administration and to the Federal bench. Half of these votes took place in the evening. I am glad we dispensed with them efficiently and without needless delay. I want to thank all my colleagues for their cooperation and flexibility as we moved through the large number of votes.

We want to be able to keep doing this. We want to be able to work with similar speed next time a large number of votes are lined up on the floor. Maybe some of them, like last night, will go by voice. Some of these, there is no reason to have a vote on, except a few—just a handful; not the vast majority of the other party—insist we have votes on all of them, which only lengthens the process but doesn't deter us from moving forward on these nominees.

Of the 20 nominees I filed at the end of the last work period, we have confirmed or invoked cloture on all but 3 of them, and today, we expect to hold cloture votes on the other 3.

Again, it is an unusually large number of rollcall votes for nominees who typically pass with unanimous consent. Obstruction from a small group of Republicans—only a small group; not the majority; not close to the majority—has forced us to work through these individuals one by one. But last night, with the cooperation of everybody, we were able to move quickly. So I thank my colleagues for their good work and cooperation.

BANNING OF BOOKS

Madam President, finally, once again on book banning, I want to return to the point I made yesterday about the wave of book bannings we are seeing in our public libraries and in our school districts across the country.

We shouldn't kid ourselves about the scary nature of these Orwellian attacks from the far right because when far-right legislators in places like Texas demand their schools turn over their reading lists or when a school district in Tennessee bans a graphic novel that teaches about the Holocaust or when reactionary voices hide behind claims of indecency or offensiveness anytime they attack works that explore issues of racism or identity or social injustice, then we are not seeing free expression; we are seeing intimidation.

That is what book bannings are about. They are efforts to intimidate educators and students away from exploring difficult issues, to obscure parts of our history the far right doesn't like, and to perpetuate and even champion ignorance of our own past. We don't need to look very far in history to see what happens when we go down the dangerous road of censorship and suppression. When free expression is weakened, the mob is empowered.

These unprecedented efforts by the far right to ban books that explore injustice and racism are deeply disturbing and nakedly Orwellian. They should be opposed at the State level before more damage is done to our students and to our country.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, this morning, the Banking Committee

is examining three of President Biden's nominees to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

The Fed is one of the most consequential institutions in America. Its decisions have massive ramifications for our citizens and for the world economy.

At the same time, since its independence is paramount, the Fed's structure insulates the Governors from short-term influence and political pressure. When an institution this important is this independent, the guardrails that confine its power are extremely important.

Now, Congress has given the Fed a statutory mandate that is really very clear and very limited. The Fed's dual mandate is maximizing employment and stabilizing prices. That is it. That is what the Fed exists to do.

The Fed is meant to serve as our central bank. It is not meant to act as an unelected superlegislature that dabbles in broader economic policymaking should it strike its fancy.

Its current leader, Chairman Powell, understands this keenly. But, unfortunately, President Biden's nominee for the powerful No. 2 slot wants to destroy this crucial distinction.

Less than 2 years ago, Sarah Bloom Raskin launched a PR campaign saying the unelected Fed Governors should pursue liberal environmental goals that elected Democrats cannot get through Congress through the banking system.

That bears repeating. President Biden's nominee for Fed Vice Chair wants unelected bureaucrats to financially bully the private sector into policy changes which lack enough support to become law the honest way.

So let's get more specific. Ms. Raskin has argued repeatedly in print that the Fed should ideologically pick winners and losers in the energy sector.

In 2020, she said unelected bureaucrats should have excluded companies that employ Americans and produce American energy from widely available rescue loans because oil and gas are not green enough for liberals' liking.

Now, this is the same old Democratic war on fossil fuels and middle America being smuggled into a dangerous new forum.

Washington Democrats want to raise Americans' gas prices. They want to make electricity even less affordable. They want it to cost more to keep your family warm in the dead of winter. And now they want to do all this in a radical new fashion where voters could never hold them accountable.

The stated justification for this power grab is that climate change may impact the future of our economy; so therefore, it is the Fed's business—what nonsense with no limiting principle. Every major policy could affect our economy. Opening this Pandora's box would transform the Fed from an apolitical central bank into a hyperpolitical superlegislature. It would turn the venerable institution

that is supposed to safeguard the American dollar into enforcers for a radical agenda that can't make it through Congress.

So you had better believe liberal activists are already acknowledging this would not stop with climate issues. They have got a whole list of ideological goals they would like the Fed to literally force on our country.

A year and a half ago, Democrats introduced legislation that would assign the Fed the mission of racial redistribution. They want to hardwire a kind of financial affirmative action plan into our banking system.

Look, the American people don't want these wild ideas. So their elected Representatives actually don't support them. Now the far left wants to transplant these radical campaigns out of Congress and into our central bank, where American voters don't get a say. This is just another example of today's Democratic Party's refusing to work within the basic rules and institutions and, instead, trying to steamroll the guardrails to get their way.

Ms. Raskin's crusade would hurt working families, kill American jobs, make our Nation less independent, and cripple the Fed's independence in the process. She wouldn't even need her colleagues' votes to do this damage. The Vice Chair for Supervision has significant unilateral powers. She might be able to do this all by herself.

Here is the bottom line: Working families can't afford a nominee who is dying to jack up their bills and gas prices. Kentuckians and middle Americans can't afford a central banker who wants to bankrupt our industries and kill our jobs.

The global economy can't afford for the Fed to become a partisan battlefield, and the American people will not accept their central bank acting like some woke—woke—superlegislature where citizens get no say.

IRAN

Madam President, now, on an entirely different matter, this week, two of America's closest partners in the Middle East made history.

The UAE welcomed a President of Israel for the first time, laying another diplomatic stone on the foundation of the Abraham Accords. But within mere hours of President Herzog's historic arrival, we were reminded of the dangers that an increasingly violent Iran is willing to impose on anybody who pursues peace.

For a third straight week, the UAE was targeted by a Houthi missile attack—of course, made possible by Tehran. Last week, the terrorists targeted an airbase that hosts 2,000 U.S. personnel, and it was American-made missile defense systems that intercepted the strike.

The United States faces these same Iranian-backed threats, alongside partners like Israel and the UAE, but you wouldn't know it—you wouldn't know it—by looking at President Biden's foreign policy.

A year ago, the State Department removed Yemen's Houthi terrorists from its list of foreign terrorist organizations. Since then, the Iranian proxy terrorists have only increased their attacks, underwritten by Iranian money and technology—so much so, in fact, that, last month, the Biden administration was reportedly considering reversing its decision.

Iran's strategy is to use violence to drive the United States out of the Middle East—small wonder they would double down on this strategy after the administration's humiliating retreat from Afghanistan—and the failure to respond forcefully to Iranian-backed attacks against U.S. troops in the region has eroded our deterrence and dramatically increased the risk to U.S. personnel.

If this administration chooses to shrug or look the other way when terrorists target our friends and our interests and if they continue to withhold military capabilities from partners threatened by Iran, then they should not pretend to be surprised when traditional American partners in the Middle East start looking to Moscow and to Beijing to fill the vacuum.

Of course, the biggest distraction keeping this administration's attention from protecting our interests in the Middle East has been its ongoing obsession with returning to the Obama administration's failed 2015 nuclear agreement.

Since President Biden took office, he has made rejoining the deal an overriding diplomatic objective, but by blaming their predecessor's "maximum pressure" approach and demonstrating an unwillingness to respond forcefully to Iranian-backed terrorist attacks, the administration has effectively taken the threat of sanctions or military action literally off the table, neutering their own diplomacy right at the outset. So it is no wonder the hardliners in Tehran are holding out for more concessions from the soft-liners in Washington.

Now, look. It is not just Republicans who are concerned. Senator MENENDEZ recently expressed similar concerns on the Senate floor and called upon the Biden administration and our partners to "exert more pressure on Iran to counter its nuclear program, its missile program, and its dangerous behavior around the Middle East, including attacks on American personnel and assets."

Recent reports suggest some of Biden's own diplomats also share these concerns and have literally withdrawn from the team over concerns the administration's top negotiator is taking too soft a line on Tehran.

So, a year ago, Republicans made it clear to President Biden that, if his administration were interested in having a bipartisan foreign policy, they would find willing partners here in the Senate.

For my part, I recommended the President focus on securing bipartisan

support for promises and threats so they could endure beyond his term in office. I urged him not to let the foreign policy of the most powerful Nation on Earth be reduced to an Etch A Sketch, starting from scratch every 4 years.

We don't often agree, but I was grateful to hear Chairman MENENDEZ concur this week that the "best guarantee of a sustainable, diplomatic agreement with Iran and the international community is to build one that garners bipartisan political support."

So look, I am still hopeful that President Biden will finally recognize how uninterested Tehran is in negotiating in good faith. It is certainly not too late to start heeding good advice. It is not too late to start ratcheting up the pressure on Tehran and imposing serious costs when its proxies dare to challenge the United States. It is not too late to try to craft a bipartisan approach to the Middle East. It is not too late to have a plan to contest Russian and Chinese influence in the Middle East. It is not too late to start nurturing the historic Abraham Accords and reassuring partners like Israel and the UAE that their engagement is backed by a rock-solid U.S. commitment.

A year ago, I said Iran was the biggest threat America and its partners faced in the Middle East. Unfortunately, a year of Biden administration foreign policy has made that even more true.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to complete my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UKRAINE

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I rise today to speak on a topic of global importance and mounting urgency, and that is Russia's continued aggression toward Ukraine.

After months of shifting tens of thousands of troops and military equipment, some from its easternmost military district, Russia has built up a military presence around the northern, eastern, and southern flanks of Ukraine. Russia has also amassed forces in Belarus under the guise of joint military exercises.

Unfortunately, there are no indications that the situation with Ukraine and Russia has taken any steps toward deescalation. If anything, Ukraine and our European partners are beginning to accept the U.S. assessment that Russia's buildup is continuing on a trend to permit a well-resourced and supported attack in mid- to late February.

As the cost of his deployment adds up and the so-called exercises in Belarus come to an end on February 20, Vladimir Putin will reach a decision point. I say this not to provoke alarm but to emphasize that the United States and our security partners must do what we

can while we can. It is critical to demonstrate that there will be a unified response from the West, including when it comes to sanctions and providing military equipment to Ukraine, so that we send the message to Putin that an attack would be a severe miscalculation on his part.

Is an attack from Russia truly imminent?

Well, so far, Putin's demands are nonstarters. Russia demanded that NATO deny Ukraine or any other free nation in Eastern Europe the ability to join this defensive alliance. Russia also demanded that NATO revert to its 1997 posture and capabilities.

These aren't serious demands, and the administration rightly rejected both. Unfortunately, at this point, Putin would likely find it humiliating to back down from such a costly military buildup without getting any concessions from the West. Many fear that he has backed himself into a corner where he may feel like his best option is to attack, as disastrous as that would be.

Now, the Ukrainians will say: How can Russia start a war with Ukraine? We have been at war for 8 years.

That is a critical point to remember, particularly when Vladimir Putin and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov are accusing the United States and NATO of stoking tensions and assuming a threatening military posture.

Think about it: Russia has illegally occupied Crimea and backed separatist forces in the Donbas region of eastern Ukraine for 8 years as of this month. Yet Russia has the temerity to call NATO, which is a defensive alliance, and Ukraine—a free country that wishes to join that defensive pact—the aggressors. I should add that this is not a case of NATO's moving east, as the Russians will claim, but of independent countries seeking, of their own volition, to cast off old, imperialist Soviet influence and align with the West.

Make no mistake about it. Russia is the aggressor here, and we know that Putin wants to destabilize an independent Ukraine and bring it back into Russia's sphere of influence, similar to what he has done with Belarus, and that includes making it unthinkable for Ukraine, Georgia, or any other nation to seek or join NATO.

There are many possible scenarios for a Russian attack, including an attempt by Russia to try to solidify control of eastern Ukraine, pick up territory along the coast, or connect a land bridge to Crimea. Any Russian attack would also surely include cyber and information operations—behavior which we have already seen. Russia could overwhelm Ukrainian defenses and strike command, control, and communications centers in an opening salvo before crossing the border, but its long-term course of action remains less certain.

Ukrainians of all ages are showing their renewed willingness to put up a fight and to determine their own fu-

ture, and Putin has to weigh any possible gains against the risk of high casualties or an insurgency.

Putin could also threaten Kyiv and try to force concessions elsewhere, but his calculus must already include the likely response of crippling sanctions and isolation, not to mention driving other nations like Sweden and Finland to align more closely with NATO.

There have also been reports that Putin, whether by military attack or his little green men, could seek to overthrow President Zelenskyy. Russia has, of course, denied the claim, but Putin would certainly prefer a puppet regime to that of President Zelenskyy.

The uncertainty surrounding what Putin could do does not lower the threat of a Russian attack on Ukraine. And the latest indicators suggest Russia is still pressing forward to prepare for an imminent attack. Reports show that Russia is moving blood supplies, medical materials, and more fuel tankers to its west and to Belarus. Blood supplies are especially not required for a so-called exercise with Belarus; they are meant for casualties.

We need to take these developments seriously, pursuing a diplomatic deescalation, while making sure Ukraine can put up a fight and that NATO is ready and able to defend against any direct Russian aggressions.

On the diplomatic side, the United States and Russia have traded negotiation letters. As I noted earlier, Vladimir Putin is demanding a ransom for Ukraine's safety—a permanent ban on Ukraine's inclusion in NATO—and demanding that NATO, a freely associating defensive alliance, take steps to weaken its own security. These aren't serious demands.

So with no resolution in sight, the United States and its allies continue to move security assistance to Ukraine, including ammunition, missiles, and rockets, while preparing to reinforce NATO troops in border states.

The Javelins and Stingers the West is sending Ukraine may do little to stop Russian long-range fires or airstrikes, but they could still impose a significant cost if Russia tries to hold significant territory, especially in urban areas. Ukrainians are prepared to put up a fight, and we should provide them with the arms that they need to dig in.

I hope the administration and the majority party will take this threat to Ukraine seriously, utilize any remaining levers of American influence to deter a renewed attack, and, if Putin proceeds, make him immediately realize that it was a miscalculation.

This will take coordinated, lethal military assistance and strong sanctions, including against the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline.

It will be critical that Democrats come to realize that Nord Stream 2 is one of Putin's top geopolitical priorities. When this administration waived sanctions on the pipeline, despite the overwhelming opinion that the pipeline will make Europe more reliant on—and

vulnerable to—Russian energy and will be an economic blow to Ukraine, Putin saw that he wouldn't be challenged.

This is a crisis of Putin's making, but we didn't get here overnight. Waiving sanctions in Nord Stream 2 is one of the many missed opportunities to signal strength against Putin. We first saw Russia amassing troops on Ukraine's border last April. Yet here we are, roughly 10 months later, scrambling to deliver lethal defensive military aid.

The Biden administration has been too slow to respond to the mounting crisis and is now playing catchup. Exhibit A is that the administration just this Monday named its pick to serve as Ambassador to Ukraine. Of all the times to have a top diplomat in a country to prove that we are taking its situation seriously and to coordinate assistance, this is it. This follows a year of the administration slow-rolling assistance to Ukraine and seemingly springing to action only after the United Kingdom and others began overtly equipping Ukraine.

It is essential that we present a credible threat to Putin, but, unfortunately, I think he has pegged our President as a benign counterpart. Putin can look at America and see an unpopular President as risk-averse and spinning his wheels on a polarizing and flailing domestic agenda, not to mention that he can look at President Biden's botched withdrawal from Afghanistan and the risk to our defense modernization efforts from another continuing resolution and conclude that Democrats and the President pose little threat to Russia's ambitions.

Given the Biden administration's record, I have concerns about the President's willingness to stand up to Russia, but I very much hope these concerns are unfounded. We simply cannot afford to fail in this situation.

This is Ukraine's fight, but the implications of an attack will go far beyond its borders. We cannot accept that one nation can simply attack and subjugate another. And we cannot be so naive to think that Russia would stop with an invasion of Ukraine. The bear would still be in the woods, and Putin would love nothing more than to challenge or break the credibility of NATO or the United States. We cannot accept that scenario or allow Russia to dictate our own security posture with respect to NATO.

The only way to reject that future is by standing with our partners and staring down Putin's open aggression. Shoring up our NATO presence and putting troops on high alert are steps in the right direction. I am sure Ukraine currently feels surrounded and outgunned, but we need to make clear to Ukraine and to Vladimir Putin that Ukraine is not alone; that the free nations of the West will stand with Ukraine against Russian aggression and that the United States will make good on its NATO commitments.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 12:30 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 11:06 a.m., recessed until 12:30 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 496, Alexandra Baker, of New Jersey, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Charles E. Schumer, Jack Reed, Richard Blumenthal, Catherine Cortez Masto, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard J. Durbin, Jacky Rosen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mark Kelly, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Angus S. King, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Gary C. Peters, Chris Van Hollen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Alexandra Baker, of New Jersey, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 70, nays 24, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 33 Ex.]

YEAS—70

Baldwin	Graham	Murkowski
Bennet	Grassley	Murphy
Blumenthal	Hassan	Murray
Blunt	Heinrich	Ossoff
Booker	Hickenlooper	Padilla
Brown	Hirono	Peters
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Portman
Cantwell	Inhofe	Reed
Capito	Kaine	Risch
Cardin	Kelly	Rosen
Carper	Kennedy	Rounds
Casey	King	Sasse
Collins	Klobuchar	Schumer
Coons	Leahy	Shaheen
Cornyn	Lee	Shelby
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sinema
Crapo	Markey	Smith
Duckworth	McConnell	Stabenow
Durbin	Menendez	Sullivan
Feinstein	Merkley	Tester

Thune
Tillis
Van Hollen
Warner

Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker

Wyden
Young

NAYS—24

Barrasso
Blackburn
Boozman
Braun
Cassidy
Cotton
Cruz
Ernst

Fischer
Hagerty
Hawley
Johnson
Lankford
Lummis
Marshall
Moran

Paul
Romney
Rubio
Schatz
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Toomey
Tuberville

NOT VOTING—6

Cramer
Daines

Gillibrand
Hoeven

Luján
Sanders

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 70, the nays are 24.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 673, Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2025.

Charles E. Schumer, Sherrod Brown, Christopher Murphy, Jeff Merkley, Jack Reed, Ben Ray Luján, Christopher A. Coons, Chris Van Hollen, Benjamin L. Cardin, Amy Klobuchar, Tammy Baldwin, Tim Kaine, Patrick J. Leahy, Jeanne Shaheen, Edward J. Markey, Debbie Stabenow, Martin Heinrich.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2025, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) would have voted "yea" and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted "nay."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 34 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Romney
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rosen
Blunt	Kelly	Sanders
Booker	Kennedy	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Manchin	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Collins	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Feinstein	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wicker
Heinrich	Portman	Wyden

NAYS—39

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lee	Shelby
Cotton	Lummis	Sullivan
Crapo	Marshall	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Ernst	Moran	Toomey
Fischer	Murkowski	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—7

Burr	Gillibrand	Luján
Cramer	Graham	
Daines	Hoeven	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). On this vote the yeas are 54, and the nays are 39.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2025.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 654, Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Gary C. Peters, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Sheldon Whitehouse, Martin Heinrich, Sherrod Brown, Patty Murray, Tammy Duckworth, Tim Kaine, Elizabeth Warren, Mazie Hirono, Alex Padilla, Tina Smith, Christopher A. Coons, Amy Klobuchar, Jon Tester.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for

the Federal Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted "nay."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 35 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Hassan	Portman
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Romney
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Manchin	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Collins	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Tillis
Cornyn	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Feinstein	Padilla	Whitehouse
Grassley	Peters	Wyden

NAYS—33

Barrasso	Hagerty	Paul
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Blunt	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Boozman	Inhofe	Sasse
Braun	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Shelby
Crapo	Lummis	Sullivan
Cruz	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	Young

NOT VOTING—13

Burr	Hoeven	Sanders
Cramer	Kennedy	Toomey
Daines	King	Tuberville
Gillibrand	Luján	
Graham	Rounds	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 54, the nays are 33.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

NOMINATION OF LEONARD PHILIP STARK

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, we just had a vote, and the vote—Mr. President, would you mind repeating the margin on that vote. Do you have that handy?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-four to thirty-three.

Mr. CARPER. Fifty-four to thirty-three. In baseball, we are hoping there is going to be a settlement in the baseball dispute right now between labor and management. But, in baseball, you have some games that go extra innings, but at the end of the game, somebody wins and somebody loses. I like to say the team that wins gets a "w."

Well, we just had a "w" in favor of, in support of, the nomination of Leonard Stark to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit—not just a win for him, for his family; not just a win for Delaware, where he is from; not just a win for the colleges and universities he has gone to, the places that he has worked, that he has practiced law, served as a judge; but this is a win for our country. This is a win for our country. I am honored today to rise in support of his nomination to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The Presiding Officer from time to time will see me on the floor passing out what we call palm cards—he has probably passed out a few of his own—to our colleagues asking them to join him—join me—in cosponsoring legislation, supporting amendments, supporting bills on the floor.

For the last day or two, I have been passing out palm cards to our Republican colleagues, asking them to support the nomination of Leonard Stark to serve on this court. As grateful as I am for all the Democrats and at least one or two Independents who voted for him, I want to also express my thanks—our thanks—to the Republicans who crossed the aisle and saw fit to support his nomination.

I am not sure how much our colleagues here in the Senate know about the U.S. Court of Appeals. I would be the first to admit that I had to do some homework on it myself. But this court is best known—may be best known for its decisions on patent law. That is right—patent law. In fact, it is the only appellate court, I am told, other than the U.S. Supreme Court that will hear and consider patent case appeals.

But despite my needing to do a little homework on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, I do know a great deal about Judge Leonard Stark. In fact, I have known him for probably half of his life—for half of his life. I have admired him for every one of those years.

He has been nominated by our President to serve in this critical role in this important court. I have had the chance to follow his nomination, along with Senator COONS of Delaware, through the Judiciary Committee process, and I am confident that Judge Stark's judicial experience and his expertise, particularly—particularly—in

the complex legal arena of patent law, make him a perfect fit—a perfect fit—for this particular judgeship.

I know a lot about Judge Stark for a couple of reasons. One, we are from Delaware. Delaware is a little State. I like to say—people ask me sometimes—we have a million people who live there. They say: Have you met everybody in the State of Delaware? Probably not every one of them, but I met Judge Stark early in his life. I was impressed by him as a young man, and that respect and really appreciation have only grown over the years.

For the last 12 years, Judge Stark has served as a judge on the Delaware Federal district court. It is a court with four judgeships. He has had one of those seats for about 12 years now. Prior to that, he had a distinguished academic and professional career in the State of Delaware.

Judge Stark is a fellow University of Delaware graduate. We are the Fighting Blue Hens at UD. Len, as he is known to his friends and his colleagues and his professors, double-majored as an undergraduate in political science and economics while simultaneously working toward his master's degree.

Let me just say that again. Judge Stark double-majored—this is before he was a judge—as an undergraduate in political science and economics while simultaneously working toward his master's degree. My sister would say we call that showing off, but he was just showing up and just excelling every step of the way.

During college, Len proved himself to be an exceptional student and person, earning a full scholarship as a Eugene du Pont Memorial distinguished scholar.

Let me just mention something that Judge Stark and I have in common from our time at the University of Delaware. We both met an individual who would change our lives—a distinguished, beloved professor of political science named Jim Soles, a legendary political science professor.

I don't know if at the Presiding Officer's alma mater the students had an opportunity to vote for outstanding professor. Dr. Soles won that honor at the University of Delaware so many times, I think they retired the honor. He was just beloved and respected by so many students and parents and faculty members.

Fortunately for Leonard Stark and fortunately for me, Jim Soles took us both under his wing and helped get us on the right path and led me to the Senate and leads Judge Stark to the Senate floor today for this vote on cloture on his nomination.

Jim Soles was a personal hero to a whole lot of us in Delaware and particularly at the University of Delaware. His mentorship involved a lifelong friendship—one that Judge Stark and I still cherish to this day.

I had been a naval flight officer in the Vietnam war, moved from California to Delaware at the end of the

war, and ended up working on an MBA. My first year in Delaware, I met a guy who was running for the Democratic nomination, our only congressional seat. It was Jim Soles. I was in Delaware for like a year, and I ended up going from knowing nobody to being the treasurer of a fellow running for the U.S. House of Representatives. Our Congressman at the time was Pete du Pont, a good man, and Jim Soles ran against him. I got involved in that campaign, and later on, I would meet Judge Stark. We bonded right away because of our affection and respect for Dr. Soles.

But I think it was 12 years ago—12 years ago—Judge Stark was confirmed, I think unanimously, by this body to serve on Delaware's Federal district court, and I called him to congratulate him. Sure enough, guess who he was having dinner with. He was having dinner with Jim Soles near the campus of the University of Delaware in Newark.

Jim got to tell Judge Stark how proud he was upon his confirmation to the Delaware district court, but, sadly, not too long after that, we lost our dear friend Dr. Jim Soles.

While he will not be able to have dinner with us tonight or with Jim tonight, I want Judge Stark to know, when I call him later this afternoon or this evening, that Jim Soles is smiling down on him and that Jim would have been so proud to see his nomination once again advancing on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. President, let me tell a couple of things about Judge Stark, if I could.

Not long after his graduation from the University of Delaware—again, where he did a double major as an undergraduate simultaneously while pursuing an advanced degree, a master's degree—he went off and studied at Oxford, and he authored numerous academic and scholarly publications, including a book on British politics, which he wrote in his spare time between classes at Oxford.

After Oxford, Judge Stark went on to earn his law degree at Yale Law School, where he served as senior editor of the Yale Law Journal.

After graduation, Judge Stark clerked for legendary Delaware Judge Walter Stapleton, who served for years on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Judge Stark then began his career in public service as an assistant U.S. attorney for the State of Delaware, where from 2002 to 2007, he handled a wide variety of cases, from criminal cases to Federal cases, to civil matters and others.

Before his current position as a district judge, Judge Stark served as magistrate judge on the U.S. District Court of Delaware. It was this role that prepared him—I think quite well—to serve as a district court judge.

In 2010, President Obama nominated Judge Stark to fill the vacancy on the Delaware district court, and the Senate confirmed Judge Stark unanimously—unanimously.

In the years since then, Judge Stark has served Delaware and our Nation with integrity and with distinction. Only 4 years after serving as a district judge, in 2014, Judge Stark was appointed the position of chief judge of the Delaware district court, which position he held until June of this year.

During his 14 years on the bench in Delaware, Judge Stark has presided over—get this—over 6,000 civil and criminal cases, including over 2,400 patent cases, and 93 trials, including 63 patent trials.

Patent law is of particular importance to the Federal Circuit, and Judge Stark's experience and expertise in these matters make him uniquely qualified for this particular judgeship. In fact, the Judiciary Committee of this Senate received a letter in support of Judge Stark's nomination from the Federal Circuit Bar Association that highlighted the breadth of Judge Stark's experience. The letter states that Judge Stark—their language, not mine—is “uniquely well-suited” to a position on the Federal Circuit.

And the letter went on to highlight his “integrity, [his] his professional competence, and [his] judicial temperament.”

The Judiciary Committee also received a letter of support from the American Bar Association, which once again rated Judge Stark unanimously—they rated him “well qualified”—well qualified.

At every stage of his life, Judge Stark has performed at the highest level. That level of success and work ethic is impressive for any field. But when it happens on the Federal bench, that is for the benefit of our Constitution and the American people.

Finally, I might add, Judge Stark is known as a consensus builder who works to find principled compromises—something the Presiding Officer and I do every day or at least attempt to. In fact, of Judge Stark's approximately 2,100 written opinions—2,100 written opinions—only 2 percent of them have ever been reversed or affirmed with criticism, only 2 percent.

That is part of the reason why he was approved in January by a strong bipartisan majority in the Judiciary Committee. He has the heart of a servant and the temperament to be an outstanding judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

From his studies that took him from Newark, DE, across the pond, to Oxford, England, and back to Yale, Judge Stark has a stellar record of academic achievement. And from his service to the American people as an assistant U.S. attorney and for the last 12 years on the Delaware District Court, Judge Stark earned the respect and the admiration of the legal community in Delaware and across our Nation.

I want to close with this. As the Presiding Officer knows, I was privileged to serve as Governor of Delaware for 8 years, just before I came here to serve

in the U.S. Senate. And I never imagined when I was running for the position of Governor how important the Governor's role in Delaware is in terms of nominating judges to the Court of Chancery and the Delaware Supreme Court and superior court and family court, and on and on—a lot of courts and some with national and even international respect and roles.

One of my great regrets is that I never had the opportunity to nominate Judge Stark, young Leonard Stark. He did not apply. I know he was old enough but not by much. But I would have been very, very proud as Governor to have nominated him to serve in any one of the courts in Delaware.

Delaware is a little place that has about a million people, about 100 miles from north to south and about 50 miles from east to west. And it is not possible to know everybody, but you can know a lot of people. And I have been privileged to not only just know Leonard Stark but also to know his family and to know that one of the reasons why he succeeded—I would say one of the reasons I succeeded is that we picked the right parents, not a lot of wealth or fortune or fame but just people with really good values and just good people. And I just want to say to them, thank you for bringing him into the world and raising him with wonderful values.

I want to thank his wife and children for sharing their husband and their dad with the people of Delaware for all these years and for your willingness to let us give him a chance to serve in this new position.

From his service to the American public as assistant U.S. attorney for the last 12 years on the Delaware district court, Leonard Stark has earned the respect and the admiration of the legal community in Delaware and across our country.

I again want to thank our colleagues today for voting to take his nomination to go forward to the next step, and I think we will have an opportunity to vote next week on the actual confirmation. But I am pleased with the outcome of today's vote on cloture.

We have a State song—I know we have a State song in Maryland. I won't sing it here today, but the State song—the very first State, Delaware, the first State to ratify the Constitution—includes a line that goes something like this:

The sun is shining over our beloved Delaware.

And so today, indeed, the Sun is shining over Delaware.

We had a National Prayer Breakfast in the Capitol this morning in the auditorium in the Visitor Center, where the speaker was Brian Stephenson, famed attorney, defender, author. He was here, and he was our keynote speaker for the Prayer Breakfast. The cochair for the Prayer Breakfast was Senator CHRISTOPHER COONS of Delaware.

The President of the United States spoke at the Prayer Breakfast today,

Joe Biden, a Delawarean. And LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, our Congresswoman, and I had the privilege to be there and be part of that family.

It has been a good day for Delaware. I know with the vote to move this nomination to the next step, it is another good day for Delaware for this reason. It was also a very good day for our country and for all who have worked hard to make this day possible and this step possible. I just want to say a heartfelt thank you.

With that, I yield the floor to another fellow who has a Delaware connection. When he came for orientation a few years ago, he was nice enough to share with me that—I told him that the most popular Senate initials in the U.S. Senate were the letters "TC." There were more "TCs" than any set of initials in the Senate, and when TED CRUZ joined us, we had another one as well.

He shared with me that his grandmother was from Wilmington, DE—1 of 17 children, if I am not mistaken, and that gave us a common bond right from the get-go. I am happy to yield to my friend from Texas for his comments today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

RUSSIA

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, there is a gathering storm in Europe. I rise today to discuss the brewing crisis posed by Russia's aggression and, tragically, how the reckless actions of President Biden have enabled it.

This morning, all 100 Senators participated in a classified briefing, where we heard from the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. We heard about the magnitude of the threat from Russia.

We stand here today with Europe facing the greatest peril it has faced since 1945. These are ominous and chilling times, and we did not arrive here by accident. Right now, 150,000 Russian troops are directly on the border of Ukraine, poised to invade, with more troops and more tanks arriving each and every day. It was also reported this week that Russia has sent additional blood supplies to its military equipment on the Ukraine border, another ominous signal that Russia plans to invade.

Ukraine, and indeed the region and the world, find ourselves in this crisis because of President Biden's weakness, because of his appeasement, because of his surrender to Putin over the last year. And now, instead of rising to meet this moment with strength and resolve, President Biden continues to shrink from it with more weakness than appeasement.

One question that was raised in the briefing this morning is, Why didn't this happen in 2017? Why didn't it happen in 2018? Why didn't it happen in 2019? Why didn't it happen in 2020? What changed?

I will suggest what changed. What changed is the occupant of the Oval Of-

fice, who has demonstrated weakness and appeasement virtually from the moment he rested his hand upon the Bible. It is a pattern.

As a result of President Biden's weakness and appeasement, this administration gave Afghanistan to the Taliban and 13 American servicemembers were tragically murdered.

As a result of President Biden's weakness and appeasement, this administration is ramping up to give a nuclear arsenal to the Ayatollah in Iran. The very same Ayatollah who chants "Death to Israel" and "Death to America," the Biden administration is preparing to facilitate that Ayatollah having the weapons of mass murder to carry out those pledges.

As a result of President Biden's weakness and appeasement, the Biden administration is in the process of ceding Taiwan to Xi. President Biden has even banned any Taiwanese official from displaying a Taiwanese military uniform or displaying a Taiwanese flag on U.S. Government property. Why? Because it offends the communist Government in China.

And, again, right now, today, as a result of President Biden's weakness and appeasement, the Biden administration is in the process of abandoning Ukraine to Vladimir Putin.

Putin didn't just wake up one day and decide to invade Ukraine. He has wanted to invade Ukraine for years. And he did so in 2014, but he stopped short of a full invasion then because he couldn't endanger Ukraine's energy infrastructure, which Putin needs to get Russian natural gas to Europe. So Russia formed a consortium to build Nord Stream 2, a pipeline stretching directly from Russia to Germany under the sea so that Russian gas could circumvent Ukraine altogether.

We have long known about the dangers Nord Stream 2 poses. That is why, in the last few years, Democrats and Republicans here in the Senate have come together repeatedly and taken bipartisan actions, passing sanctions on Nord Stream 2 with overwhelming majorities.

I led that effort, drafting the Cruz-Shaheen sanctions. They were supported by every Democrat in this Chamber. They passed overwhelmingly, and they worked. They succeeded. They stopped the pipeline literally the day they were signed into law.

The story of how that happened is well known to every Senator in this Chamber, as is the story of how the new President—President Biden—inexplicably and catastrophically decided to squander that hard-fought geopolitical victory and turn a victory for America into a loss for America and our allies.

Many a Democratic Senator standing on this Senate floor has quietly expressed frustration, confusion, anger why the Biden administration would surrender to Russia and give away the victory we had won.

It is not only the decision to surrender on Nord Stream 2 and give

Putin the pipeline that enables him to invade Ukraine that led to this day. Also, for the past year, President Biden has repeatedly systematically undermined our Ukrainian allies in the face of Russian aggression to placate Putin.

And it is worth noting, Biden does this for the same reason he undermines Taiwan. He undermines Taiwan to placate the Chinese communists. He undermines Ukraine to placate Putin. To placate Putin, the Biden administration has repeatedly withheld military aid packages to Ukraine. Other times, he has withheld diplomatic support to pressure our Ukrainian allies into supporting his misguided Nord Stream 2 surrender to Putin. Biden's actions for the past year have emboldened Putin, who acted on that weakness and has put Europe on the brink of war.

So what can we do right now today to promote peace and stop an invasion?

Well, our Ukrainian allies have told us again and again what we can do and what we should do. All we have to do in the Senate is listen to our friends in Ukraine who are on the frontline: No. 1, sanction Nord Stream 2 immediately, right now, today; No. 2, give the Ukrainians weapons so that they can defend themselves.

Just last week, the chairman of Ukraine's Parliament wrote a letter to the Senate about exactly this. If you have not read the letter from the Ukrainian Parliament, I commend it to you. It is an extraordinary letter from a nation on the brink of annihilation at the hands of Russian aggression. I am going to read parts of that letter right now because it is worth quoting extensively.

The chairman of Ukraine's Parliament writes:

Nord Stream 2 is a source of multidimensional security, political and economic threats to Ukraine and Europe as a whole. It is not an exaggeration that Nord Stream 2 is no less an existential threat to Ukraine's security and democracy than the Russian troops on our border. This pipeline must be stopped and the only way to prevent the completion is to use all the tools available to do that.

The letter continues:

So far, the decision to waive sanctions against Nord Stream 2 in May 2021—

That was a decision by President Biden—

has emboldened Russia and caused Moscow to conclude that the United States may accommodate its hostile intentions.

The letter continues:

After a clear majority of the U.S. Senate voted 55-44 in favor of imposing immediate sanctions on Nord Stream 2 AG, on January 13, 2022, it is essential that Congress include immediate sanctions against Nord Stream 2 AG in any new legislation to undercut options for Russia's aggressive actions on Ukraine.

The letter goes on, asking for a "clear trigger for the instant and unqualified imposition of any sanctions that are not imposed immediately upon enactment of the legislation," arguing that "while some sanctions—like sanctions against Nord Stream 2—should be

imposed immediately to demonstrate to Moscow that the United States is, indeed, serious about serious measures, including removing Russia from SWIFT, the trigger of these future sanctions must be clear in order to be effective."

The letter continues:

A "significant escalation in hostilities," whose "aim or effect of undermining, overthrowing, or dismantling the Government of Ukraine, occupying the territory of Ukraine, or interfering with the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine" is too high of a threshold to deter Russian aggression or affect the Kremlin's cost-benefit calculus.

The Ukrainians are crystal clear in this letter. The sanctions on Nord Stream 2 that Biden waived last year, in the words of the Ukrainians, "emboldened Russia" and allowed Putin to think "the United States may accommodate its hostile intentions." In other words, because of Biden's weakness and appeasement on Nord Stream 2, Putin thinks there are no serious consequences to invading Ukraine.

So the Ukrainians are asking—they are begging of the U.S. Senate—for immediate sanctions on Nord Stream 2. Do not abandon them. They cry at their hour of need.

And they also state in the letter that "expedited and higher-impact security assistance, including air defense, anti-ship, and anti-armor capabilities" is what they need.

That is what the Ukrainians have asked for, but President Biden and most of the Senate Democrats aren't doing what our Ukrainian allies have called for. Instead, they are looking to pile appeasement on top of appeasement, and they are doing it in secret. The Biden administration has offered Putin sweeping concessions on NATO when it comes to troops, when it comes to missiles, when it comes to military exercises. They transmitted this appeasement to Putin in secret and refused to let Americans see the details.

I have seen the details, and I can tell you, they are deeply worrying. The reason the public hasn't seen them is the administration has placed them in a secure SCIF. They are not classified, mind you. They are merely "confidential," which is Washington speak for politically embarrassing, and the administration doesn't want to defend the substance of it.

That is why I am introducing legislation called the PARTNER Act, which would prevent President Biden from endangering our longtime allies and frontline countries in NATO by prohibiting him from removing American troops from the countries that border Russia—meaning Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Romania, and Poland—longtime allies. My legislation will prevent President Biden from offering yet more appeasement to Russia, from offering for America to abandon Eastern Europe to Russia, and from allowing President Biden to fatally undermine NATO.

I also want to address the fact that some think we should stand down and not resist Russian aggression because they say Biden will send American troops into Ukraine and start a shooting war with Russia if Putin invades. I want to be clear and unequivocal: We should not have American soldiers in Ukraine. Under no circumstances should we send our sons and daughters to die to defend Ukraine from Russia. If the Biden administration proposes that because their foreign policy is collapsing around that, I will vigorously oppose such a move and the vast majority of Americans do, as well.

But, critically, the Ukrainians aren't asking for that. Ukraine is not asking for a single American soldier. Ukraine is saying, Do two things: Sanction Nord Stream 2, the pipeline that enables the Russian aggression; and provide them with the military weapons so that they, the Ukrainians, can fight to defend their own Nation from the invading Russian Army.

So Americans are asking: Why should we care what happens to Ukraine or what happens to NATO countries that border Russia?

Let me be clear. There are some who justify American foreign policy and say we have an amorphous obligation to protect democracies; we have an obligation to protect international norms.

I think all of that is bunk. We have an obligation to protect the national security of the United States of America. The Commander in Chief's obligation is to keep Americans safe.

What does that mean in this context?

Well, I want to make four points. No. 1, what Putin is trying to do is reassemble the USSR. If he succeeds in doing so, it would be catastrophic for global stability and American security. Putin and Russia are an enemy of America. When the Soviet Union was bigger, stronger, mightier, and with a bigger military, the lives of Americans and the lives of our allies were in far greater jeopardy. It is overwhelmingly in America's interest to prevent Putin from reassembling the Soviet Union because we do not wish for our enemies to become stronger and use that strength against us.

No. 2, Putin is trying to seize control of energy. If he is successful, it will be felt by Americans filling up their cars with gas or trying to heat their homes in the winter. We have already seen what Putin has done with Nord Stream 2, and he is not going to stop there.

No. 3, we have a formal obligation—a commitment the United States made—to help the Ukrainians defend themselves. Why is that? Well, after Ukraine successfully declared independence from the USSR in 1991, the United States signed an agreement, an agreement called the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances. With the Budapest Memorandum, under the terms of it, Ukraine agreed to give up its nuclear weapons. Ukraine had the third largest stockpile of nuclear weapons on the face of the planet. America

agreed, quite reasonably, that the world would be safer if Ukraine did not have nukes, and the brandnew Ukrainian Government agreed and gave up their nuclear weapons, making America safer and the world safer.

But the Ukrainian Government did not do so for nothing. It did so in exchange for explicit assurances that the United States would protect Ukraine's territorial integrity. Let me reiterate that. The United States made a formal commitment to the Ukrainians that if they gave up their nuclear weapons, we would help them protect themselves. The Ukrainians are asking us to honor our commitment in the form—and they are very specific about what they are asking—in the form of immediate sanctions on Nord Stream 2 and weapons so they can defend themselves.

We need to send them that lethal aid, the kind of firepower the Ukrainians need to defend themselves, not the blankets and teddy bears and meals that the Obama administration sent the last time Russia invaded Ukraine.

No. 4, we have treaty obligations to NATO countries on the frontlines of Putin's aggression. Putin wants NATO to withdraw foreign forces, including American forces from the countries that border Russia—from Bulgaria, from Poland, from Romania, from Estonia, from Latvia, from Lithuania. But to withdraw American forces from NATO would be seen as—in fact, it would be—an abdication of our commitment to NATO. It would either shatter the NATO alliance, the most successful alliance in modern history, or it would put into motion dynamics that would ultimately shatter NATO, which is why, as I mentioned, I am introducing the PARTNER Act, to prevent the Biden administration—their weakness and appeasement—from destroying NATO and undermining American security.

On every one of these four points, Biden has demonstrated weakness and appeasement to Putin. And I would note that you might ask: Why should America honor our commitments? Why should we honor our commitment in the Budapest Memorandum, honor our treaty commitments to the NATO countries? Because one of the ways we protect American national security is when we make an agreement with a country—when we make a formal, legal agreement—we honor our commitments. And we want countries to know that we stand by our friends, that we stand by our word, that our treaties mean something, because if countries learn that under weak and feckless Presidents, our treaties—our formal, binding, legal documents—aren't worth the paper they are written on, it undermines the ability of any President of the United States to negotiate agreements with our friends and allies that keep Americans safe.

When Ronald Reagan was standing up and confronting the “Evil Empire,” we saw the virtues of peace through strength.

Biden's foreign policy seems to invite war through weakness. There are actions we can take today, like sanctioning Nord Stream 2, like sending lethal aid to Ukraine, like committing to keep our NATO forces in countries that border Russia.

All of these actions would show Putin that the United States will stand up to aggression and defend our national interests. We should take these actions without delay. We should stand in bipartisan unity in support of American national security, in opposition to Russian aggression. If we do not, if the Senate acquiesces to Biden's weakness and appeasement and Russia invades Ukraine and, weeks from now, there are Russian tanks in the streets of Kyiv, Ukraine and Europe and America and the world will reap the whirlwind.

This is our opportunity to act. I pray that we take it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I would ask through the Chair how long the Senator from Texas might be.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I defer to the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you.

The Senator from Texas is recognized when he is ready.

Mr. CORNYN. I would yield my—

Mr. BENNET. The Senator from Texas was yielding patiently, and just for clarity of the record, I yield to the senior Senator from the State of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

CHIPS FOR AMERICA ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, in the summer of 2020, the senior Senator from Virginia, Senator WARNER, and I introduced the CHIPS for America Act to reshore semiconductor manufacturing here in the United States.

I didn't know much about semiconductors when we got started, but I have learned a lot, and what I have learned is that this is an essential commodity that we have over time offshored to places like Asia that we need to reshore or bring back to America for our economy and for national security.

Currently, 90 percent of the semiconductors in the world are manufactured in Asia. Sixty-three percent of the semiconductors in the world come from one place: Taiwan. If COVID has taught us one thing, it has taught us how vulnerable our supply chains can be. And the truth is, semiconductors have become so critical to our way of life, to our economy, and to our national security, to everything we do, that if that supply were blocked for some reason—either as a result of another pandemic or a natural disaster or, Heaven forbid, a military conflict—it would be devastating to the United States and our economy and our national security.

That is why, when our bill was introduced as an amendment to the Defense authorization bill, it passed 96 to 4. Clearly, we had strong, bipartisan support here in the Senate. It took less than 7 months from the time we introduced the bill until it became law, and then 6 months later, the Senate passed the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, with \$52 billion in funding for the CHIPS Program.

Had this legislation been introduced years ago, before the pandemic, I don't think it would have received either such quick action or such broad bipartisan support. That is not because this type of investment wasn't needed. There is clear data that showed a concerning trend in U.S. chip manufacturing.

We saw big investments made by other countries in their own capabilities and a business model primarily by Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, which I visited along with colleagues in Taipei just a few months ago, where their business model is to manufacture chips made and designed—I should say designed by companies that need those semiconductors. But rather than build their own manufacturing capability, their own foundry, they outsourced that to Taiwan Semiconductor. So Taiwan and particularly Taiwan Semiconductor have become the focal point for the production of semiconductors around the world.

Well, there was general agreement that something should be done before COVID-19, but it certainly wasn't at the top of everyone's priority list. But, as I said, when the pandemic hit, the vulnerability of our supply chains for everything from PPE—personal protective equipment—to semiconductors became apparent.

Well, how has that affected everyday Texans, folks from Nevada or Colorado? Well, we found out that an absence or a lack of semiconductors meant empty car lots. You couldn't buy a new car. You couldn't get a computer, perhaps for your child to be able to study virtually during a quarantine period or during a period of virtual learning at schools across the country.

We saw higher prices adding to the problem with inflation. Suddenly, those concerning data points turned into real-world problems. Consumers who never even dreamed or thought about a semiconductor before found themselves impacted by this global shortage. The new car they had been saving up for wasn't available. The Christmas gift they planned to order for their children was out of stock.

While the lack of consumer products is a big problem, it pales in comparison to the security risk created by the chip shortage. Simply put, semiconductors are vital to our critical infrastructure. Our grid keeps on the lights and makes it possible to heat our buildings during the cold of winter. They run our cell towers that enable us to talk on our cell phones or download data and do

searches on the web. They are critical to our energy grid, our water treatment plants, and our agricultural sector. Semiconductor chips make it all possible.

As I said, our national defense also depends on semiconductors. When we send our troops on any mission by air, sea, land, or cyber space, they need the best equipment available, and usually what that means is the most advanced technology available. Advanced fighters, quantum computing, missile defense—all rely on semiconductors.

I asked my staff to research back when Israel was using the Iron Dome missile defense system to knock rockets out of the sky that were destined to hit population centers in Israel. I said: Find out for me how many semiconductors are in each one of those missile defense interceptors. They came back with a figure of 750 chips in each one of those missile defense interceptors.

So it is not hard to imagine we would be in big trouble if a lack of supply crippled any of these functions, and unfortunately, it is a real possibility. Over the years, domestic chip production has steadily dropped as other countries have upped their manufacturing capabilities. As I said, 90 percent of that manufacturing is now in Asia.

We had the idea—and it is not a crazy idea—that if somebody could make things cheaper overseas, then that is the most efficient way for that product to be made, but we didn't calculate these supply chain problems which COVID-19 exposed.

But we know, as I said, that if there were another pandemic or let's say a natural disaster or a military conflict, the People's Republic of China has made no secret about its plan to unify with Taiwan. President Xi has explicitly said invasion of Taiwan will happen, and he has asked that his military be ready by the year 2027. But we don't actually know what his timetable may be, and if China follows through on its threats to invade Taiwan and interrupts that supply chain of critical semiconductors, it would be dramatically bad for the United States and the world. Our national security and critical infrastructure could be hobbled by a single decision made by the President of the People's Republic of China.

I was reminded of Jimmy Carter's 1980 speech at the State of the Union when he spoke about instability in the Persian Gulf and Soviet threats to the movement of Middle East oil through the Strait of Hormuz. President Carter said at the time—when we were so dependent on imported oil from the Middle East—he said any attempt to gain control of the Persian Gulf and to block the Strait of Hormuz would be “regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America.”

You could say the same about a blockade that prevented us from getting semiconductors from Asia. Just as the Soviets could have blocked the

Strait of Hormuz and choked off the global supply, the People's Republic of China could seize Taiwan's supply of chips and its manufacturing facilities and hold the rest of the world at risk. The United States and our allies would be left fighting for the crumbs, what was left over.

Our country isn't the only one, fortunately, that spotted this blinking red light. Other countries are pouring tens of billions of dollars into new semiconductor foundries. The European Union is now investing up to \$35 billion. South Korea is investing \$65 billion. The People's Republic of China is reportedly investing \$150 billion in semiconductor manufacturing.

The United States cannot be left behind, and we can't drag our feet. Unlike PPE—personal protective equipment—or hand sanitizer shortages, this one cannot be solved quickly. Companies that make other technologies can't just adjust to the lack of semiconductors. In order to build a single chip, you need very expensive, highly advanced equipment, you need very skilled workers, and you need a lot of time. It can take literally months to build a single chip, and that is assuming you have the facilities and the expertise to do so.

So it is not hyperbole to say that there are life-or-death consequences to a reliable semiconductor supply chain, which is why this has been such a high-priority item on a bipartisan basis here in the Senate.

The U.S. Innovation and Competition Act included \$52 billion to fund this program and ensure that, once again, we could maintain a strong supply of advanced semiconductors. That legislation, which included an emergency appropriation, passed by a vote of 68 to 32, which is pretty impressive these days with the polarization that we are all dealing with—a strong, bipartisan vote.

Unfortunately, the momentum that bill had ended when it got to the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House had other priorities, and months and months went by. Our House colleagues said they wanted to pass their own version of this legislation, and they have every right to do so, but time is not on our side, and they need to act quickly. Every day that goes by is a day that China inches ahead of the United States and that we fall further behind.

We need to get this funding out the door and to begin that construction of these fabs, which take a considerable amount of time to build, underway as soon as we can.

In a year's time, Senator WARNER and I introduced the CHIPS Act, it became law, and the Senate funded the program we created. We are not ordinarily known for our speed, and the quick timeline is indicative of how urgent this problem really is.

I don't have any excuse for the House's failure to address this issue for 7 months, but now it sounds like they

are beginning to think about addressing it.

Well, I can understand why the process would take so long if the House was actually engaged in a bipartisan negotiation, but, unfortunately, it looks like they are going to pass a partisan bill with no Republican support because they were not included in the discussions. The Democratic committee chairmen refused to consult with the Republican ranking members, and it looks like they are going to produce a partisan bill.

Well, that bill I do not believe would pass the U.S. Senate. The House bill contains \$8 billion for an unaccountable U.N. climate slush fund, which has provided more than \$100 million for the People's Republic of China.

What we are talking about—what we should be talking about—is countering threats from China, not helping China.

The partisan bill from the House has also added provisions related to immigration, from creating new types of visas to removing green card caps. Immigration is an important issue. We ought to be talking about it. We ought to be doing something about it, but not on a partisan basis.

These changes should not be tacked on to this legislation at the last hour. They need to be debated and marked up by the appropriate committees and given the sort of careful consideration that they deserve.

The House bill also includes additional handouts to favorite political constituencies, from massive slush funds to burdensome new labor requirements. Organized labor would be the big winner in the House bill, but not rank-and-file Americans.

It is not just what is in this bill that is a problem. I am talking about the House bill, now. It is what was left out. The bill's trade title is completely inadequate. It extends and expands trade adjustment assistance, but it completely excludes trade promotion authority. We know that trade promotion authority is critical to negotiating strong trade agreements without lengthy delays.

So I regret and I am very disappointed that the House has wasted available time, particularly when this vulnerability to the semiconductor supply chain is so grave and so urgent.

We have a responsibility to secure our most critical supply chains while creating thousands of high-paying American jobs and boosting our global competitiveness. So I hope that once the House does pass a bill that we quickly form a formal conference committee in order to make the final product look a whole lot like the Senate bill that we passed with strong bipartisan majorities.

Let me just comment in closing that I am a big fan of the Wall Street Journal. I read it or, at least, parts of it every day. But I was concerned that a treatment of this legislation in the

Wall Street Journal editorial yesterday—actually, it was this morning—either was unclear or provided misinformation about the importance of these semiconductors.

The title of the editorial was “The Be More Like China Act.” And suffice it to say, they were not fans of either the House or the Senate bill.

But they made this statement. They said: “[T]he Pentagon is already providing incentives to make advanced chips in the United States, and [Taiwan Semiconductor] is building a \$12 billion plant in Arizona.”

To the second issue, the reason why Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company is building a fab in Arizona is in the expectation that the Senate will pass this \$52 billion incentive program, and through the Department of Commerce, grants will be made which will level the playing field. When it comes to the cost of building these fabs in the United States, it costs roughly 30 percent more to build a manufacturing facility, a fab, in the United States than it does in Asia, which is the reason why they are mainly there.

But I think what the Wall Street Journal was talking about was something very different than what we are trying to do here with reshoring manufacturing of semiconductors.

The Wall Street Journal, I believe, is talking about the Department of Defense’s zero-trust semiconductor purchasing model. In other words, we needed a trusted foundry to build semiconductors for our most important weapon systems and aircraft, like the F-35, and so this is not a manufacturing facility that will supply the semiconductors that are needed by our growing economy and for national security. This is a very narrow, targeted program at the Department of Defense, and, like I said, the Department of Defense’s secure foundry or trusted supplier program is not a substitute for what we are trying to do here.

Finally, let me say that there is broad bipartisan agreement about how important it is that we get this CHIPS Act passed.

Secretary Raimondo, the Secretary of Commerce, whom I have come to know and come to work with and respect, said to CNBC yesterday: “The U.S. is dangerously dependent on Taiwan’s semiconductor manufacturing, which is in a fragile situation, which I have tried to describe.”

I agree with Secretary Raimondo. This is something that the President wants done. This is something the Senate has spoken to and passed on a broad bipartisan basis, and this is something that we need to do without further delay.

So I hope the House will pass the bill if for no other reason than to give us a bill that we can conference the Senate bill with. But in the end, the Senate bill needs to be the template for what is ultimately done by the conference committee and what is ultimately passed by the U.S. Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, first I would like to congratulate the senior Senator from Texas for his leadership on this incredibly important issue with Senator WARNER, the senior Senator from Virginia.

It really is important that we get this passed. Our national security depends on it. I think the American economy depends on it.

The Senator mentioned that there was a time in our country’s history not long ago—I am going to use my words, not his, but I will paraphrase it—where I think we thought that making things as cheaply as possible was the same thing as making things as efficiently as possible. And I would argue that we privileged the people in our economy who wanted to make stuff as cheaply as possible in China when there are a lot of really other important values at work, including our national security, the supply chains that we rely on, making sure that communities in our country have jobs and wages being created.

I think we have an incredible opportunity as a nation to come together and build an economy that, when it grows, grows for everybody once again. And in my mind, that is what this bill represents.

So I just want to say to the Senator from Texas how grateful I am for his leadership, and I hope that it won’t be long before we pass it.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 2497

Madam President, 80 years ago this month, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, 2 months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and it led to some of the most disgraceful chapters in our Nation’s history—the forced dispossession, relocation, and concentration of over 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

Two-thirds of them were citizens of this country, forced out of their homes and into internment camps by their own government. They were our neighbors, and they were parents and shopkeepers and students, doctors and factory workers. They were Americans in every sense of the word.

But racist fear forced them into these camps—crowded, squalid, and at war with everything that we stand for as a nation. One of those camps was Amache in Colorado, where nearly 10,000 Japanese Americans were detained against their will.

This is a photo of that camp.

I will mention, just because I looked it up—I figured this might be true, because we have Senators from Nevada and Texas here—that there were five such places in Texas, as well—internment camps.

But this is one that was in southeastern Colorado, and these children are among the first arrivals at Amache, and they were forced to build the camp where their own families were interned for the duration of the war.

I can’t tell exactly the ages of the children in this photo, but I would be surprised if the pages on this floor are any older than them. And I would say to the President, in front of the pages, to ask them to imagine a time when our country interned people the age of the people who are pages on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

I have had the opportunity to visit Amache a few years ago with John Hopper, who is a high school teacher, a principal, out there near the camp, who along with his students, created the Amache Preservation Society.

There wasn’t anybody else to do it. It was just a high school teacher and his students. They recognized how much this site meant to Colorado, how much this site meant to the country. And, acting completely on their own, they worked year after year after year to restore the site so that the next generation of Coloradans and Americans—the young people sitting on this floor today—would have the opportunity to learn about what happened here.

If it were up to me, every student in Colorado and throughout the American West and, for that matter, in our entire country would come to this site and learn about the Americans of Amache—the men and women who held on to hope year after year, who supported one another, who forged a community behind the barbed wires of this site, who never gave up on the United States of America, even as it was internmenting them on their own soil.

And if they did go to Amache, they could learn about one of my heroes, Colorado’s former Governor Ralph Carr, who spoke out against what was happening at a time when most politicians in the West and in this country—going all the way up to our President, Franklin Roosevelt—were either not speaking out or allowing this to happen.

At that time, many Western Governors opposed internment camps, not just because they were unjust but—I am sorry. At that time, many Western Governors were comfortable locking up their fellow citizens so long as they were locked up in someone else’s State because there was an anti-Japanese American prejudice in the land.

Some Coloradans in nearby communities gave way to shameful fear of their fellow citizens and objected to their presence. To say the least, they objected to their presence.

Speaking to an angry crowd one day on the Eastern Plains—I say to my colleague from Texas that this is where my colleague Senator Cory Gardner was from, this part of the State of Colorado—Governor Carr said: “I am talking to . . . all American people whether their status be white, brown or black . . . when I say that if a majority may deprive a minority of its freedom, contrary to the terms of the Constitution today, then you as a minority may be subjected to the same ill-will of the majority tomorrow.”

He went on: “The Japanese are protected by the same Constitution that

protects us. An American citizen of Japanese descent has the same rights as any other citizen. . . . If you harm them, you must first harm me.”

He went on to lose his next election. I think it was to the U.S. Senate. And I shudder to think what would have happened if people like Governor Carr hadn’t been there to stand for our highest ideals as a country, or if survivors and their descendants and community leaders, many of whom have close connections to Colorado to this day or who live in Colorado to this day, hadn’t worked for decades to preserve the site and the memory of what happened there.

Thanks to their work, we now have the opportunity to give Amache the recognition and resources it deserves. That is why I introduced this bill, along with my colleague Senator HICKENLOOPER, to make Amache part of the National Park System. This would ensure Amache has the legal status and funding to preserve the site and the memory of what happened there for years to come.

In the House, Congressmen KEN BUCK and JOE NEGUSE introduced the bill. Not everybody here would know this, but I know Congressman BUCK would know this. He and I ran against each other in 2009 and 2010. That was a tough, tough, tough election, and I barely—barely—won. I barely won. But I am proud to serve with Congressman BUCK in the House and Congressman NEGUSE in the House who also have come together, just like me and Senator HICKENLOOPER, to support this bill.

This site is in KEN BUCK’s district in Prowers County. KEN won 74 percent of the vote there in 2020. By the way, I think I won 33 percent in 2016, so KEN is outpacing me there. We don’t agree on a lot, but we agree 100 percent that this matters to our State and the legacy we want to pass on to the next generation.

I have a list of 65 groups that support this bill: the Asian Chamber of Commerce, the Colorado Council of Churches, the Colorado Municipal League. If that weren’t enough, the bill also has the support of the chairman and the ranking member of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

But today, there is 1 Senator out of 99—and it is not the senior Senator from Texas—who is objecting to this bill.

This bill passed the House of Representatives with all but two votes. We have 99 Senators on one side who support this and 1 objecting. I have absolutely no idea why that one Senator is objecting, and I hope that it is just a misunderstanding of some kind. We fight for a lot of things on this floor, but there is a bipartisan tradition going back to Teddy Roosevelt of both parties coming together to protect places that matter to our heritage as a nation.

Amache matters to Colorado, and it matters to America. This is about

whether we are going to ignore the worst parts of our history or lift them up and give future generations the opportunity to learn from them so that we can move this country closer to our highest ideals.

So I hope that the Senator who is objecting to this bipartisan bill, with massive support in both the House and Senate, that is of critical importance to the State of Colorado, that doesn’t touch or concern any other State in the Union, except to the extent that people from those States of the Union might someday like to come here and learn an important episode in our country’s history—I feel strongly about this, in part, because my own mom and her family were dislocated by the same war. They were living on the other side of the world in Poland. The entire family was killed except for an aunt and my grandparents and my mom. And she got here when she was 11 years old, which is probably the same age as these young children here who were picked up from their homes all across the Western United States and brought to a place that they never had known before. It seems to me, the least we could do, with this massive bipartisan support, is to pass this bill.

So as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 255, H.R. 2497; further, that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, reserving the right to object, due to the winter storms that are shutting down airports around the country, Senator LEE, the Senator from Utah, who objects to this unanimous consent request is not here, and I had the bad luck to be here when he communicated to me his desire that I make an objection on his behalf.

I would say to my friend from Colorado, I am a noncombatant on this issue. I didn’t hold his bill. But I know Senator LEE does have an amendment, I believe, he wants to offer, and certainly he wants to be here to participate in the discussion and vote on the bill. So on his behalf, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I thank the senior Senator from Texas who, in fact, is a noncombatant in this effort. And I am sorry that he has had the misfortune of having to come out here and object.

I will say that Colorado and Utah are right next to each other, and I faced the same travel issues that the Senator from Utah faces, I guess. I hope he gets

where he is trying to go, but I stayed here this evening not because I objected to this but because I thought it was so incredibly important for us to get this work done.

And I want the record to reflect that I actually didn’t name the Senator who objected, but the Senator from Texas did.

My fervent hope is that we can work this out because, really importantly, we are having the anniversary of Franklin Roosevelt’s decision to inter these young people this month. And if we don’t get this back to the House of Representatives, we may miss that anniversary, and people in Colorado would miss the chance to be able to demonstrate that they are carrying this really important legacy forward.

When I think about my mom’s experience and the experiences here and the country that these young men and women are growing up in who are with us today, it just makes me think even more about how important all of this is. And, Madam President, I can’t think of anybody I would rather have this discussion with than with you presiding in the Chair.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING FRANK MOORE

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to remember the late Frank Moore of Oregon. Frank passed away last month at 98.

The story of Frank Moore is really at least three stories. It is a story about a war hero; it is a story about a natural resources hero; and it is a love story, which is the only way to describe his wonderful marriage with his wife Jeanne, who survives him.

To begin, Frank will always be remembered in our corner of the Nation as a legendary fly fisherman who channeled his love of the Umpqua River into protecting and preserving this extraordinary natural treasure in Southern Oregon.

It has been said in fishing circles:

Most of the world is covered by water. A fisherman’s job is simple: Pick out the best parts.

And my friend Frank picked out, consistently, the best parts of his extraordinary life, and all of us as Oregonians are better off for his good judgments about the Umpqua and about so much else in Oregon.

After returning to our State from World War II, storming Utah Beach at Normandy on D-day and later fighting at the Battle of the Bulge, Frank bought the Steamboat Inn with his wife and work teammate, Jeanne. Together, they provided generations of

visitors an unmatched recreation experience on the North Umpqua.

In the decades that followed, Frank became a fly fisherman so, so revered, so quintessentially Oregon, that he could count our late Governor, Tom McCall—an extraordinary fisherman in his own right—as just a fishing buddy. We call it the Oregon Way, where Oregonians come together to keep our State so special for living, working, and raising a family.

I will tell the Presiding Officer, I know Oregon is a long way from Georgia, but the fact is, there isn't anything that is more "Oregon Way," that shortens the distance between Oregon and the rest of the country, than priorities like fishing and having a special relationship with somebody like Tom McCall.

With respect to his war heroism, in addition to earning France's highest award of merit for his World War II service, we saw Frank's extraordinary accomplishments in Oregon when we talked about his work in natural resources and what we saw when he got together with friends, and I am going to talk about one particularly eventful meeting.

Frank was named Oregon's Wildlife Federation's Conservationist of the Year in 1969. He served on the State Fish and Wildlife Commission from 1971 to 1974. He was among the leaders in getting passed the Oregon Forest Practices law to protect fish in streams. He earned the International Federation of Fly Fishers Conservationist of the Year Award in 2003, and he was inducted into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame in 2010.

I had a chance to have some of the most memorable experiences I have had in public service with Frank Moore. Back when I was chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I remember being in the backyard of the Ratzlaffs, Jim and Jane Ratzlaff, of Roseburg, OR. Jim has passed. I continue to stay in touch with Jane. And in their backyard one wonderful day, where my former staffer, Mary Gautreaux, who is up in Heaven listening to this discussion, the late Mary Gautreaux, we conceived of the idea of all working together to protect 100,000 acres of public lands in the Steamboat Creek watershed for steelhead preservation.

I say to the Presiding Officer, as former chairman of the committee, I have been through some of the rituals that we all see in the committee process—and I am sure my colleague has gnashed his teeth over one or two of them already—but one of the things that we noted early on is that this incredible love affair between Frank and Jeanne that went on for decades didn't really fit into the legislative process so I wanted to name a Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary after both of them because they were partners in life, partners at the Steamboat Inn, partners in everything.

Well, I just checked in with the inimitable David Brooks, who is our guy at

the Energy and Natural Resources Committee who has worked for decades on preserving these treasures. At the time, David reminded me, you really had a tradition of not being able to name one of these bills to protect your treasures after two people. It was not like it was a law; it was a tradition, but members felt kind of strongly about it. I won't mention any names.

But Frank Moore, when I told him that, he said: RON, I love you to pieces, but this bill has got to be named for both of us because we have been partners in life. We have been partners in the Steamboat Inn and in the sanctuary and the like.

So I went back and told David Brooks about this. And, finally, I am not sure everybody actually agreed to name it after Frank and Jeanne, this wonderful love affair, but I just basically did it. And around here, as the Presiding Officer knows, sometimes if you do it, other people won't raise a fuss. That is how Frank Moore of Southern Oregon ensured that, for all time, we would have a wonderful place known as the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary, as a monument to make sure, for generations to come, young people would have a special place to go.

I would just note, because I talked to her just a few minutes ago, that Colleen Moore Bechtel, who is a teacher at West Intermediate School in Sutherlin—she and her class may be watching this proceeding today. They were trying to figure out how to get C-SPAN on live. I will have more to say about Colleen before I wrap up.

But I am so pleased because that is exactly what Frank and Jeanne, to this day, have always wanted—was to make sure that our treasures, our really special places, would be there for the future. So I am hoping, if they weren't able to see it live, that Colleen will be able to show these remarks to all the kids at the Douglas County school, West Intermediate in Sutherlin, what their U.S. Senator thought about Frank Moore.

The last time I visited with Frank and Jeanne in October 2020, circumstances had really dealt them a tough hand. We had a horrible fire known as the Archie Creek Fire. It had destroyed the log cabin that Frank had built above the Umpqua, and Frank and Jeanne were living with their daughter, Colleen, and her family in Glide. But you would have never known from Frank about that loss of a lifetime's work and care.

Instead, that fall afternoon, on a pretty front porch in rural Douglas County, Frank came striding out onto the porch with that wonderful smile, a bone-crushing handshake, and one joke after another, with a twinkle in his eyes. He was always optimistic about our State, an optimist on that day right after his treasured home had been ravaged by fire.

He never wavered from that focus. In fact, this past July, I was so pleased

that he wrote an opinion piece in our publication, Eugene's Register-Guard, that detailed how the "wild & scenic river" designation had helped the North Umpqua. He talked about his involvement with me to promote the River Democracy Act—a really fresh approach endorsed by hundreds of small, rural businesses to ensure that we preserve our treasures and also tap the full potential for the recreation economy.

Now, there have been a lot of recent remembrances of Frank, and almost all of them talk about him being a giant of Oregon. Those characterizations—certainly of his impact on the southern part of my State and our entire State—are on point. I want to make sure, though, that something else that Frank said can stick with me. He was always quoted as saying the important thing was that Jeanne was with him.

Referring to Jeanne, his wife of 79 years, Frank said:

I have the treasure with me. That's my treasure.

And I can tell the Presiding Officer that virtually every time I saw this wonderful couple, they were holding hands. It just said it all—holding hands. And they had been married for 79 years.

So tonight I just want to say to Jeanne, to all of Frank's loved ones, to all of the kids who may be following this in Oregon schools, I am just going to add: Frank is always going to be Oregon's treasure. And on behalf of Oregonians, who are certainly scattered almost everywhere, I thank you for sharing Frank with all of us. And I am speaking on behalf of Oregonians everywhere.

Through the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary and so many other "best parts" that Frank leaves as his legacy, Frank Moore will never be forgotten.

With that, I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

MR. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 636, Neil Harvey MacBride, of Virginia, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

MR. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 637, 702, 703, and 709; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be made and laid on the table without intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the Record; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Claudia Slacik, of New York, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2023; Thomas E. Rothman, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2026; Elizabeth M. Sembler, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2026 (Reappointment); and Laura Gore Ross, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2028 (Reappointment)?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time with respect to all nominations on which cloture was invoked on February 2 and 3, 2022, be considered expired and that the confirmation votes be at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNIZING GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in 1961, when I was deciding where to attend law school, I was looking for an institution where I could not only learn about the law in the abstract, but also how it is applied, interpreted, and written. I was immediately drawn to the Georgetown University Law Center, given that is steps from the U.S. Capitol and Supreme Court. The education that I received in my years at George-

town Law helped me to understand that the way in which the law is written directly impacts the lives and livelihoods of millions of people, affirmed the importance of working to uphold and improve the law, and guided me toward a career in public service.

And I am not the only person in the Senate who had this experience at Georgetown Law. Senators HIRONO, DURBIN, VAN HOLLEN, and SULLIVAN all count themselves as alumni. House Majority Leader STENY HOYER was my classmate. Graduates of Georgetown Law also work in offices across the Capitol, including my own, using their legal education to help serve constituents, drive measureable change in our communities, and better our legal system.

For many Americans, the events of the past few years have brought into focus the importance of preserving our Nation's institutions and the collective work that must be done to ensure that they work better for all Americans. As a result, thousands more Americans have flocked to law school in recent application cycles. With its location in Washington, DC, and its wealth of courses, incredible practitioners and faculty, and innovative research centers, Georgetown Law has been well-positioned to take advantage of the heightened interest in the legal field.

For the 2021–2022 academic year, Georgetown University Law Center received a record 14,052 applications, an increase of 41 percent of the previous year. This incredible achievement demonstrates Georgetown Law's strength as a leader in the field of legal education. Congratulations to Georgetown University Law Center for this exceptional record. I have full confidence that Georgetown Law will continue to shape future leaders for years to come, preparing them to address the myriad challenges our society faces and to fight for justice for every person and every community.

Dean William Treanor does a superb job of leadership, and we often speak of the inspiring path of the law center over so many decades.

Georgetown University Law Center was featured in an article in the Washington Post late last year. I ask unanimous consent that the article titled, "The country's most popular law school got an unexpected jolt" be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 13, 2021]
THE COUNTRY'S MOST POPULAR LAW SCHOOL
GOT AN UNEXPECTED JOLT
(By Valerie Strauss)

Year in and year out, the Georgetown University Law Center in D.C. gets more applications than any other law school in the country (and yes, that includes law schools at Harvard and Yale and Stanford). But what happened for the 2021–22 academic year was historic.

Collectively, U.S. law schools this year saw an increase of at least 12 percent in applicants for classes that started this fall and a

26 percent jump in applications—the largest in nearly 20 years, according to the nonprofit Law School Admission Council.

At Georgetown University Law Center, the increase was so high that it shocked Georgetown law officials, who have become accustomed to being the country's most popular law school. The school saw a 41 percent increase in applicants—for a total of 14,052. Of all law school applicants nationwide, 1 in 5 applied to Georgetown. It is the largest law school in the country with some 2,000 students in juris doctor degree (JD) programs, with Harvard second at some 1,750 JD students.

The rise in law school applications across the country—which left some law schools overenrolled this fall—was a result of several factors, said Susan Krinsky, executive vice president for operations and chief of staff at the Law School Admission Council. "I don't like to call it a perfect storm, but it was," she said.

Fallout from the coronavirus pandemic played a big role, with economic uncertainty that traditionally fuels applications to professional schools, she said. Many young people lost their jobs and decided to give law school a chance. But a continuation of what is called "the Trump bump" was a factor too, she said.

Law school applications began to rise after the 2016 presidential election, with President Donald Trump's Muslim ban and immigration policies helping to fuel the increase, she said. What happened in 2020—including the police killing of George Floyd and the racial justice movement that arose from it—spurred more applicants, she said, as did the death of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and the confirmation of a controversial successor.

"There was a generalized increase in interest about what lawyers do—or can do," she said.

A 2020 survey by Kaplan Test Prep of more than 100 U.S. law schools found that 84 percent of admissions officers (and 87 percent in a 2018 survey) believed that the political climate was a "significant" factor in the rise in applicants for that year—and that continued in the 2020–21 applications cycle.

Why, though, did Georgetown University Law Center have such a huge rise in applicants?

"I think it's a combination of things," said William M. Treanor, dean and executive vice president of Georgetown Law. "Washington, D.C., is a huge lure. It offers you things you can't get anywhere else. And we have internships with lawmakers and policymakers and faculty engaged directly in the issues of the day."

Georgetown has a night school, joint degree and advanced degree programs, an Office of Public Interest and Community Service and it specializes in some of the hottest legal subjects—including environmental, health and international law. Its Human Rights Institute is a draw for students—and it attracts some big legal names. Now on the faculty, for example, is Doug Emhoff, the country's first second gentleman (he is married to Vice President Harris), a leading intellectual property and business litigator and expert on entertainment and media law.

Treanor said the political climate was an important factor in the surge of applications at Georgetown. He said he became interested in the law when he was in high school during a similarly contentious time in American political life—the Watergate era of the early 1970s. President Richard Nixon was forced to resign after his administration was caught breaking the law.

"That was a period in which people were drawn to law school and the thought that law matters and the fight for justice can

have real consequences," he said. "This has been a moment where we saw something similar, in politics, the divisions in society, the need for racial justice."

It's what cemented Kamal Rattray's decision to apply. The Bronx high school teacher said he had long wanted to become a lawyer, but he applied after his father, who had a green card, was deported to Jamaica by the Trump administration for reasons he still doesn't understand. Rattray's immigrant students feared the same thing could happen to their families, he said.

"All the deportations, without due process, that the Trump administration took full advantage of while further disenfranchising communities of color inspired me to go to law school," he said. "I think we need more lawyers of color in order to hold accountable people with ideologies akin to the Trump administration's."

Rattray had four law schools to choose from—but Georgetown was a no-brainer, he said. "I really felt like there was consistent outreach from Georgetown while I was in the application process. I also liked that the school has a Black Law Students Association, and there seems like there is a lot of camaraderie."

The school's numbers are also attractive to applicants. Georgetown ranks in the top 10 on the Princeton Review's ranking of law schools for best classroom experience, and it has one of the lowest student-to-faculty ratios in the country. Ninety to 95 percent of students graduate in three years, and more than 95 percent of its students pass the bar exam on their first attempt. Ninety percent of students who graduated in 2020 (the latest year for which there is data) were employed by the time they received their degree, and Georgetown Law is tied for highest median starting salary among graduates working in private practice as associates.

Law school is expensive—and that's true at Georgetown as well. For 2021-22, the cost of attending full-time is close to \$100,000, the school's website says, with \$69,280 going to tuition. Seventy-eight percent of this year's entering Georgetown Law class received scholarship aid of some sort.

The outreach to applicants is led by Andrew Cornblatt, the law school's veteran dean of admissions. Cornblatt makes it a point to stay connected to students who come to campus, and is often stopped on campus by students who just want to say hi.

"Most people think of assembling a law school class as putting a puzzle together," Cornblatt said. "For me it's more like creating an orchestra with lots of different instruments, not just violins. I am always struck by how many talented, interesting, well-qualified applicants we receive from all over the world."

Working at home during the pandemic, he spent hours each day interviewing 2,700 applicants in small groups. Zoom allowed him to visit 50 states, 37 countries and six continents.

"We are looking for applicants who really want to do this and while we are happy to welcome college seniors, we also put great emphasis on work and life experience," Cornblatt said. "Opera singers, veterans, class presidents, Fulbright scholars, football players, Hill staffers, people working in nonprofits fully committed to public service."

For fall 2021, Georgetown enrolled 561 students from 45 states and 17 foreign countries, an acceptance rate of 12.9 percent—down from 21 percent a year ago. It was also the most diverse first-year class—with 40 percent identifying as people of color, as compared with 32 percent the previous year. Of the 561, 110 are Opportunity Scholars, which awards scholarships to students with the most significant financial need and high academic

credentials. Women constitute 54 percent of the class.

Cornblatt played a key role in persuading Kathie Duperval, 24, to attend Georgetown. She was in the final stretch of applying to law school during the 2020 presidential election after a tough year navigating the pandemic and, she said, Georgetown's outreach sold her.

"Specifically, Dean Andy made a tremendous effort to form connections with many students during the interview process," she said. "Though virtual, he made sure to connect with us, and he even went out of his way to send personalized videos to admitted students on a weekly basis."

For Elena Bacon, 22, the social justice movement that emerged from Floyd's murder changed her legal path. Once seeing herself as a corporate lawyer, she said she now plans to pursue a career in international human rights law so she can advocate for those being denied fundamental freedoms. Georgetown was always at the top of her list, she said, "because of the number of opportunities it offers for experiential learning, its distinguished Human Rights Institute, and its location in Washington, DC."

Now, Cornblatt—a graduate of Harvard University and Boston College law school—is engrossed in leading his 31st admissions season as dean.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GARY KELLY

• Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I want to recognize and congratulate Gary Kelly, the CEO of Southwest Airlines, as he hands over the reins of this great Texas-based company and transitions to a new role as executive chairman.

Southwest is a remarkable success story that captures the spirit of Texas—bold, innovative, and unafraid to take risks, while also warm, hospitable, and focused on people. Those words describe Southwest, and they equally describe the company's devoted leader, Gary Kelly.

Gary is a seventh-generation Texan who has served the people of Southwest in various capacities since 1986, including nearly two decades as CEO. Looking back on those years, it is incredible to recall the many storms Gary and the people of Southwest navigated—years of depressed travel demand following the September 11 attacks, the great recession, and now a global pandemic. Through it all, Gary provided steadfast leadership and support to the airline's more than 56,000 employees and countless beloved customers.

I've been proud to work with Gary and his incredible team over the years, most notably on the Payroll Support Program, which protected the jobs of airline employees during the most turbulent days of the pandemic. Throughout its 50-year history, Southwest has never laid off employees—a point of great pride for the airline's people-focused CEO. It's abundantly clear that the love flows both ways. I remember visiting Southwest's headquarters in Dallas and seeing the admiration on employees' faces as they spoke about their dedicated and talented leader.

Congratulations to Gary Kelly on nearly two decades as the CEO of Southwest Airlines. As he transitions to a new leadership role, I have no doubt that he will build upon his legacy of dedicated service to Southwest and its employees.●

TRIBUTE TO LATONYA BARTON

• Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the remarkable life of Ms. LaTonya Barton, a military spouse who made tremendous contributions to veterans, especially veteran entrepreneurs, veteran-owned small businesses and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses.

Ms. Barton and her spouse, Mr. Timothy Barton, a U.S. Army veteran, founded Kingdomware Technology, Incorporated, in 1993. After several unsuccessful responses to requests for proposals issued by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs—VA—Ms. Barton suspected that the Department was failing to comply with a statutory requirement known as the Rule of Two. Under this Federal law, VA contracting officers are required to restrict competition to veteran-owned small businesses when it is reasonable to expect at least two veteran-owned small business interests will compete for a given VA contract award.

Ms. Barton's legal challenge wove its way through the Federal judiciary until it reached the Supreme Court of the United States of America as the case Kingdomware Technologies, Inc. v. United States. Ms. Barton ultimately prevailed in her case, as the Supreme Court issued a unanimous 8-0 opinion which held that the Rule of Two is a mandatory legal requirement that applies to all VA competitive contract awards, including orders on the Federal Supply Schedule.

Ms. Barton's legal victory was a significant win for the rule of law and every veteran-owned small business interest seeking to do business with the VA. Throughout her years of conducting research for the litigation and testifying before Congress, Ms. Barton always kept faith in our justice system and remained steadfast in her determination to make sure veteran small business owners who served our Nation in uniform would benefit from laws enacted to help them do business with the VA. Ms. Barton will be remembered by colleagues as a pioneer businesswoman who was unwavering in her commitment to the principle that when American tax dollars are expended by the VA, veteran-owned small business interests must be empowered to compete with large private sector competitors.

Of course, Ms. Barton was far more than a savvy businesswoman. She was also a devoted mother, mentor, friend, and patriot who was loved and respected in her community. Despite the significant demands placed on her time by the litigation, Ms. Barton invested countless hours developing her children's academic and athletic prowess.

The fruits of her labor resulted in developing a successful veteran-owned small business that has lasted more than 20 years and three outstanding student-athletes who excel in the classroom and on the basketball court.

Ms. Barton passed away unexpectedly on November 3, 2021, leaving behind a legacy for veteran entrepreneurs across our Nation. She will always be remembered for her tenacity and dedication to doing right by our country's veterans. Qualities that are taught and found in our servicemembers came naturally to Ms. Barton, who was an outstanding leader, refused to accept defeat, possessed a never-quit attitude, and never gave up on the mission or her team.

Ms. Barton leaves behind her husband, Tim, and their three children, Timothy, Jr., Carolae, and Johnathan. May her service, legacy and kind spirit serve as an inspiration to all.●

RECOGNIZING OLIVE YOU BOUTIQUE

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Kentucky small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize the small business, Olive You Boutique of Richmond, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Nearly a decade ago, Katie Stallons and her sister Lindsay Wiley decided there were not enough clothing options for the ladies of central Kentucky. The sisters, both Richmond natives and alumni of University of Kentucky, decided to take matters into their own hands and open Olive You Boutique. Their mother, Jennifer Brandenburg, joined in their venture, designing the interior of the boutique, and now working in-store alongside her daughters and the other lovely ladies at Olive You Boutique. In their 9 and a half years of operating, this woman and family-owned business has seen plenty of growth and success. In 2015, they received the Richmond Chamber of Commerce Minority Business of the Year Award, and they are routinely voted as Best Women's Shopping in Richmond in local publications. Despite all this success, they have never lost sight of their mission.

Owner Katie Stallons' fundamental goal for Olive You Boutique is to carry something for "all of you" lovely women of central Kentucky and beyond. The store offers clothes to women of all ages; one stop shopping for daughter, mother, and grandmother, during all seasons. Olive You Boutique carries a wide range of items from casual loungewear to cocktail attire and everything in between. Regardless of age, shape, likes, and dislikes, Olive You Boutique has something for every woman. Customers are known to travel from all over Kentucky and beyond, with the store offer-

ing items for every Bluegrass activity, whether it be Keeneland, Kentucky Derby, weddings, graduations, Easter, and more.

Small businesses often have a very familial atmosphere, and Olive You Boutique is no exception. Whether you are greeted by one of the sisters in charge, their delightful mother and interior designer, or one of the other charismatic women working alongside them, customers instantly feel like they are at home. Without a doubt, Olive You has brought a fun and personal shopping experience to the Bluegrass State. From unique clothes to sweet gifts for any occasion, "all of you" can be sure to find something special when shopping at Olive You Boutique.

The owners of the store keep both feet on the ground when conducting business and always look out for friends and neighbors. Often hosting "Shop For a Cause" events in their store, they most recently teamed up with jewelry designer Kendra Scott and raised \$1,000, which was matched by the designer, and then donated towards the medical journey of a Centre College student who had suffered a horrific spinal cord injury. Their caring spirit extends even beyond the Kentucky community. In 2013, during the week following the category five tornado that struck Moore, OK, the owners of Olive You Boutique donated 10 percent of all sales to the American Red Cross Oklahoma Disaster Relief Fund.

In keeping their community in mind, Katie and Lindsay do not forget about other small businesses. Olive You Boutique is often the source of gatherings, with the owners inviting weekly food trucks to come offer breakfast or lunch to their customers. They also host trunk shows where they invite food vendors, florists, and other local artisans to come and sell their products alongside those found at Olive You. And if it is not a trunk show, it is a fun seasonal event to take advantage of community good cheer, often hosting summer soirees and other events around the winter holidays.

Katie and Lindsay are two entrepreneurs who demonstrate the best values of a small business owner. Olive You Boutique is not just a women's clothing store, it is a site that fosters community involvement and outreach. It is a fun and friendly place where ladies can shop, where vendors can collaborate and where you can find local support and always a friendly face. Congratulations to Katie Stallons and Lindsay Wiley and the entire Olive You team. I wish them the best of luck and look forward to watching their continued growth and success in Kentucky.●

RECOGNIZING POWELL VALLEY MILLWORK

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding

Kentucky small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize the small business, Powell Valley Millwork of Clay City, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Twenty-seven years ago Jim Thornberry and his son Jimmy left the mining industry behind in search of a new venture. Shortly thereafter, Powell Valley Mill work was founded. The Thornberrys started their mill with the desire to harvest a tangible product within a sustainable industry, and that mission has stayed at the heart of their business throughout their decades of growth and success.

The talent and substance of Powell Valley Mill work draws directly from our State, with the mill focusing on only one species of lumber: poplar. As the State tree of Kentucky, poplar is an abundant resource within Appalachia, which makes their location in rural Clay City a prime spot for their operation. Often referred to as "the painter's wood" poplar is known for its clear grain, smooth milling, and paint-taking qualities. The versatile and fine nature of the wood allows Powell Valley Millwork to supply consumers with a wide variety of interior-trim products, such as stretcher bars, door and window jambs, stair parts, cabinetry components, primed finger-joint interior trim, and more. In creating all these products, the Powell Valley millworkers make sure nothing goes to waste. Poplar can be safely used as animal bedding which means the mill's offcuts, those that are not already being used to fuel the company's wood drying kilns, are turned into shavings. These shavings are then bagged and shipped out by the truck load to be sold in a wide variety of retail outlets.

This Powell County mill maintains their technology at a topnotch standard. In 2019, the owners invested in a new addition to the team: a sophisticated scanning rough mill line from Eagle Machinery & Supply, Inc. The new rough mill line is able to process 65,000 board feet of lumber in a single 8-hour shift with only six people required to operate it. The joint project between Powell and Eagle, both family companies, demonstrates that U.S. machinery manufacturers can successfully compete with Europeans in providing world-class technology to the North American wood processing industry.

The Thornberrys keep their eye on efficiency and progress, opening up ownership of the company to experts outside the family, including Dale Budke, Powell Valley's Operations Manager. As a partner in this company, Dale provides the expertise necessary for navigating the growing Kentucky lumber industry. In 2019, Powell Valley Millwork acquired the Metrie Poplar manufacturing facility in nearby Jeffersonville, KY. With a new 125,000-square-foot location only 12 miles from their original facility, the two locations utilize their natural synergies to support the needs of a diverse customer base across North

America in full truck and railroad quantities.

Powell Valley Millwork is a testament to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of Kentuckians. Drawing from our beautiful natural resources and employing over 200 local men and women, this business illustrates some of the best qualities Kentucky has to offer: fine craftsmanship and dedicated hard work. Powell Valley Millwork is a decades-old dream the Thornberrys had when they left the mining industry, a dream that has grown beyond what they had imagined. Small businesses like Powell Valley are the core of small towns across Kentucky, and like the poplars they use in their mill, their roots grow deep to help our communities flourish. Congratulations to the Thornberrys and the entire Powell Valley team. I wish them the best of luck and look forward to watching their continued growth and success in Kentucky.●

RECOGNIZING THE BYU WOMEN'S SOCCER SEASON

● Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding achievements of the Brigham Young University women's soccer team. This past season, the team closed out a record-breaking year, culminating in their first ever contest for the NCAA Division One Women's College Cup on December 6, 2021.

Although the final match did not end in victory, the Cougars displayed extraordinary determination and tenacity in the championship game against Florida State University. During the entirety of regulation play, followed by two overtime periods, the BYU women's soccer team denied every goal attempt by their No. 1 ranked opponents. Only after an exhaustive overtime did the squad fall just short in penalty kicks, during which the victors are ultimately decided by a great deal of luck.

Despite this heartbreaking final result, the women achieved historic successes. Tallying 77 points during the season, the team led the country in overall goals and was the top scoring offense in the Nation, averaging 3.5 goals per game. They also led the Nation with 226 corner kicks, rounding out their impressive 18-5-1 season record.

Veteran coach Jennifer Rockwood has led the BYU soccer program to a total of 22 NCAA tournament appearances in her 27 years of coaching, a remarkably impressive record. For their efforts, BYU's staff, including Rockwood, Brent Anderson, Steve Magleby, Madie Gates, Rachel Jorgensen, and Carolyn Billings, all earned United Soccer Coaches' 2021 West Regional Staff of the Year awards and the NCAA DI Women's Staff of the Year award.

While the entire team had an exemplary season, individual players received numerous accolades. Mikayla Colohan was named a finalist for both

the Class of 2022 Honda Sport Award for Soccer and the 2021 MAC Hermann Trophy. Additionally, forward Cameron Tucker signed a 2-year deal with Gotham FC of the National Women's Soccer League upon graduation.

Individual performances and accolades are built on the strong foundation of a great team. BYU's impressive team includes seniors Grace Johnson and Makaylie Moore, juniors Ashton Johnson and Natalee Wells, and sophomores Bella Folino, Zoe Jacobs, Ellie Maughan, Rachel McCarthy, Becken Mzingo, Kendall Petersen, Jamie Shepherd, Laveni Vaka, and Olivia Wade. Rounding out the team were freshmen Haven Empey, Savannah Empey-Mason, Paola Garcia, Addie Gardner, Brooke Hale, Ruby Lladek, Kelsey Hoopes, Abbie Kotter, Josie Shepherd, Olivia Smith, Caroline Stringfellow, Daviana Vaka, Tara Warner, and Jacey Wood.

Congratulations to the entire BYU women's soccer program for their historic season. I wish them the best of luck in their continued athletic, academic, and professional pursuits.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-3023. A communication from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pipeline Safety: Unusually Sensitive Areas for the Great Lakes, Coastal Beaches, and Certain Coastal Waters" (RIN2137-AF31) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3024. A communication from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2019 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2019" (RIN2127-AM24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3025. A communication from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Technical Corrections and Clarifications Related to Tires and Rims" (RIN2127-AL87) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3026. A communication from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Anthropomorphic Test Devices; Q3s 3-Year-Old Child Side Impact Test Dummy; Incorporation by Reference" (RIN2127-AM38) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3027. A communication from the Deputy Chief, Enforcement Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "In the Matter of Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission's Rules Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation" (DA Docket No. 21-1631) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3028. A communication from the Assistant Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Call Authentication Trust Anchor" (FCC 21-122) (WC Docket No. 17-97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3029. A communication from the Program Analyst, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls- Petition for Reconsideration and Request for Clarification of USTelecom—The Broadband Association" (FCC 21-126) (CG Docket No. 17-59) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3030. A communication from the Director of the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Regulations" (RIN0648-BI01) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 11, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3031. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Incorporation by Reference; North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria; Hazardous Materials Safety Permits" (RIN2126-AC40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 11, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3032. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-21762" (RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0547) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3033. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-21789" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0197)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3034. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-21788" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0693)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3035. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; ASI Aviation (Type Certificate Previously Held by Relms Aviation S.A.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-21794" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0714)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3036. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters; Amendment 39-21778" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0572)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3037. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters; Amendment 39-21775" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0461)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3038. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters; Amendment 39-21786" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0885)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3039. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39-21787" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0577)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3040. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Helicopters Guimbal Helicopters; Amendment 39-21766" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0620)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate

on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3041. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-21790" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0201)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3042. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Removal of Training Requirements for an Airline Transport Pilot Certificate Issued Concurrently with a Single-Engine Airplane Type Rating" ((RIN2120-AL23) (Docket No. FAA-2018-1050)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3043. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3982" ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31398)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3044. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3981" ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31397)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3045. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 562" ((RIN2120-AA63) (Docket No. 31399)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3046. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Portland-Troutdale Airport, OR" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0637)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3047. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Modification and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Frank Wiley Airport, MT" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0633)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3048. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of V-36 and V-316, and Revocation of V-180 Due to Planned Decommissioning of the Elliot Lake and Dryden Non-Directional Beacons (NDBs) Ontario, Canada" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0279)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3049. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) T-348 and Establishment of T-409; Northcentral United States" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0288)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3050. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Modification of Class D Airspace; McChord Field (Joint Base Lewis-McChord), WA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0896)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3051. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Modification of Class D Airspace; Gray AAF (Joint Base Lewis-McChord), WA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0899)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3052. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; South Florida" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0169)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3053. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-31, V-36, V-84, V-252, and V-510 in the Vicinity of Buffalo, NY" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0496)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3054. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Frankfort, MI" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0703)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3055. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Honda Aircraft Company LLC Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No.

EC-3078. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting pursuant to

law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39-21779" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0880)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3079. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Canada Limited Helicopters; Amendment 39-21830" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-1011)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

Report to accompany S. 66, a bill to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-64).

Report to accompany S. 198, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps (Rept. No. 117-65).

Report to accompany S. 1747, a bill to provide for an equitable management of summer flounder based on geographic, scientific, and economic data, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-66).

Report to accompany S. 2299, a bill to modify the age requirement for the Student Incentive Payment Program of the State maritime academies (Rept. No. 117-67).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 960. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3493 Burnet Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the "John H. Leahr and Herbert M. Heilbrun Post Office".

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 998. A bill to provide grants to States that do not suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a driver's license of a person or refuse to renew a registration of a motor vehicle for failure to pay a civil or criminal fine or fee, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 1787. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to prevent the transfer of actions arising under the antitrust laws in which a State is a complainant.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Sharon Bradford Franklin, of Maryland, to be Chairman and Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for the remainder of the term expiring January 29, 2024.

Beth Ann Williams, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties

Oversight Board for a term expiring January 29, 2026.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3569. A bill to extend the program to provide liability protections for volunteer practitioners at certain health centers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 3570. A bill to establish a grant program within the Department of Labor to support the creation, implementation, and expansion of registered apprenticeship programs in cybersecurity; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 3571. A bill to promote remediation of abandoned hardrock mines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3572. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to require impact assessments of automated decision systems and augmented critical decision processes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3573. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to seek to enter into negotiations with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office to rename its office the "Taiwan Representative Office", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

S. 3574. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the Lawrence M "Larry" Walsh Sr. Post Office; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 3575. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the disability insurance benefits waiting period for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 3576. A bill to allow sponsors of certain new drug applications to rely upon investigations conducted in certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 3577. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the tax exemption of the International Olympic Committee and similar organizations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 3578. A bill to require certain businesses to disclose the use of forced labor in their direct supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 3579. A bill to authorize the Embassy of France in Washington, DC, to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. THUNE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 3580. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 3581. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit to Congress a report on COVID-19 natural immunity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 3582. A bill to establish an Independent Counsel on Pernicious Political Activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 3583. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide grants for outdoor recreation projects to spur economic development, with a focus on rural communities, and to provide training for rural communities on funding opportunities for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 3584. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to address corrupt practices of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 3585. A bill to enable an employer or employees to establish an employee involvement organization to represent the interests of employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 3586. A bill to amend title 46 of the United States Code with respect to anti-competitive acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr.

BROWN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 503. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. Res. 504. A resolution commending and congratulating the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team on winning the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association Division I men's basketball championship; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. BENNET):

S. Res. 505. A resolution commemorating the success of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the past 24 Olympic Winter Games and 12 Paralympic Winter Games and supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2022 Olympic Winter Games and Paralympic Winter Games; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 564

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 564, a bill to prohibit Members of Congress from purchasing or selling certain investments, and for other purposes.

S. 570

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 570, a bill to prohibit the trading of the securities of certain Communist Chinese military companies on a national securities exchange, and for other purposes.

S. 586

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 586, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to combat the opioid crisis by promoting access to non-opioid treatments in the hospital outpatient setting.

S. 844

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 844, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care.

S. 910

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 910, a bill to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 1014

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1014, a bill to reform sentencing laws and correctional institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 1289

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1289, a bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to reauthorize and modify the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1378

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1378, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to allow for the retirement of certain animals used in Federal research, and for other purposes.

S. 2132

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2132, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to limit the use of taxpayer funded union time for employees of the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2609

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2609, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure equitable payment for, and preserve Medicare beneficiary access to, diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals under the Medicare hospital outpatient prospective payment system.

S. 2627

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2627, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve assistance for veterans with travel necessary for counseling, mental health services, health care, and others services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2675

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2675, a bill to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to increase appropriations to Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 2798

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2798, a bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes.

S. 2896

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2896, a bill to amend the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to clarify whistleblower rights and protections, and for other purposes.

S. 3494

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3494, a bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require Members of Congress and their spouses and dependents to place certain assets into blind trusts, and for other purposes.

S. 3508

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3508, a bill to posthumously award a congressional gold medal to Constance Baker Motley.

S. 3520

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3520, a bill to prohibit targeted advertising by advertising facilitators and advertisers, and for other purposes.

S. 3522

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3522, a bill to provide enhanced authority for the President to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine to lend or lease defense articles to that Government to protect civilian populations in Ukraine from Russian military invasion, and for other purposes.

S. 3554

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3554, a bill to establish an alternative use of certain Federal education funds when in-person instruction is not available.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3569. A bill to extend the program to provide liability protections for volunteer practitioners at certain health centers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

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

S. 3569

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 “Help Expand Liability Protections for Volunteers Act” or the “HELP for Volunteers Act”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.

Section 224(q) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233(q)) is amended by striking paragraph (6).

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

S. 3574. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the Lawrence M. “Larry” Walsh Sr. Post Office; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

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

S. 3574

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LAWRENCE M. “LARRY” WALSH SR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the “Lawrence M. ‘Larry’ Walsh Sr. Post Office”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Lawrence M. ‘Larry’ Walsh Sr. Post Office”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 503—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHOULD IMMEDIATELY GUARANTEE THE SAFETY AND FREEDOM OF TENNIS STAR PENG SHUAI

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 503

Whereas, on November 2, 2021, 3-time Olympian Peng Shuai went missing after she

said in a since-deleted post on Chinese social media site Weibo that she had been sexually assaulted and forced into a sexual relationship with Zhang Gaoli, who was the senior Vice Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China from 2013 to 2018;

Whereas authorities of the People’s Republic of China imposed a media and internet blackout of discussions of Peng’s case;

Whereas, on November 14, 2021, after Peng had not been seen or heard from for 12 days, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Women’s Tennis Association Steve Simon requested a “full, fair, and transparent” investigation into Peng’s allegations;

Whereas the hashtag “#WhereIsPengShuai” trended across social media worldwide, with the exception of the People’s Republic of China where it was censored;

Whereas, on November 17, 2021, the Women’s Tennis Association received a statement purporting to be from Peng, recanting her abuse claim and saying “everything is fine”;

Whereas, in response, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Women’s Tennis Association Steve Simon said the statement “released today by Chinese state media concerning Peng Shuai only raises my concerns as to her safety and whereabouts”;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee said in a statement that it was “encouraged by assurances that she is safe”;

Whereas, on November 19 and 20, 2021, photos and videos of Peng appearing in her home, in a restaurant, and at a youth tennis event in Beijing emerged on Twitter accounts affiliated with government-run media;

Whereas, on November 19, 2021, White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki said the White House is “deeply concerned” over Peng’s disappearance and seeks “independent and verifiable proof” of her location and condition;

Whereas, on November 19, 2021, Liz Throssell, the spokesperson for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, told reporters “. . . it would be important to have proof of her whereabouts and wellbeing, and we would urge that there be an investigation with full transparency into her allegations of sexual assault”;

Whereas, on November 21, 2021, the International Olympic Committee said in a statement that its President, Thomas Bach, had a 30-minute video call with Peng, joined by a Chinese sports official and an official of the International Olympic Committee;

Whereas the statement said that, during the call, Peng appeared to be “doing fine” and appeared “relaxed”, and said she “would like to have her privacy respected”;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee did not explain how the video call with Peng had been organized, given the difficulties other concerned parties have had reaching her;

Whereas, on November 30, 2021, in an interview with CNN, International Olympic Committee official Dick Pound defended the handling of the situation by the Government of the People’s Republic of China and said the “unanimous conclusion” by International Olympic Committee officials on the call is that Peng Shuai is “fine”;

Whereas the annual report of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China for 2020 finds that gender-based violence in China remains a serious issue, and highly publicized cases of sexual assault continue to surface;

Whereas, on December 1, 2021, the Women’s Tennis Association suspended all Women’s Tennis Association tournaments in China and Hong Kong;

Whereas Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Women’s Tennis Association

Steve Simon stated, “In good conscience, I don’t see how I can ask our athletes to compete there when Peng Shuai is not allowed to communicate freely and has seemingly been pressured to contradict her allegation of sexual assault. Given the current state of affairs, I am also greatly concerned about the risks that all of our players and staff could face if we were to hold events in China in 2022.”;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has repeatedly detained “#MeToo” activists in China and censored online and public discussion around sexual assault and harassment; and

Whereas athletes from the around the world will be competing in the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing in February 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the case of Peng Shuai is directly related to broader international concerns around the freedom of speech and safety of athletes participating in the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing;

(2) the failure of the International Olympic Committee to clearly and forcefully challenge the claims of the Government of the People’s Republic of China concerning Peng’s safety raise questions about the ability and willingness of the International Olympic Committee to stand up for the human rights of athletes participating in the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic games in Beijing;

(3) the Government of the People’s Republic of China would help reduce concerns about athlete safety at the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing by assuring Peng’s freedom and safety and investigating her allegations in a fair and transparent manner;

(4) the Government of the People’s Republic of China should immediately take steps to—

(A) provide independent and verifiable proof of Peng’s whereabouts and that she is safe;

(B) allow Peng to engage directly with the Women’s Tennis Association and the United Nations to independently verify her safety and explain her absence from public life since making her allegation;

(C) open an independent and transparent investigation into Peng’s allegations against former senior Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli;

(D) publicly commit to hold sexual violence abusers accountable;

(E) cease all censorship of reporting and discussions of Peng’s case; and

(F) allow Peng to leave China if she so desires and prevent any retaliation against family members remaining there;

(5) by failing to clearly and forcefully challenge the Chinese Communist Party’s narrative, the International Olympic Committee has failed to uphold its own stated commitments with regard to “[r]espect for international conventions on protecting human rights”, as outlined in the Code of Ethics of the International Olympic Committee;

(6) the conduct of the International Olympic Committee runs counter to efforts by the United States Government, human rights organizations, the Women’s Tennis Association, and other international bodies and individuals to secure Peng’s safety; and

(7) in an effort to regain lost public confidence, the International Olympic Committee should publicly call on the Government of the People’s Republic of China to undertake the actions called for in paragraph (4).

SENATE RESOLUTION 504—COM-MENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE COFFEYVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE RED RAVENS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE 2021 NATIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

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

S. RES. 504

Whereas, on Saturday, April 24, 2021, the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the "Red Ravens") defeated the Cowley County Community College Tigers by a score of 108 to 99 in the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NJCAA") Division I men's basketball championship game;

Whereas the 2021 national championship is the first for the Red Ravens since 1962;

Whereas, in addition to winning the national championship, the Red Ravens won a share of the Kansas Jayhawk Community College Conference East title;

Whereas, in the championship game, freshman center Blaise Keita had a career-high 27 points on 13-16 shooting;

Whereas guard Tylor Perry—

(1) had 18 points in the championship game; and

(2) was named the Most Valuable Player of the 2021 NJCAA Division I men's basketball championship tournament;

Whereas Love Bettis, Blaise Keita, and Tylor Perry were named to the All-Tournament team; and

Whereas head coach Jay Herkelman was named the 2021 NJCAA Division I men's basketball coach of the year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team on winning the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association Division I men's basketball championship;

(2) recognizes the players, coaches, and staff of the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the President of Coffeyville Community College, Dr. Marlon Thornburg;

(B) the Athletic Director of Coffeyville Community College, Jeff Leiker; and

(C) the head coach of the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team, Jay Herkelman.

SENATE RESOLUTION 505—COM-MEMORATING THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE PAST 24 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND 12 PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE 2022 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 505

Whereas for more than 100 years, the Olympic and Paralympic movements have—

(1) educated young people through amateur athletics;

(2) brought together athletes from many countries in friendly competition; and

(3) forged new relationships among athletes bound by friendship, solidarity, and fair play;

Whereas at the 2022 Olympic Winter Games, 91 nations will compete in 109 events across 15 disciplines in 7 sports, and the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams (referred to in this preamble as "Team USA") will compete in all 7 sports;

Whereas at the 2022 Paralympic Winter Games, approximately 16 nations will compete in 78 events across 6 disciplines in 2 sports, and Team USA will compete in all 2 sports;

Whereas at the 2022 Olympic Winter Games, the Team USA roster includes 224 athletes with the largest ever female contingent for Team USA at an Olympic Winter Games;

Whereas at the 2022 Paralympic Winter Games, the Team USA roster currently includes 10 athletes, and many more athletes are expected to qualify;

Whereas, during the past 24 Olympic Winter Games, Team USA has won 105 gold medals, 112 silver medals, and 88 bronze medals, totaling 305 medals;

Whereas, during the past 12 Paralympic Winter Games, Team USA has won 111 gold medals, 119 silver medals, and 85 bronze medals, totaling 315 medals;

Whereas the people of the United States stand united in respect and admiration for the members of Team USA and the athletic accomplishments, sportsmanship, and dedication to excellence of Team USA;

Whereas the many accomplishments of Team USA would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of many parties, including the many sports organizations, administrators, coaches, and family members who provide critical support to the athletes of Team USA;

Whereas the United States takes great pride in the athletes of Team USA exhibiting a commitment to excellence, grace under pressure, and good will toward other competitors;

Whereas the United States maintains a commitment to the safety and security of Team USA;

Whereas 31 States will be represented on Team USA, with the largest contingents coming from California, Minnesota, Colorado, and Utah; and

Whereas Team USA exemplifies rigorous competition, fair play, and the pursuit of dreams: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the athletes and coaches of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams (referred to in this resolution as "Team USA") and the families who support them; and

(2) supports the athletes of Team USA in competing at the 2022 Olympic Winter Games and the Paralympic Winter Games.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4923. Mr. WYDEN (for Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3527, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4923. Mr. WYDEN (for Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3527, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 531 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "**Requirement**" and inserting "**Requirements**";

(2) by striking "Except as expressly provided by law" and inserting the following:

"(a) NAMING LIMITATION.—Except as expressly provided by law or as authorized under subsection (b)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) TRANSFER OF NAMES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer the name of covered property of the Department to other covered property of the Department if—

"(A) the original covered property was designated with that name by law;

"(B) the Department no longer offers benefits or services at the original covered property;

"(C) the other covered property is similar in type and purpose as the original covered property;

"(D) the other covered property is located in a different location or at a different address from the original covered property within the town, city, or other local government area specified in the designation made by such law; and

"(E) such transfer occurs not less than 30 days after the Secretary notifies the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress representing the State in which the original covered property and other covered property are located of the intent of the Secretary to transfer the name of the original covered property to the other covered property.

"(2) REFERENCES.—If the Secretary transfers the name of covered property under paragraph (1), any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the covered property originally named by law shall be deemed to be a reference to the covered property to which the name has been transferred under such paragraph.

"(3) COVERED PROPERTY.—In this subsection, the term 'covered property' means a facility, structure, or real property of the Department or a major portion (such as a wing or floor) of any such facility, structure, or real property."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 531 and inserting the following new item:

"531. Requirements relating to naming of Department property."

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I have 3 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They

have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 3, 2022, at 8:45 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 3, 2022, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 3, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, pursuant to Public Law 117-81, on behalf of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform: Jennifer Santos of Virginia.

COMMEMORATING THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE PAST 24 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND 12 PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE 2022 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 505, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 505) commemorating the success of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the past 24 Olympic Winter Games and 12 Paralympic Winter Games and supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2022 Olympic Winter Games and Paralympic Winter Games.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 505) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE COFFEYVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE RED RAVENS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE 2021 NATIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 504, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 504) commending and congratulating the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team on winning the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association Division I men's basketball championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 504) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

SUPPORTING THE OBSERVATION OF NATIONAL TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY PREVENTION MONTH DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2022, AND ENDING ON FEBRUARY 1, 2022, TO RAISE AWARENESS OF, AND OPPOSITION TO, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 500) supporting the observation of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month during the period beginning on January 1, 2022, and ending on February 1, 2022, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 500) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of February 1, 2022, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

AMENDING TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE, TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER THE NAME OF PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS DESIGNATED BY LAW TO OTHER PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3527.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3527) to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Tester-Moran substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4923) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 531 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "Requirement" and inserting "Requirements";

(2) by striking "Except as expressly provided by law" and inserting the following:

"(a) NAMING LIMITATION.—Except as expressly provided by law or as authorized under subsection (b)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) TRANSFER OF NAMES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer the name of covered property of the

Department to other covered property of the Department if—

“(A) the original covered property was designated with that name by law;

“(B) the Department no longer offers benefits or services at the original covered property;

“(C) the other covered property is similar in type and purpose as the original covered property;

“(D) the other covered property is located in a different location or at a different address from the original covered property within the town, city, or other local government area specified in the designation made by such law; and

“(E) such transfer occurs not less than 30 days after the Secretary notifies the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress representing the State in which the original covered property and other covered property are located of the intent of the Secretary to transfer the name of the original covered property to the other covered property.

“(2) REFERENCES.—If the Secretary transfers the name of covered property under paragraph (1), any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the covered property originally named by law shall be deemed to be a reference to the covered property to which the name has been transferred under such paragraph.

“(3) COVERED PROPERTY.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered property’ means a facility, structure, or real property of the Department or a major portion (such as a wing or floor) of any such facility, structure, or real property.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 531 and inserting the following new item:

“531. Requirements relating to naming of Department property.”.

The bill (S. 3527), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW K. BAKER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CLINIC

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2159.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2159) to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 400 College Drive, Middleburg, Florida, as the “Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic”, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2159) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2159

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ANDREW K. BAKER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 400 College Drive, Middleburg, Florida, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the “Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic” or the “A.K. Baker VA Clinic”.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the community-based outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic.

NAVY CORPSMAN STEVE ANDREWS DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HEALTH CARE CLINIC

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1281.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1281) to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Gaylord, Michigan, as the “Navy Corpsman Steve Andrews Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Clinic”.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1281) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2022

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 3 p.m. on Monday, February 7; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that at 5:30 p.m.,

the Senate proceed to executive session and vote on confirmation of the Scott and Tunnage nominations, as provided under the previous order; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Monday’s session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, for the information of Senators, there will be two rollcall votes on Monday at 5:30 p.m.

RECESS UNTIL FEBRUARY 7, 2022, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:41 p.m., recessed until Monday, February 7, 2022, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL J. ADLER, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN.

JOHN T. GODFREY, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

EDWARD GABRIEL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE IKRAM U. KHAN, TERM EXPIRED.

NATHALIE RAYES, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOSEPH ELDRIDGE, TERM EXPIRED.

MARY GREEN SWIG, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE STEPHEN D. KRASNER, TERM EXPIRED.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

DARA LINDENBAUM, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 30, 2027, VICE STEVEN T. WALTHER, TERM EXPIRED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 3, 2022:

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

CLAUDIA SLACK, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2023.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

THOMAS E. ROTHMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2026.

ELIZABETH M. SEMBLER, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2026.

LAURA GORE ROSS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2026.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SCOTT ROSCOE

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the pleasure of presenting Scott Roscoe with his Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Scott is a member of Egg Harbor Township Troop 94. For his Eagle Scout Project, he installed a wall-mounted shelving system in the offices of the Great Egg Harbor Township Historical Society. For this project, Scott arranged the material donations and volunteers, communicated with the historical society, and arranged meetings with groups and individuals to ensure the completion of the project. He also volunteered around 110 service hours at the ALS Walk, Food Bank, Salvation Army, Patcong Creek, Beach Cleanup, and more. Scott, along with his brother Jack, also helped organize and sell flood-relief buckets to aid Texans affected by Hurricane Harvey. This young man should be proud of his accomplishments, and it was my honor to have the opportunity to recognize him for his service to both the Historical Society and the entire South Jersey community. God Bless Scott and God Bless America.

LEXI MISSIMO

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor our Texas 24 Hometown Hero of the week, Lexi Missimo, a Southlake native representing the United States Women's National youth team.

Last season while playing for the University of Texas, Lexi showed courage in the face of public pressure by standing proudly for our country's national anthem. While many chose to bend the knee, Lexi stood with pride to honor the country she loves, and her beloved late grandfather who selflessly served in the military.

We live in strange times—it is now more acceptable to kneel for our flag than to stand. Lexi displayed bravery by refusing to cower to public pressure, not for any political purpose, but simply out of love for country.

Lexi is an all-American kid—one who is proud of the country she calls home and those who serve to protect it. I look forward to seeing her represent our country this summer with the Under 20's national team, and one day, fulfill her dream to play for the senior team.

I thank Lexi for her courageous actions. May they inspire the rest of the country to show pride in our great Nation.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE 1ST MISSION SUPPORT COMMAND OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE IN PUERTO RICO

HON. JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Madam Speaker, I would like to give special recognition to the Organized Reserve in Puerto Rico known as the 1st Mission Support Command.

In June 1922, the Organized Reserve in Puerto Rico was authorized when the Headquarters of the 187th Infantry Brigade and the 373rd Infantry Regiment were allotted from the National Army. This force, transformed by the needs of the nation continues to serve today as the 1st Mission Support Command. As we approach the 100th anniversary of its organization it is befitting to pause to commemorate and recognize the contributions of its veterans and continuing contributions of its soldiers to vital national security interests and homeland defense.

Answering the nation's call when liberty is at risk is a responsibility that the citizen soldiers from the newly Organized Reserve in Puerto Rico readily assumed. From July 14, 1939 to July 7, 1945, 119 enlisted and 513 officers from the Organized Reserve in Puerto Rico served in World War II. During the decade of the 1940s the Organized Reserve in Puerto Rico were designated the Army Reserve in Puerto Rico. Subsequent military priorities adapted, expanded, and amended the organization of the Army Reserve in Puerto Rico to include additional military occupational specialties, capabilities and responsibility for units in the Virgin Islands. Its current denomination as 1st Mission Support Command was authorized on October 19, 2007.

These changes enabled the Army Reserve in Puerto Rico to activate and deploy from September 1990 through October 1991, more than 1,000 Soldiers in support of the Persian Gulf War. After the events of September 11, 2001, the 1st Mission Support Command deployed more than 5,000 soldiers to provide indispensable and sustained support for operations Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle, Iraqi Freedom, and other throughout the world, with 95 percent of units having deployed or provided mobilized soldiers, in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

The commitment of the members of the 1st Mission Support Command and their success wherever they deploy is a demonstration of their quality and devotion to duty. But behind each of them are the family members who support them with their love and who endure the long periods of separation spent in training and deployments. This 100th anniversary is also a celebration of their stoic support.

Confronting overseas threats is where the 1st Mission Support Command has earned its reputation as a professional and capable

force. But probably the greatest threat confronted by the command was not in a remote battlefield, but in its own backyard. The battering winds of Hurricane Irma and Maria in 2017 impacted Puerto Rico with such a force that within a few hours transformed our beloved Island into a disaster zone. The severity of the Island-wide disaster required designating the 1st Mission Support Command as the U.S. Army Reserve Caribbean Geographical Command, which added key new capabilities to its formation and placing thousands of additional soldiers, under one chain of command. It is evidence of the quality of leadership and soldiers who are part of the 1st Mission Support Command that even when faced with the emergency imposed by the disaster, they gallantly helped their communities while effectively continuing to support their military commitments overseas.

As the 1st Mission Support Command in Puerto Rico stands in the threshold of a new century, we are confident that the strong roots developed during the last 100 years have prepared the men and woman of this command to respond to the challenges that war, or nature could bring in the future. Is in this context that I request that this body joins with me to recognize and commend the 1st Mission Command for the selfless and dedicated service of its past and present citizen-soldiers whose personal courage, contributions, and sacrifices have helped preserve the freedom and advance the national security and homeland defense of the United States of America.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. NIKEMA WILLIAMS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2022

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge support for my amendment to bolster the research capacity of our Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs).

I'm a third generation HBCU graduate. HBCUs were created to provide a safe place of learning for Black Americans. Just this week, that most basic tenet has been threatened by racist bomb threats.

On Tuesday, I called on the Department of Education to lead a whole-of-government response to these threats. We owe HBCU students and faculty safety, but we also owe them so much more.

I'm here today to ensure Congress delivers for our HBCUs the same way they delivered for me and so many other graduates. My amendment will bolster the research capacity of HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs in two ways.

First, it will ensure that research grants from the National Science Foundation can be used for the professional development and

• 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.

mentorship of student and faculty researchers at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs. Second, it will make sure federal agencies provide technical assistance to HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs on how to grow their capacity to manage grants from application to completion.

As the representative of the congressional district with the greatest number of HBCUs, I know investing in HBCUs supports Black excellence. My amendment will support critical educational institutions and their students, advance innovation, and grow our economy. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2022

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on amendment number 150 sponsored by Representative MIKE LEVIN.

This amendment is modeled off the Public Land Renewable Energy Development Act (PLREDA) which promotes wind, solar, and geothermal resources on public lands.

You might ask me why I am speaking on a Democrat amendment, or why I seem to know so much about this amendment.

It's strange because this amendment looks familiar to me. I wonder why that is?

Oh that's right, that's because PLREDA is my bill, one which I have sponsored since the 112th Congress.

When I introduced PLREDA in the previous Congresses, I solicited original cosponsors in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. LEVIN was one such original cosponsor.

After the 2020 election, we used Mr. LEVIN as the lead, yet with this current legislation I was prohibited from being part of its annual original sponsors.

But that's fine, I am more interested in passing good governance for the American people than demanding the credit.

I have done this in the past when we reformed the antitrust exemptions in the McCarran-Ferguson Act for the medical insurance industry and brought knowledge to the erroneous administrative exclusion in the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act jeopardizing constituents in Mohave County, Arizona and Clark County, Nevada.

If this were a stand-alone provision, it would earn my support because we need to pass the remainder of PLREDA, the rest which I was unable to get passed in previous Congresses.

However, used as an amendment to a very disingenuous bill, I cannot support it. Not because of the theft of my bill but the poor process used today in this bad bill.

I've always said good process builds good policy which makes good politics.

The amendments being considered inside en bloc packages is a tactic of the current majority which would make the founders roll in their graves.

This is not a counter China bill. This bill promotes a role for the government in the economy which is un-American and deals more in abstract social and climate policies than anything else.

It is not good process. Everyone on the other side has not read the full bill, just like

they have not taken the time to make themselves fully aware of anything they have passed so far, regardless if it's a bill, amendment, or resolution.

The American people should be concerned about how this bill actually makes us weaker in the face of China, and no matter how many of my good policy ideas you add to it in the form of an amendment, you cannot change its rotten core.

CASEL'S MARKETPLACE

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the pleasure of visiting Casel's Marketplace, a family-owned market in Margate, South Jersey. Since opening its doors as a small grocery store in Atlantic City in 1929, Casel's has brought the finest quality ingredients to the South Jersey community. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Sieden family owning Casel's Marketplace. Throughout the years, Casel's has continued to turn new visitors into life-long customers. They are known for their signature meats, smoked fish department, grab-and-go salads, extensive cheese selection, and fresh produce section. Casel's Marketplace is always doing everything necessary to give their customers' the best shopping experience. God Bless the Sieden Family and Casel's Marketplace and God Bless America.

HONORING ANNE BACON AS IOWAN OF THE WEEK

HON. CYNTHIA AXNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mrs. AXNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Anne Bacon, Chief Executive Officer of IMPACT Community Action Partnership.

Anne Bacon and her team at IMPACT have been essential in helping Iowans keep a roof over their heads throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and supporting Iowans in need. So much of what we do here in Congress relies on the work of public servants and communities to implement, and their work has been especially critical over the last two years. IMPACT has been serving Iowans for years, but they took on new challenges during the pandemic.

Recognizing the importance of keeping Iowans housed during the pandemic, IMPACT helped more than 1,000 families with direct housing assistance during 2020, using funding from the CARES Act. This year, working with Polk County and Des Moines, Anne's team has kept more than 6,500 households from facing eviction and homelessness, committing more than \$35 million from the Emergency Rental Assistance Program Congress passed in the last year. That includes families with nearly 7,000 children who were able to keep the homes they knew thanks to the efforts of Anne and IMPACT. Their work also received

praise from the Treasury Department as a high-performing program for making their program easy to use and working directly to help renters facing eviction.

Anne grew up in Toledo, Iowa, and after living in California for four years moved back to Iowa to commit her life to making sure that our social safety net would work for people going through tough times. That goal—making sure people could access services and leave feeling better than when they started—has driven her in getting her degree in Social Work from the University of Iowa and a Masters in Public Administration from Drake University, and continues to drive her work to reduce the barriers that people in poverty face. Anne's work at IMPACT includes both direct service to Iowans and looking at the systemic issues that create this kind of need in the US, and focuses on making sure that programs to help people need to recognize that the people they're helping are their most important stakeholders.

Anne now lives in Ankeny and is happily married with three adult children and one grandson.

Anne's dedication to helping others sets an example all of us can look to, and the work of Iowans like her is critical to making sure the work we do here in Congress reaches our constituents. My work on the Financial Services Committee to secure rental assistance to help Iowans recover from the impacts of the pandemic relies on dedicated public servants like Anne. I'm forever grateful for her work during this difficult time, and I will continue to work in Congress, as I did at the State of Iowa, to make sure that government truly works for the people. It is my privilege to recognize Anne Bacon as Iowan of the Week.

RECOGNIZING THE 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUMGAIT POGROMS

HON. RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, today I rise to condemn the violence inflicted upon Armenians on the 34th anniversary of the Sumgait Pogroms in Azerbaijan. I believe that condemning these actions today will help prevent renewed aggression against citizens of Armenian descent who continue to live in Azerbaijan, while bringing attention to efforts to erase these atrocities from our collective memory. Further, I reaffirm our nation's commitment to an enduring, peaceful, and democratic resolution of the Artsakh conflict.

From 1988 to 1990, the Armenian population in Soviet Azerbaijan was the target of ethnically targeted pogroms in the cities of Sumgait, Kirovabad, and Baku. Beginning on February 27, 1988 in Sumgait, Armenian Christians were indiscriminately murdered, raped, and maimed by mobs of criminals and thugs. According to independent reporting, police in Baku allowed the pogroms to continue for 3 days, during which time Armenians were burned alive and thrown from windows.

Despite vocal U.S. and international protests over the Sumgait Pogroms, renewed anti-Armenian pogroms were launched in Kirovabad on November 21, 1988 that lasted for seven days. Fourteen months later in the capital,

Baku, another pogrom was launched against its Armenian minority. These vicious attacks killed hundreds of unarmed civilians and displaced tens of thousands of Armenians fleeing systematic violence as refugees.

These pogroms set the stage for decades of aggression by Azerbaijan. In September 2020, Azerbaijan bombed the Republic of Artsakh with Turkish support, targeting Armenian schools and religious sites, and killing innocent civilians. Over a year later, Azerbaijan still illegally holds and tortures Armenian prisoners of war (POWs) from 2020, despite signing a joint statement requiring all captives to be released.

Madam Speaker, on this 34th anniversary of the Sumgait Pogroms, I want to emphasize the importance of remembering these crimes against humanity. I call on the Azerbaijani government to acknowledge that these atrocities occurred, and that it seeks justice for the victims by prosecuting those who committed these horrific acts of violence. I also call upon the government of Azerbaijan to take all appropriate action to prevent further tragedies of this nature, and to respect the rights of all minorities living within its borders. I condemn Azerbaijan's ongoing aggression against Armenia, and call on the Azerbaijani government to immediately and unconditionally release all Armenian POWs and captive civilians.

RECOGNIZING FRANCIS
MALDONADO-VÁZQUEZ

HON. JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize Francis Maldonado-Vázquez for his tremendous efforts in achieving the Eagle Scout rank, the most prestigious award of the Boy Scouts of America.

Throughout his trail to Eagle, Francis has demonstrated he abides by the Scout Oath and Law and exemplifies the finest qualities of leadership and citizenship the Boy Scouts of America strives to teach. As a member of Troop 377 Francis enjoys visiting Camp Guajataka, camping, and learning of the outdoors.

Francis' love for animals and insects was exemplified by the impressive community service project he led in lake La Plata in Toa Baja. Francis and his team renovated the pollination garden at the wildlife refuge by installing several beehive boxes, and signs showcasing educational material about pollinator species most common in the area.

Francis is part of the special needs program of the Boy Scouts of America, and his story is an extraordinary example for youth with special needs around the Nation.

I'm honored to celebrate Francis' great accomplishment, recognizing the outstanding efforts of his work.

MATTHEW OSTERGAARD

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the

Texas—24, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Matthew Ostergaard, Major, United States Army, of Lewisville, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Ostergaard enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1992, eventually becoming a commissioned officer in the infantry, retiring in 2017. During his years in the Army, he served in Operation Joint Guard in Bosnia and in Operation New Dawn in Iraq. His decorations include the Iraq Campaign Medal with two campaign stars to denote serving in different phases of the Iraq War, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of second award, the Army Commendation Medal with one silver and two bronze Oak Leaf Clusters in lieu of 7 subsequent awards, the Army Achievement Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters to denote 3 subsequent awards, the Army Good Conduct Medal with bronze clasps to denote 3 subsequent awards, as well as the NATO Medal, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Expert Infantryman Badge, and Ranger Tab, Pathfinder Badge, and Parachutist Badge.

After retiring from the Army, Mr. Ostergaard has brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. He is active within his church, serving in its hospitality ministry, as an assistant leader with the local Cub Scout pack, and volunteers with several veteran organizations in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Mr. Ostergaard's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

ROSALIE GRENON

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Rosalie Grenon of Sutton, Massachusetts, a loving mother, grandmother, and friend to many.

Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, Rosalie spent her entire life in Central Massachusetts, growing up and raising her family in Millbury and Sutton, respectively. She married her high school sweetheart, David Grenon, and they built a beautiful family and life together. Driven by their belief in the importance of education, Rosalie and David have a long history of supporting the business studies program at Assumption University in Worcester, MA.

Rosalie was actively involved in her community, and a true patron of the arts. She served on the Advisory Board of the Joy of Music in Worcester, the Scholarship Committee for the Greater Worcester Community Foundation, and the Advisory Board for the Performing Arts School of Worcester.

A graduate of Anna Maria College in Paxton, Massachusetts, Rosalie received a degree in music from the college in 1960. She was a talented opera singer and had a particular adoration for classical music. A skilled artist, she found joy in photography, painting, and drawing. She often used her talents to

contribute to her church and events in our community.

Rosalie loved the many roles she held in her life, but she cherished being a grandmother and great-grandmother the most. She had magical connections with the children in her life, and she often spent her time playing with them and rocking them to sleep with ease.

Rosalie was a vibrant woman who put an abundance of love out into the world. She will be remembered for her artistic eye, her dedication to her family, and her love of Barry Manilow's music. Her kindness and passion extended beyond herself and touched the people who loved her in unforgettable ways.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress and Rosalie's loved ones, it is my great privilege and honor to celebrate and recognize the beautiful life of the late Rosalie Grenon.

JACK ROSCOE

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the pleasure of presenting Jack Roscoe with his Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Jack has been a scout for eight years and is a member of Egg Harbor Township Scout Troop 94. For his Eagle Scout project, he built three garden beds for the Greater Egg Harbor Township Historical Society. The garden beds will be used for families who cannot afford to have their own gardens but wish to grow their own vegetables. In addition to this project, he has also volunteered 120 hours of community service, including the ALS walk, Salvation Army, and Dog Park and Beach Clean Up. Jack, with the help of his brother Scott, helped organize and sell flood-relief buckets to aid the victims of Hurricane Harvey in Texas. Jack should be proud of his accomplishments and I look forward to seeing him succeed in his future endeavors. God Bless Jack and God Bless America.

ALEXANDER SAGCAL

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the Texas—24, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Alexander Sagcal, Lieutenant Junior Grade, United States Navy, of Carrollton, Texas for his honorable service he performed in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Sagcal was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Navy in 1986, serving until 1990. During his years in the Navy, he served aboard the USS *Sumter* as a main propulsion assistant officer, an auxiliary officer, an electronic material officer, and the ship's assistant 1st Lieutenant.

After leaving the Navy, Mr. Sagcal has brought the same love he had for his country

and poured it into making his community a better place. Mr. Sagcal currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors, Farmers Branch Chamber of Commerce; Member of the Board of Directors, Coppell Chamber of Commerce; Ambassador- Metrocrest Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors—CFBISD Educational Foundation; Vice-President Historic Downtown Carrollton Association; and is active with the St. Mary Immaculate Church.

Mr. Sagcal's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Navy and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, due to a transportation issue, I was unable to cast a vote on February 2, 2022. Had I been present, I would have voted against Roll Call No. 17, H. Res. 900.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM JORDAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, on Wednesday I attended the funeral of former Congressman Clarence J. "Bud" Brown, Jr., in Ohio. As a result, I was absent from the House floor during that day's two roll call votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted no on Roll Call No. 16, ordering the previous question on H. Res. 900, and no on Roll Call No. 17, agreeing to H. Res. 900.

RECOGNIZING DIEGO JOSÉ BAQUERO-MORALES

HON. JENNIFFER GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize Diego José Baquero-Morales for his great efforts in achieving the Eagle Scout rank, the most prestigious award in the Boy Scouts of America.

Through his trail to Eagle, Diego José has demonstrated he abides by the Scout Oath and Law and exemplifies the finest qualities of leadership and citizenship the Boy Scouts of America strives to teach. As a member of Troop 134 Diego enjoys visiting El Yunque, Camp Guajataka, fishing and kayaking among other outdoor activities. Diego's Troop distinguishes itself for serving youth with special needs, and its influence has empowered Diego to become an exemplary young man.

Diego's community service project consisted in restructuring several rooms in the Mercedes Morales school to meet the necessities of special needs students like him. The remodeling enabled the students to have new and im-

proved areas to study and receive their therapy sessions. Diego's great achievement attests to his remarkable commitment, leadership skills, and faithfulness to our country.

I'm honored to celebrate Diego's great accomplishment, recognizing the outstanding efforts of his work.

SCOTT ROPIECKI

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the pleasure of presenting Jeffrey "Scott" Ropiecki with his Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Scott began as a Tiger Scout when he was just six years old and has been a lifelong scout ever since. He graduated from Atlantic Cape Community College with an associate degree in applied science. He also earned his Federal Aviation Remote Pilot Certificate with a Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems Rating. Scott currently attends Rutgers University where he is majoring in Bio-Chemistry and competed as the only Freshman on the Ranger Challenge Team. For his Eagle Scout project, he revived the Chestnut Neck Road Conservation Trail. Scott cleared the vegetation and trash from the trail and added markers at critical points along the route. He also made a trailhead to signify the trail's starting point using split railings. Scott should be proud of his accomplishments and it was my honor to have had the opportunity to recognize him for his service to the South Jersey community. God Bless Scott and God Bless America.

EDWARD L. PETERS

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the Texas—24, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Edward L. Peters, Petty Officer 1st Class, United States Navy, of Grapevine, Texas for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Peters enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1972, serving in waters in the Middle East, the Northern Atlantic, the Caribbean, and two deployments to Guantanamo Bay. His decorations include the National Defense Service Medal, the Navy Good Conduct Medal, and the Navy Expeditionary Medal.

After leaving the Navy, Mr. Peters brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. He has served on several boards, commissions, and committees. Among these are the Board of Directors, Tulip Track Council I of the Girl Scouts of the USA, the Board of Directors for the Grapevine Shield Foundation which fundraises for fallen and injured first responders, an active volunteer for the Grapevine Police Department with over 5,500 hours volunteered since 2010, and an active volun-

teer for the Lions Club, Kiwanis, the Grapevine Chamber of Commerce, the Grapevine Masonic Lodge, and the Grapevine Elks Lodge.

Mr. Peters' service is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Navy and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

IN HONOR OF COACH KIRBY PAUL SMART

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor, commend, and extend personal congratulations to the University of Georgia's (UGA) Football Head Coach, Coach Kirby P. Smart. Coach Smart recently led the UGA Bulldogs to their 2022 College Football Playoffs National Championship win on Monday, January 11, 2022.

Kirby was born on December 23, 1975, to the union of Sonny and Sharon Smart. He was educated in the Decatur County School System, and he began his playing career at Bainbridge High School under the tutelage of his father. During his high school career, he was a three-year letterman in football, basketball, and baseball and a first-team Class AAAA All-State as a senior. Upon his graduation from Bainbridge High, he enrolled at and played for the University of Georgia, where he was a four-year letterman at defensive back and a first-team All-SEC (Southeastern Conference) selection as a senior. He finished his college football career as a four-time member of SEC Academic Honor Roll, with 13 interceptions, ranking fourth-all time at UGA, and led the Bulldogs with six interceptions in 1997 and five in 1998 before graduating in 1999 with a bachelor's degree in Finance. Kirby later obtained his master's degree in Physical Education from Florida State University in 2003.

Kirby began his impressive coaching career in 1999 as the Administrative Assistant Coach for UGA. Since then, he has served as the Assistant Coach for Defensive Backs (2000) and Defense Coordinator (2001) at Valdosta State University, a Graduate Assistant (2002 through 2003) at Florida State University, the Assistant Coach for Defensive Backs (2004) at Louisiana State University, the Assistant Coach for Running Backs (2005) at UGA, and the Assistant Coach for Safeties (2006) with the Miami Dolphins. He also served as the Assistant Coach for Defensive Backs (2007), Defensive Coordinator for Inside Linebackers (2008 through 2013 and 2015), and Defensive Coordinator for Inside Linebackers (2014) at the University of Alabama, before coming back to UGA to serve as the Football Head Coach (2016). Since returning to UGA, Kirby and the Bulldogs have amassed championship titles at several levels including four in the SEC Eastern Division, one in the SEC, and one at the national level.

Coach Smart has received countless awards and commendations for his achievements and accomplishments as a coach including the Broyles Award (2009), American Football Coaches Association Assistant Coach of the Year (2012), SEC Coach of the Year

(2017, 2021), and most recently, a bipartisan and bicameral resolution on January 11, 2022, endorsed by the entire Georgia Congressional Delegation honoring the UGA Bulldogs' recent 2022 College Football Playoffs National Championship win.

Coach Smart has accomplished much in his life, but none of it would have been possible without the grace of God; the love and support of his wife, Mary; and their children; Weston, Julia, and Andrew.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the more than 730,000 people of the Second Congressional District and the Georgia Bulldog Nation, in extending our thanks, our heartfelt congratulations, and our best wishes to Coach Kirby P. Smart for his monumental achievement in leading the UGA Bulldogs to their 2022 College Football Playoffs National Championship win.

DENOUNCING RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR MONGERING

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the drumbeat for war in Eastern Europe we have been listening to for weeks now.

For over two weeks the American people have watched with intense concern and uneasiness the heightened tensions between Ukraine and Russia.

It is not so much the border issues between these nations that concerns Americans, but the loose talk of the Biden Administration to involve the United States in a hot war against Russia.

Americans do not dread that territorial disputes are taking place over 6,000 miles away. They dread that the Biden administration may involve them in another costly, stupid war, one with potentially devastating results for their families.

The foreign policy issues of Eastern Europe are complex, but the law is not. The Constitution of the United States, written plain as day in Article I, Section 8, Clause 11, gives Congress the sole power to declare war.

No one else.

Not the president, not the lifelong bureaucrats in the State Department, or the diversity-trained generals in the Pentagon, and especially not the quote-unquote "experts" educated beyond their capacity.

Only the people's elected representatives.

I have served in this body for over a decade, and it's clear to me that Congress has no interest in picking up its constitutional prerogative or making itself accountable to the voters.

In their absence, I believe the need for action must devolve to the states. Federalism requires as much.

In Arizona, State Senator Wendy Rogers has introduced a bill called the Defend the Guard Act. It stipulates that unless Congress has formally declared war, Arizona National Guardsmen are prohibited from being deployed into active combat overseas.

Rogers is a retired Lieutenant Colonel who served for twenty years in the U.S. Air Force.

And I think she speaks for a lot of soldiers who are tired of being sent into undeclared, no-win wars that go on for decades.

One of America's finest soldiers, two-time Medal of Honor recipient and Marine Corps Major General Smedley Butler, said of our troops, "We Americans who will protect our flag should have a voice in where it is flown."

I agree.

The United States of America has the greatest, bravest fighting force in the history of the world.

And if Congress has one ounce of respect for their courage and sacrifice, and the founding document they swore an oath to defend with their lives, we would vote before ever sending them into battle.

Our names should be on the dotted line before their boots ever hit the ground, whether in Ukraine or anywhere else in the world.

And until Congress declares war as required by the Constitution, not a single Guardsman from Arizona or any other state should be deployed into combat.

I believe Arizona ought to be the first state to pass the Defend the Guard Act and lead the way in protecting our sons and daughters in uniform from federal abuse and challenge this Congress to start following every part of the U.S. Constitution.

If history has taught us anything it is this: we have lost trillions of dollars and tens of thousands of American lives fighting ridiculous wars in Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan. We have the best military force in the world and some of the most inept military leaders. And to be fair, the political rules imposed on our military leaders, the so called Rules of Engagement, deprive our military of a clear path to victory. Indeed, the political aspects of those wars, to "build nations" or to win hearts, is as inane as it was unsuccessful. War is to destroy the enemy, not build nations.

Historical failures of Western countries confronting Russia militarily in Eastern Europe in the winter taught us the foolhardiness of such an effort. We cannot make the same mistake, in a conflict which we have no justification to be in to begin with.

Most critically, the United States has no interest to protect there. Certainly no interest strong enough to risk war with Russia.

I denounce the war mongering.

CHIEF WILLIAM PRIOLE

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last week, I had the honor of presenting a flag to Chief of Police William Priole at his retirement event. Chief Priole's law enforcement career began with his attendance at the 52nd session of Atlantic County Police Academy. He served as a patrol officer until his promotion to Corporal in 2006. In 2007, Chief Priole earned the coveted David C. Douglass Officer of the Year award for his outstanding performance in the Patrol Division. He was then promoted to Sergeant in 2011, Lieutenant in 2015, Captain in 2019, and Chief of Police in 2021. For over 30 years, he has protected and served the citizens of Lower Township. Chief Priole should be proud of his accomplishments and it was

my honor to have had the opportunity to recognize him for his service to the South Jersey community. God Bless Chief Priole and God Bless America.

KENT HOPKINS

HON. BETH VAN DUYN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYN. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the Texas—24, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Kent Hopkins, Petty Officer 3rd Class, United States Navy, of Euless, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Hopkins enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1960, having served until 1964 as an aircrewman with VF-9, serving on the P-3 Orion maritime surveillance aircraft. Notable assignments include serving as a part of Joint Task Force 8 during Operation Dominic nuclear testing in the Johnston Atoll in 1962. Other assignments include maritime surveillance of Soviet military assets in the Far East during the height of the Cold War.

After leaving the Navy, Mr. Hopkins has brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. He has served on several boards, commissions, and committees. Among these are as a member of Lions Club, Optimists Club, a volunteer for the Boy Scouts of America, a former governor of the DFW Colony of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Mr. Hopkins has also served as a precinct chairman and election judge, as well as a volunteer for several local-area churches.

Mr. Hopkins' career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Navy and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

**CONGRESS MUST IMMEDIATELY
REVERSE AMORTIZATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
("R&D") EXPENSES**

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise to address an urgent tax policy matter.

At the start of this year, a key bipartisan tax policy ended. It had been around for nearly 70 years. For nearly 7 decades American taxpayers had been able to immediately deduct R&D expenses.

What has changed since the beginning of 2022, Madam Speaker? Taxpayers are now required to deduct R&D expenses over a period of years. This spread-out deduction is what is known as amortization.

What does it mean, Madam Speaker? Expenses would be recovered more slowly. To those innovative businesses cash flow will be reduced. Reduced cash flow means less dollars for R&D. Smaller R&D budgets will harm

R&D activity in the United States. That's the effect of increasing the tax burden borne by those innovating businesses.

Will there be a loss of jobs, Madam Speaker? The answer is yes. One study concludes the job losses would total over 20,000 jobs in the first five years. As bad as that is, the same study concludes job losses would be three times as much in the second five years. We're talking about 60,000 jobs lost.

How will this change affect U.S. global competitiveness, Madam Speaker? The answer is it will hurt U.S. competitiveness abroad. If allowed to remain in effect, the U.S. policy of amortization would treat innovation-related expenses worse than any other developed country. Prior to amortization going into effect, the U.S. was already ranked 27th of 37 OECD countries with respect to R&D incentives. If amortization remains, things get worse. In effect, the U.S. will fall further behind our competitors when it comes to incentivizing R&D.

If Congress fails to delay amortization before March 31st, the first quarter of 2022, businesses will be forced to act. Estimated cash tax payments will increase by more than \$8 billion in just the first quarter alone. The effect will be an immediate reduction in capital that can support R&D. Of prime concern to Congress should be the loss of more than 20,000 direct R&D jobs this year without our action.

A four-year delay of amortization is included in the House-passed Build Back Better legislation and the initial Senate substitute. I would have hoped we would already have addressed this issue, but while progress on that legislation awaits final disposition in the Senate, Congress must begin to consider whatever is the fastest path to enactment because time is of the essence.

One option would be the two pieces of legislation designed to address China competition. The House is considering the America Creating Opportunities for Manufacturing Pre-Eminence in Technology and Economic Stability ("America COMPETES") Act of 2022. Our Senate colleagues have passed their own version of China competition legislation. Speaker PELOSI has said she plans to reach a bipartisan agreement to bring these two bills together.

Madam Speaker, what does restoring deductibility of R&D have to do with the China competition bills? The short answer is plenty. In terms of competitiveness, China and America are moving in different directions on tax incentives for R&D. The Chinese have enacted a super deduction for R&D expenses. For manufacturing companies in China, that deduction yields an extra 100 percent of eligible R&D expenses. This deduction is in addition to actual R&D expenses incurred. That's why they call it a super deduction.

Let's discuss an example. A manufacturing company that undertakes \$100 of R&D in China would deduct \$200. By contrast, a company that undertakes \$100 of R&D in the United States would deduct only \$10 in 2022. R&D conducted in China would thus receive 20 times the tax benefit of R&D conducted in the U.S. When all R&D incentives are considered, China would have incentives more than 11 times as generous as those of the United States. Eleven times as generous, Madam Speaker. How are American companies going to win the race with Chinese companies who have that kind of head start?

We should look at including the four-year delay of amortization of R&D in the final Amer-

ica COMPETES legislation. Inclusion becomes more important if it appears to be moving more quickly than the Build Back Better legislation.

Madam Speaker, there is another legislative vehicle Congress should consider for this urgent matter. Congress is in the process of addressing defense and non-defense appropriations spending because the continuing resolution expires on February 18, 2022. Congressional negotiators should be aware that a reversal of the decades-old R&D tax incentives brings adverse national security consequences.

Where's the linkage to national security? Look no further than the National Science and Technology Council. They concluded that "ensuring national security and resilience is critical for the United States, especially as other nations dramatically increase their R&D expenditures" and sustained R&D investments "are essential to ensure that the United States remains able to secure and protect the American people in the face of this increased competition." Ignoring R&D amortization would have implications for our national security interests and should be resolved by the time these issues are settled.

Madam Speaker, strong tax incentives for R&D have long had bipartisan support. The initial R&D credit was passed by a Democratic House. Republican Senate, and signed by President Reagan. Last year a bipartisan group of 96 House members and 26 Senators introduced legislation permanently reversing amortization of R&D expenditures. With amortization of R&D now in effect, the bipartisan goal of restoring this bipartisan tax incentive becomes even more compelling.

Congress must act immediately, certainly before the end of this quarter, to maintain the immediate deductibility of R&D expenditures. As each month passes, failure to act yields proportionately more harm to US innovation and competitiveness. All available legislative vehicles should be considered.

Madam Speaker, America's innovators cannot wait further.

ADDRESSING THE PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS OF ST. PAUL

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise to call attention to correspondence I recently received from Todd Axtell, Chief of the St. Paul Police Department. Chief Axtell and the men and women in uniform of the department who serve my constituents are extraordinary public servants who operate with a level of professionalism that has been consistently demonstrated during the difficult circumstances of the past two years. Therefore, I include in the RECORD Chief Axtell's letter to highlight the increasing challenges being placed on St. Paul police officers.

At this moment, the City of St. Paul is the venue for the federal trial of three former Minneapolis police officers involved in the murder of Mr. George Floyd in May 2020. This trial has been brought by federal authorities, regarding federal civil rights charges, and concerns a crime that occurred in Minneapolis,

not in St. Paul. By selecting St. Paul as the venue for this federal trial, extraordinary security and financial burdens are being placed upon the City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and our local taxpayers.

It is my belief that the federal court and Department of Justice must not be allowed to shift security related costs onto local government and taxpayers. This is simply unacceptable. Therefore, I am exploring funding options that will ensure the federal government covers all costs associated with security for this federal trial and the City of St. Paul, the St. Paul Police Department, and the property taxpayers of St. Paul are held financially harmless. Though I cannot guarantee funding, my office will make every effort to achieve this goal.

Madam Speaker, I remain committed to working with both local and federal counterparts to achieve a positive outcome for the people of St. Paul. I would also like to recognize Chief Axtell for his leadership and the day-to-day commitment of the St. Paul Police Department to meet the needs of our constituents.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
CITY OF SAINT PAUL,
January 21, 2022.

Hon. BETTY MCCOLLUM,
House of Representatives, Saint Paul, MN.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MCCOLLUM: The murder of Mr. George Floyd while in the custody of Minneapolis police officers on May 25, 2020 sparked unprecedented civil unrest in the State of Minnesota and across the globe.

For several days, an outpouring of frustration sparked reactions ranging from massive demonstrations, to looting, to widespread destruction of property. In the Twin Cities, two people were killed and our community suffered millions of dollars in property damage, including 330 buildings in Saint Paul that were damaged or destroyed.

The past two years have brought dramatic changes in law enforcement staffing; police officers are leaving the profession in numbers that haven't been seen before. The Saint Paul Police Department is currently down 80 sworn officers, our lowest staffing level since the 1990's. Additionally, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic offers daily staffing challenges as members of our department contract the highly contagious virus and are required to quarantine.

While short-staffed, Saint Paul officers are being pushed to the brink while continuing to deliver the high level of service expected by our community. In 2021, Saint Paul experienced a record high number of homicides and saw dramatic increases in other violent crimes.

While struggling to meet the day-to-day challenges of maintaining public safety, our department was notified at the end of November 2021 that the federal civil rights trial for the four former Minneapolis police officers involved in George Floyd's murder would be held in downtown Saint Paul at the federal courthouse—even though the tragic incident occurred in a different jurisdiction.

As the murder of Mr. Floyd took place in the City of Minneapolis while in custody of Minneapolis police officers, no one anticipated the federal trial being held in Saint Paul.

Law enforcement organizations are typically given six to twelve months to plan for a trial of this magnitude. However, we were given fewer than two months to plan and prepare with our federal and local partners for the upcoming federal trial.

Tensions in the community remain high. Protests and calls for systemic changes continue. The upcoming federal trial has been highly publicized and may inflame intense emotions for individuals across the country.

While we have worked diligently to prepare, it will come at a steep price to our community, our financial bottom line and our officers' wellbeing.

Preliminary budget numbers show this trial could cost the City of Saint Paul \$2 million and up to an additional \$2 million in mutual aid costs for our East Metro partners. These estimates cover items such as training, equipment, protecting critical infrastructure and fencing, personnel costs, and other needs that arise as a result of the trial being held in our city.

With staffing levels critically low, personnel working during an ongoing pandemic, and officers working a great deal of overtime just to maintain minimum staffing levels, having this federal trial in our city is an extremely heavy lift for our department.

I respectfully seek assistance from the FY22 Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS) funding bill to reimburse the City of Saint Paul. It is our hope that this will ease the financial strain that the upcoming federal trial will place on our department.

The Saint Paul Police Department's point of contact for additional information is Deputy Chief Stacy Murphy.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

TODD AXTELL,
Chief of Police.

ERIC FETROW

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, this month, I had the pleasure of presenting Eric Fetrow with his Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Eric started out in Cub Scout Pack when he was just 7 years old and then joined Boy Scout Troop 7 when he was 11 years old. For his Eagle Scout project, he made updates to the Gabriel Memorial Baseball Fields in Galloway, South Jersey, where he played baseball for 10 years. Eric replaced the sign at the field, as well as refurbished the flagpole. Currently, he attends Alderson Broaddus University, where he is majoring in business and earned a scholarship to play on the lacrosse team. Eric should be proud of his accomplishments and it was an honor to have had the opportunity to recognize him and I wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors. God Bless Eric and God Bless America.

BRYAN BRADFORD

HON. BETH VAN DUYN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYN. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the Citizens of the Twenty-Fourth District of Texas, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Bryan Bradford, Specialist, United States Army, of Grapevine, Texas for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Bradford enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1989 and served until 1993 as a radio operator. Bradford was deployed to the Middle East in 1991 as part of Operation Desert

Storm during the Persian Gulf War. His decorations include the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of second award, the Army Achievement Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters in lieu of a third award, the Good Conduct Medal, the Southwest Asia Service Medal with bronze star denoting participation in two campaigns, and the National Defense Service Medal.

After leaving the Army, Mr. Bradford has brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. Mr. Bradford has worked as a certified nutritionist, certified health coach and has been the Chief Nutrition Officer at Sunflower Shoppe for 27 years, which has been a service to the citizens of Colleyville and Fort Worth by providing the means to live healthier lifestyles.

Mr. Bradford's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

HONORING THE LIFE OF
CORPORAL YSABEL "MAC" ORTIZ

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Corporal Ysabel "Mac" Ortiz, who proudly served his country in the Korean War and was missing in action for 70 years.

Corporal Ortiz was born in 1931 and raised in El Monte, California. As a third generation El Montean, he attended El Monte High School before enlisting in the U.S. Army at the age of 17. In 1950, Corporal Ortiz was deployed to fight in the Korean War and was assigned to a M-19 anti-aircraft tank. His tank took a direct hit on December 2, 1950, and his remains were not found for 70 years. In January of 1954, Corporal Ortiz was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart for making the ultimate sacrifice for his country.

Although he was listed as missing in action, his family never gave up hope that he would someday return home and receive the hero's burial he so much deserved. In 2019, 55 caskets containing the remains of American soldiers were returned to the United States after a summit with North Korea, and DNA evidence provided by Corporal Ortiz's siblings was instrumental in identifying his remains. Over 70 years later, he finally made it home.

Corporal Ortiz is survived by his mother Concha Ortiz (now deceased), his father Ysabel M. Ortiz, Sr. (now deceased), his brothers Harold Ortiz (now deceased) and Jose Lucio Ortiz (now deceased), his sisters Esmeralda "Chata" Ortiz Ureno (now deceased) and Jennie Sanchez (now deceased), his step-brothers Rudy Ortiz (now deceased), Manuel Ortiz of El Monte, and Joe Ortiz of Bakersfield, and step-sisters Rose Soto of West Covina and Ana Sanchez of Murrieta.

Over the next 70 years, both Corporal Ortiz's family and community would work to recognize his sacrifice and to ensure that his memory lived on. Corporal Ortiz is recognized on a bronze plaque honoring our nation's war dead at the El Monte Historical Museum, and

his photo also hangs at the La Historia Museum/Museo de Los Barrios veterans' exhibit in El Monte. In 2022, a new 53-unit veterans housing project developed by the Cesar Chavez Foundation is scheduled to be opened in El Monte and will be named Plaza Ortiz in honor of Corporal Ortiz. The housing project will include a monument with a mural and a plaque to commemorate Corporal Ortiz's service to our nation.

I extend my deepest sympathies to the family and friends of fallen Corporal Ysabel "Mac" Ortiz, and I would like to recognize the dedication and years of work shown by his family to finally have Corporal Ortiz laid to rest with full honors at Riverside National Cemetery in California. I urge all my colleagues to join me in recognizing Corporal Ortiz's ultimate sacrifice for our Nation.

RECOGNIZING THE KERN COUNTY
BLACK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Kern County Black Chamber of Commerce on their 20th anniversary.

The Kern County Black Chamber of Commerce was founded in 2002 by Ali and Earlena Morris. The Chamber's work has provided opportunities for African American businesses to succeed. Their concentration of resources on critical areas of business has assured growth and sustainability for Kern County. In addition, the Kern County Black Chamber of Commerce won the Chamber of the Year award in 2008.

The Kern County Black Chamber of Commerce is committed to helping low- and moderate-income communities build wealth through establishing connections for members and introducing them to information and resources. They also support African American students through their scholarship and youth programs which provide participants an opportunity to explore into the world of business at a young age.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Kern County Black Chamber of Commerce for their 20 years of service to the Central Valley.

RECOGNIZING ROSS MALONE, JR.
ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MO BROOKS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. BROOKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary Alabamian, on the occasion of his 100th birthday, Mr. Ross Malone, Jr.

Ross Malone Jr. was born February 10th, 1922, to Ross Malone Sr. and Corine Bibb Malone in Decatur, Alabama. When he was in Junior High, his parents relocated to Louisville, Kentucky for his fathers' job at L&N Railway. In 1941, Mr. Malone graduated from Central High School in Louisville, KY.

From 1943 to 1946, Mr. Malone honorably guarded depots and Prisoners of War (POW) during World War II, where his battalion was sent to Normandy one week after D-Day. On July 2, 2019, he was presented with a Quilt of Valor, a handmade quilt awarded to a service member or veteran who fought for our nation. After returning from war, he married his high school sweetheart, Ethelda Mason, on June 5th, 1946, and together they raised five children. Mr. Malone worked at the Decatur Southern Railway Depot. He and Ethelda were married for 64 years before the Lord called her home in May of 2011.

After working for the Decatur Southern Railway Depot for 35-years, Mr. Malone was given the distinguished honor of having the ticket office at the train depot named after him in 2016. He is currently the oldest living employee of the Depot today.

Since 1975, Mr. Malone has been a devoted member of Alpha Seventh Day Adventist Church where he remains active today. In 2012, he was featured on the cover of Radar, a premier business and entertainment magazine, spotlighting Mr. Malone as making a difference in his community and his country. Also in 2012, the Decatur Minority Development Association partnered with local businesses and corporations to host the first annual Ross Malone Charity Golf Tournament in his honor.

Madam Speaker, Ross Malone, Jr.'s military service, work ethic, and passion for serving others represents the best of America.

I wish Mr. Malone and his family the best as they celebrate his 100th birthday.

DORIS BARNES—MARINE CORPS

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, in November, I had the opportunity to attend a Veterans Day Event in Upper Township where Doris Barnes was the guest speaker. Doris, who recently turned 100 years old, served in the Marine Corps from 1944 to 1945. In the Marines, she was a Sergeant on aviation duty and was also a stenographer. At the time of her discharge, Doris received an Honorable Service Label Pin and an Honorable Discharge Pin. Currently, she resides in Ocean City, New Jersey and is a member of the Moray-Miley American Legion Post No. 524. In her free time, Doris enjoys the camaraderie of the American Legion and the daily flag raising ceremony on the boardwalk. I thank Doris for her many years of service to her community. God Bless Doris and God Bless America.

MICHAEL ESQUIVEL

HON. BETH VAN DUYN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYN. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the Texas—24, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Michael Esquivel, Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army, of Grapevine, for his honorable service

in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Esquivel was commissioned as an officer upon graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1988 and served as an infantry officer during Operation Desert Storm during the Persian Gulf War. He later became a civil affairs officer, seeing combat with the 82nd Airborne Division and 10th Mountain Division in Afghanistan. His decorations include the Bronze Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

After retiring from the Army, Mr. Esquivel brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. He has served as an instructor at Tarrant County Community College, helping launch its Logistics and Supply Chain Management Program, a founder of the Northwest Campus Community Market which helps distribute food across the community, a member of Team Rubicon, and volunteers with his wife with dog rescue groups such as the Society for Companion Animals and the DFW Pet Loss Support Group.

Mr. Esquivel's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES

HON. JASON CROW

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize Jewish Family Services (JFS) and join them in celebrating their 150th Anniversary. JFS is a nonprofit human services organization that draws upon traditional Jewish values to provide services to those in need—regardless of their faith, age, income, ability, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Founded in 1872, JFS began as the Hebrew Benevolent Society to meet the needs of Denver's first 300 Jewish pioneers. From there, JFS has continued to grow and expand their mission—meeting the moment time and time again. They helped resettle Holocaust survivors in the wake of World War II, opened a group home for individuals with disabilities in the 1980s, formed an Employment Services Department in 2021, and continue to fight day after day to remove barriers to employment and help people find opportunities to work towards a livable wage.

In the face of an unprecedented pandemic and seemingly insurmountable difficulties, JFS continued to provide food security, children's services, mental health counseling, disability services, employment support, and housing stability. In the last year alone, JFS helped over 25,000 individuals with the aid of over 1,300 volunteers to stand strong against COVID-19 and address the needs of the community regardless of circumstance.

At the beginning of 2022, JFS became a temporary Afghan Refugee Resettlement Agency—providing comprehensive services to

refugees arriving from Afghanistan who are starting new lives in the Denver metro area. These services include cultural orientation, housing, employment, food, school enrollment, and referrals to language classes.

For 150 years our community has been made a better, more inclusive place to live because of the thousands of selfless JFS volunteers who have pulled upon their faith to serve our community and improve the lives of others. I congratulate and thank JFS for their service to our community and look forward to the incredible achievements the next 150 years will bring.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON ESTES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I was not present for Roll Call No. 16, Providing for consideration of the bill H.R. 3485, Global Respect Act; providing for consideration of the bill H.R. 4445, Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act; and providing for consideration of the bill H.R. 4521, Bioeconomy Research and Development Act.

Had I been present, I would have voted nay.

BRYANNA HEATHER STORCK

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the pleasure of presenting Bryanna Storck with her Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Bryanna made history in South Jersey, becoming the first female to earn the honor of Eagle Scout. When she was a 16-year-old girl scout, Bryanna went on a backpacking trip with her father. This is when she decided she wanted a more challenging program and decided to join Boy Scouts of America. In just 27 months, Bryanna earned 22 merit badges and completed the 325 requirements needed to earn the Eagle Scout honor. For her Eagle Scout project, she built a fire pit for events at Greentree Church in Egg Harbor Township, South Jersey. As the first woman in the region to earn this honor, Bryanna should be very proud of her accomplishments, and it was an honor to have had the opportunity to meet her and present her with this prestigious honor. God Bless Bryanna and God Bless America.

ALPHONSE FRANKLIN LE GRAND

HON. BETH VAN DUYN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYN. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the Texas—24, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Alphonse Franklin Le Grand, Lieutenant Colonel, United States Air Force, of Coppell, Texas, for

his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Le Grand was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Air Force in 1956, having served until 1978 as a navigator/bombardier for Strategic Air Command bombers. Le Grand was deployed to Vietnam during the war as the lead navigator for the AC-119 Stinger gunship, leading search and destroy operations on North Vietnamese positions along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal with 9 Oak Leaf Clusters in lieu of subsequent awards, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm.

After retiring from the Air Force, Mr. Le Grand has brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. He has served on several boards, commissions, and committees, among these are as an officer for the Knights of Columbus, leadership positions within the Boy Scouts of America, and as a member of the Catholic Church Pastoral Council.

Mr. Le Grand's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Air Force and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2022

Mr. LUCAS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4521, the so-called "America COMPETES Act of 2022." And I regret the path the Democratic leadership has taken with bringing this bill to the floor.

Some will call this a "competitiveness package" or a "supply chain" bill. Others claim the bill is about countering the Chinese Communist Party. But the truth is that it is none of those things. If this 3,000-page bill seems to have no coherence or strategic purpose, that's because it doesn't. This package was tossed together by Democratic leadership with no Republican input, and from what I understand with very little coordination between the Committee chairs. The Speaker hijacked good bipartisan bills dealing with U.S. competitiveness and countering the malign influence of China to pass another Democratic wish list that will go nowhere in the Senate.

By combining competitiveness bills with partisan poison pills, H.R. 4521 undoes more than a year of bipartisan work by the House Science Committee to develop and pass comprehensive legislation to double investment in basic research. As Ranking Member of the Science Committee, I was proud to work with Chairwoman JOHNSON to produce good policy that will double our investment in basic science, support the most important emerging technologies, build our technical workforce, and protect our research from theft. The House Science Committee passed more than a dozen bills to scale-up America's research and development capabilities over the next decade, ensuring the Chinese Communist

Party does not achieve its goal of overtaking the U.S. in science and technology, giving them a dangerous economic and national security advantage.

At the center of our work is the National Science for the Future Act and the Department of Energy Science for the Future Act, which both passed the House with overwhelming bipartisan support in June. When we passed those bills, I had high hopes that for once, Congress might be able to work together to get something done. The economic and national security threats from China grow every day, and the Chinese Communist Party has been clear that their target is to surpass the United States.

The Senate has passed their own bipartisan package, the U.S. innovation and Competition Act (USICA) in June. While there are many flaws in USICA, I believe that we had a good opportunity to find a consensus agreement through a formal House and Senate Conference.

I have been urging Democratic leadership to begin conferencing these bills with the Senate since the summer, to no avail. And now that House Democratic leadership has finally decided to act, and they have done so with no regard for all this bipartisan work.

Instead of focusing on strong consensus policies, this package is filled with poison pills with no bipartisan support. There was no need to make this partisan.

I believe that if given the opportunity we could have passed legislation that invests in American research, strengthens our supply chains, spurs private sector investment, ensures the domestic production of semiconductor chips, and confronts China's malign behavior. This bill is nothing more than a distraction. Now I fear that this week's exercise will make it more difficult to reach a bicameral, bipartisan deal on a bill.

We cannot afford to play politics while the Chinese Communist Party threatens our economic and national security. I urge my colleagues to come back to the table to negotiate strategic, bipartisan legislation that addresses this generational threat. I ask my colleagues to oppose this flawed, partisan package.

BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 2022

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I rise to address H.R. 4521, the America COMPETES Act of 2022, which the House is considering. I have worked closely with several committees on key parts of this legislation—including the creation of a new class of start-up visas to attract the next generation of immigrant entrepreneurs and the reauthorization of the National Science Foundation to supercharge our country's investments in cutting-edge research. However, I have concerns with another part of this bill—the inclusion of the "SHOP SAFE Act" in Section 80301.

The laudable intent behind the SHOP SAFE Act is to help combat the on line sale of counterfeit goods, which I certainly share. However, the SHOP SAFE Act as presently constructed has three flaws.

First, SHOP SAFE could raise the administrative burdens and transaction costs of many small businesses and small sellers. This could be especially disruptive for the sale of used goods and other secondary markets, and for artisanal and other non-mass market products that do not fit neatly into the big-brand templates that this bill would likely impose. As a result, consumers could also suffer as costs go up and sellers could go down in many of these markets.

Second, only the largest online marketplaces with the deepest pockets may be able to bear the full technological and economic burdens that SHOP SAFE would impose. As a result, the bill risks entrenching their dominance at the expense of nascent and future competitors.

Third, SHOP SAFE takes a "kitchen-sink" approach to combat counterfeit listings, imposing over a dozen sweeping requirements that platforms must implement to avoid crippling liability for third-party infringement. Yet no one has been able to explain which of these steps, if any, will really make a difference over the status quo in stemming the flow of counterfeits. Indeed, some online marketplaces already police their listings in many different ways, without the legal pressure imposed by this bill.

These concerns came up during the Judiciary Committee's markup of the SHOP SAFE Act last fall. Members, including several who voted to advance the bill, called for further work on the bill. Based on public discussion at the markup, it was expected a committee-driven process to make changes to the SHOP SAFE Act would happen before it moved forward. Regrettably, given that the ordinary legislative process towards the floor did not occur, we now find SHOP SAFE has been inserted without improvements into this much larger legislation.

There is another approach included in the America COMPETES Act, in Section 20213, the INFORM Consumers Act. This legislation would boost enforcement efforts through regulation by requiring on line marketplaces to verify the identity of high-volume sellers, while requiring the disclosure of basic information about seller identity to consumers. Some of these requirements overlap with those imposed in the SHOP SAFE Act.

As such, the America COMPETES Act contains two visions of how to make sure on line marketplaces are safe. It is my hope that a targeted approach, like the INFORM Consumers Act, will help bring forth a sensible resolution to this issue as the America COMPETES Act moves to a conference committee.

AUBREY BRUCE STACY

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the Texas-24, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Aubrey Bruce Stacy, Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army, of Colleyville, Texas for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Stacy was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Army in 1966 and spent over 20 years as an infantry officer before retiring in 1989. During his time in service, he was deployed to Vietnam, where in 1967 his platoon was ambushed by the Viet Cong. Stacy successfully led his men in a charge on the enemy's well-fortified position, and in another firefight took point position to maneuver his platoon to safety out of the kill zone. In 1969, Stacy managed to move several of his wounded troops from the assault area while under attack from the Vietnamese despite being wounded himself. Stacy's actions during the war earned him the Silver Star with an Oak Leaf Cluster denoting a second award, the Purple Heart with an Oak Leaf Cluster denoting a second award, the Bronze Star with V device denoting valorous actions, the Meritorious Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters denoting subsequent awards, the Army Achievement Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Service Medal.

After retiring from the Army, Mr. Stacy has brought the same love he had for his country and poured it into making his community a better place. He has served as President of the Colleyville Rotary Club, the Board of Directors of the Fort Worth Air Power Council, and a permanent member of the 82nd Airborne Association.

Mr. Stacy's career is marked with heroism and consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF JOEY THORINGTON

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Deputy Fire Chief Joey Thorington of the Dearborn Fire Department. His honorable years of service to our community is worthy of commendation.

Deputy Fire Chief Thorington is a graduate of Eastern Michigan University's School of Fire, Staff and Command and the National Fire Academy and holds a bachelor's in Community Development focusing on Public Administration and a master's in Technology Studies, focusing on Public Safety and Emergency Management. A trusted member of the Dearborn Fire Department, he began his career as a firefighter protecting our natural wonders at the Manistee National Forest, and later worked in the White Cloud and Norton Shores fire departments. He began as a Firefighter I in Dearborn on April 28th, 1998. He rose to level of Firefighter II in December 2003. In 2006, he was promoted to Fire Engineer and after excelling in that role he was promoted to Fire Apparatus Supervisor Assistant in 2010 and then Lieutenant in 2012. On December 16, 2013, he became Deputy Fire Chief.

Deputy Fire Chief Thorington is the recipient of numerous awards and commendations for spectacular service to his community, including the John D. Dingell Medal of Freedom Memorial Commendation, the Fire Chief Life Sav-

ing Award, the Gino Polidori Community Service Award, the Outstanding Officer Award, the Vaccination Center Award, and the Meritorious Service Award. He served as President of the Dearborn Firefighters Association IAFF Local 412 from 2011 to 2013. Hard working and one of the biggest University of Michigan fans, Deputy Fire Chief Thorington has left his mark on the Dearborn Fire Department by setting the example for public service among his peers. When he is not saving lives in Dearborn, he works as Organization Administrator at the Legacy Center in Brighton and has volunteered to coach youth softball and baseball. Deputy Fire Chief Thorington retired on April 29, 2022 after serving over two decades with the Dearborn Fire Department. He resides in Pinckney, Michigan with his family, including his wife Jean and children Allan and Cece.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Deputy Fire Chief Joey Thorington for a career of exemplary service to the Dearborn Fire Department. I join with Deputy Fire Chief Thorington's family, friends, and colleagues in extending my gratitude to him for his honorable service in protecting our community and thank him for his role in serving the people of the City of Dearborn for the past two decades.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF ETHEL B. TOY GORDON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of a remarkable individual, Ethel B. Toy Gordon.

Ethel was born February 11, 1925, in Holmes County to Daniel and Leola Brown Toy. Ethel, at the age of 96, was called to her heavenly resting place on Wednesday, January 28, 2022, in her home of Greenwood, MS. At an early age she professed her faith in Jesus Christ. Ethel joined Meeks AME Church in Cruger, MS.

Ethel was influenced by her family to be a loving and caring woman. She always gave her time to others. Ethel married James Gordon in 1944, to that union 13 children were born. She later joined Gordon Chapel MB Church until moving to Greenwood, MS.

In 2018, Ethel joined Providence MB Church until she passed away. She believed in family, and she always shared her childhood stories. It was never a dull moment and always great laughs and good meals. Ethel wanted everyone to love each other because love was one of the many morals that were instilled in her.

Ethel was a God-fearing woman. One of her favorite sayings was "If it had not been for the Lord on my side, I wouldn't be nothing nor would I have nothing." She was a blessed woman of God, who was full of life and joy. After the sudden passing of her husband, she was left with ten children to raise. By the Grace of God, they never needed nor wanted for anything. She was a woman to be admired and praised. Ethel B. received everything she deserved until her departure.

Ethel B. Toy Gordon was preceded in death by her loving parents: Daniel and Leola Toy, her husband James Gordon, brothers

Louis Toy, Jonas Toy, three sisters Dorothy Toy, Mattie Toy Martin, Viola Toy Montgomery, two sons Arthur Gordon and Eddie Gordon, two daughters Charlene Cooper and Trufilia Hayes, one grandson Billy Gordon. Her beautiful life will forever be cherished in the lives of her family and friends. On today she leaves loving memories to the 13 children, 8 daughters, 5 sons, 1 God son, 32 grandchildren, 50 great grandchildren, 8 great great grandchildren, two sisters, and one brother.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life, legacy, and service of Mrs. Ethel B. Toy Gordon.

HAROLD CULVER

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the Texas—24, the 2021 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Harold Culver, Sergeant, United States Army, of Bedford, Texas for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued dedication to his community.

Mr. Culver enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1968, serving as a communications specialist with the 1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam. On May 5, 1968, a Vietnamese 122mm rocket was launched at his position, wounding him. His decorations include the Purple Heart, the Army Commendation Medal, the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal.

Mr. Culver's career is marked with heroism and is consistent with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflects great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECTING FEDERAL AGENCIES AND EMPLOYEES FROM POLITICAL INTERFERENCE ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to introduce the Protecting Federal Agencies and Employees from Political Interference Act, which would require an act of Congress before the headquarters for any federal entity located in the National Capital Region (NCR) on today's date may be moved out of the NCR. This bill is cosponsored by Representatives ANTHONY BROWN, GWEN MOORE, JAMIE RASKIN and DAVID TRONE.

The Trump administration moved the headquarters of agencies out of the NCR to the detriment of employees, their families and the work of these agencies. Employees who work in agency headquarters fulfill the indispensable role of keeping Congress and the president informed of agency activities. Congress cannot do its work to write laws and engage in vital oversight without the unvarnished facts that federal agencies provide. Two years after

the Department of Agriculture (USDA) relocated the Economic Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture to Kansas City, they are operating with roughly 30% fewer employees, with former USDA Director of Communications Matt Herrick admitting that these agencies had “lost some of the nation’s best economists and agricultural scientists.”

Furthermore, nearly 300 employees retired or quit after the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) moved its headquarters to Grand Junction, Colorado. The Biden administration’s return of BLM headquarters to our nation’s capital is greatly appreciated and will go a long way to restore the valuable expertise that has been lost.

While I do not expect the Biden administration to move agencies out of the NCR, this bill would protect against irrational decisions of future presidents. Unless measures like this bill are taken to stop agencies from relocating, the federal government will lose more employees and agencies will be unable to perform critical tasks, including assisting Congress in vital oversight.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

RECOGNIZING MS. KAREN BRENTS

HON. NORMA J. TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Karen Brents on the occasion of her retirement from the Los Angeles Police Department. After thirty years of dedicated civic service to the people and communities of Los Angeles, Ms. Brents will be sorely missed.

Ms. Karen Brents’ extensive career with the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) began in 1989. Her excellence in the field and outstanding performance in emergency situations led to her receiving over thirty commendations within the Department and a promotion to Police Service Representative III (PSR III) in 1996. During her tenure, she was recognized by the District Attorney’s office for her exemplary courtroom behavior and communication skills.

Ms. Karen Brents was also deeply involved with training the next generation of 9–1–1 dispatchers and was a productive and reliable asset to the training cadre. Because of her deep engagement and dedication to the training program, Ms. Brents received multiple accolades and certificates for her hard work.

Ms. Karen Brents likewise received a dozen certificates and recognitions for her service and contribution to her community, including the 2006 certificate of achievement to the

Community Relations Unit, the 2000 National Dispatchers Week, and a 2006 certificate of achievement from the California Public Safety Radio Association (CAPRA).

For her remarkable accomplishments, it is my honor to recognize Police Service Representative III Karen Brents. Her decades of civic service and commitment are worthy of the highest commendation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF REP.
ESTEBAN TORRES

HON. JIMMY GOMEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 2022

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Congressman Esteban Torres.

Congressman Torres was a Los Angeles icon, a beloved public servant who proudly represented East Angelinos here in the People’s House for nearly two decades. He was a trailblazer who paved the path for someone like me—the son of working class, Mexican immigrants—to stand here in this chamber today.

A Decorated Korean War veteran and labor organizer, he never stopped fighting to lift up the working class and advance immigrant rights. He stood for all that is good and just, and his legacy should be a model for all those who serve in this body.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S503–S528

Measures Introduced: Eighteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3569–3586, and S. Res. 503–505. **Pages S523–24**

Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. 66, to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida. (S. Rept. No. 117–64)

Report to accompany S. 198, to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps. (S. Rept. No. 117–65)

Report to accompany S. 1747, to provide for an equitable management of summer flounder based on geographic, scientific, and economic data. (S. Rept. No. 117–66)

Report to accompany S. 2299, to modify the age requirement for the Student Incentive Payment Program of the State maritime academies. (S. Rept. No. 117–67)

H.R. 960, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3493 Burnet Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the “John H. Leahr and Herbert M. Heilbrun Post Office”.

S. 998, to provide grants to States that do not suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a driver’s license of a person or refuse to renew a registration of a motor vehicle for failure to pay a civil or criminal fine or fee, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1787, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to prevent the transfer of actions arising under the antitrust laws in which a State is a complainant. **Page S523**

Measures Passed:

Commemorating the Success of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams: Senate agreed to S. Res. 505, commemorating the success of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the past 24 Olympic Winter Games and 12 Paralympic

Winter Games and supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2022 Olympic Winter Games and Paralympic Winter Games. **Page S527**

Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens Men’s Basketball Team: Senate agreed to S. Res. 504, commending and congratulating the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men’s basketball team on winning the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association Division I men’s basketball championship. **Page S527**

National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 500, supporting the observation of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month during the period beginning on January 1, 2022, and ending on February 1, 2022, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S527**

VA Naming Facilities: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 3527, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S527–28**

Wyden (for Tester/Moran) Amendment No. 4923, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S527–28**

Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 2159, to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 400 College Drive, Middleburg, Florida, as the “Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic”, and the bill was then passed. **Page S528**

Navy Corpsman Steve Andrews Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Clinic: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs was discharged from further

consideration of H.R. 1281, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Gaylord, Michigan, as the “Navy Corpsman Steve Andrews Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Clinic”, and the bill was then passed.

Page S528

Appointments:

Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform: The Chair, pursuant to Public Law 117–81, on behalf of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, appointed the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform: Jennifer Santos of Virginia.

Page S527

Baker Nomination—Cloture: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Alexandra Baker, of New Jersey, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Pages S503–07

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 70 yeas to 24 nays (Vote No. EX. 33), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Page S507

Lewis Nomination—Cloture: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Pages S507–08

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 54 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. EX. 34), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Pages S507–08

Stark Nomination—Cloture: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit.

Pages S508–16

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 54 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. EX. 35), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

Page S508

MacBride Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultations with the Republican Leader, Senate begin consideration of the nomination of Neil Harvey MacBride, of Virginia, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury, that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; and that upon the use or yielding back of time, Senate vote, without intervening action or debate, on confirmation of the nomination.

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Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all post-cloture time with respect to all nominations on which cloture was invoked on February 2 and 3, 2022, be considered expired, and that the votes on confirmation of the nominations be at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Republican Leader.

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A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at 5:30 p.m., on Monday February 7, 2022, Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of Ebony M. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and Donald Walker Tunnage, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, as provided under the previous order.

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Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Claudia Slacik, of New York, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

Thomas E. Rothman, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2026.

Elizabeth M. Sembler, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2026.

Laura Gore Ross, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2028.

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Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Michael J. Adler, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Sudan.

John T. Godfrey, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Sudan.

Edward Gabriel, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years.

Nathalie Rayes, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years.

Mary Green Swig, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years.

Dara Lindenbaum, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 2027.

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Executive Communications:

Pages S520–23

Executive Reports of Committees:

Page S523

Additional Cosponsors: Page S524
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S524–26
Additional Statements: Pages S518–20
Amendments Submitted: Page S526
Authorities for Committees to Meet: Pages S526–27
Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—35) Pages S507–08

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and recessed at 4:41 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, February 7, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S528.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Vice Chairman for Supervision, and to be a Member of the Board of Governors, and Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, and Philip Nathan Jefferson, of North Carolina, both to be a Member of the Board

of Governors, all of the Federal Reserve System, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of William J. Valdez, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Management, Dimitri Kusnezov, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, all of the Department of Homeland Security, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2710, to promote competition and reduce gatekeeper power in the app economy, increase choice, improve quality, and reduce costs for consumers, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Sharon Bradford Franklin, of Maryland, to be Chairman and Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, and Beth Ann Williams, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 23 public bills, H.R. 6577–6599; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 905–606, were introduced. Pages H946–47

Additional Cosponsors: Page H948

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Clark (MA) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H921

Recess: The House recessed at 1:25 p.m. and reconvened at 3:31 p.m. Page H934

Bioeconomy Research and Development Act: The House considered H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology. Pages H925–34, H934–44

Agreed to:

Eddie Bernice Johnson (TX) en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–241 that was debated on February 2nd: Adams (No. 1) that increases funding for the Capacity Building Program for Developing Universities, ensure that like institutions only compete with like institutions, and expand eligibility to ensure that HBCU's and MSIs that do not have R1 status can receive funds; Auchincloss (No. 2) that amends Division D Section 30241 Subtitle G to read "to counter the PRC Government's efforts to spread disinformation and disburse vaccines in exchange for exploitative concessions in low- to middle-income countries while maintaining US engagement with and support for multilateral vaccine procurement and equitable distribution"; Auchincloss (No. 3) that amends Division D Section 30216 line 22 and insert "auto-disable syringes," after

“diagnostics,”; Auchincloss (No. 4) that amends Division B, Title IV to require that NIST, as part of the proposed National Engineering Biology Research and Development Initiative, support discovery, innovation, and production that will encourage shared protocols and interoperability in engineering biology innovation; Auchincloss (No. 5) that directs the Treasury Department and the State Department to conduct a study on the management of sanctions against specific Afghan individuals in order to operate a foreign trade zone in Afghanistan while maintaining the United States’ national security interests; Bass (No. 9) that requires feasibility of expanding YALI to northern African countries in initial annual report; says YALI should network with other similar programs); add a diversity requirement to implementation plan so more strategic locations in Africa are represented; and change the age of the Mandela program from 18–35 to 25–35 and include Mandela Washington Fellowship, YALI network, and Regional Leadership Centers as the three main programs of the Initiative; Beatty (No. 10) that adds to Division A a Sense of Congress that CHIPS Act funds should be allocated in a manner that, in consultation with the Director of the Minority Business Development Agency, adequately addresses the inclusion of economically disadvantaged individuals and small businesses; Beatty (No. 11) that establishes an Office of Opportunity and Inclusion in the Dept. of Commerce to develop standards related to existing CHIPS Act obligations regarding economically disadvantaged individuals; Bera (No. 12) that replaces Section 30124, the “Strategy on Deterrence of Economic Coercion” with legislation creating a task force to counter China’s economic coercion; Blunt Rochester (No. 14) that ensures NIST is supporting educational activities with the Manufacturing Extension Partnership for HBCUs, TCUs, and other minority serving institutions; Bonamici (No. 16) that directs the OSTP Director to develop a national circular economy that includes: a vision for how the science and technology enterprise should support the development of a circular economy, identification of key public and private stakeholders that may contribute to or benefit from a transition to a circular economy, and recommendations on specific Federal policies needed to drive this transition; Bonamici (No. 17) that directs the National Science Foundation to award Mathematics and Science Education Partnerships grants to develop STEM educational curriculums that incorporate art and design to promote creativity and innovation; Bonamici (No. 19) that directs existing ocean- focused interagency committees to coordinate overlapping data collection, align supercomputing and data storage efforts, develop cross-agency databases, and support con-

sistent archiving practices, and assesses the potential for an Advanced Research Project Agency–Oceans (ARPA–O); Bonamici (No. 20) that directs the Secretary of Labor to award funding to eligible entities, including sector partnerships, in the infrastructure industry; Bowman (No. 21) that waives cost-sharing requirements for certain National Science Foundation grant programs related to STEM education for a period of 5 years; Brownley (No. 24) that adds “alternative proteins” to USDA research and development list; Bush (No. 31) that directs the Secretary of State, in coordination with the USAID Administrator, to expand global testing capacity, vaccination distribution, and acquisition needed medical supplies, including available COVID–19 vaccines, to ensure success in ending the pandemic globally; Bush (No. 32) that conducts a comprehensive assessment to measure the impact of oil spills and plastic ingestion on sea life; Bush (No. 33) that encourages public colleges and universities to facilitate the seamless transfer of course credit earned in the postsecondary STEM pathway directly to out-of-state public institutions and private, nonprofit HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs; Bush (No. 34) that codifies the Biden Administration’s commitment to deploy 30 gigawatts of offshore wind energy in the United States by 2030; Bush (No. 35) that revises the Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance Program to permit support for facilities that have the ability to manufacture solar components; Bush (No. 36) that studies the impacts of US and multilateral regulations and sanctions, including the environmental and public health impacts of natural resource exploitation.; Case (No. 38) that orders a comprehensive study into offshore aquaculture including the environmental impact, identification of control technologies and practices to minimize environmental impacts, and assessment on the impact of international offshore aquaculture industries on the US seafood market; Case (No. 39) that directs the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior and in consultation with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on international indigenous engagement; Case (No. 40) that establishes a program for the professional development of young adult leaders and professionals in the Pacific Islands similar to the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI) and the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI); Casten (IL) (No. 41) that enables alternative financing to accelerate maintenance and general infrastructure projects at Department of Energy laboratories; Castor (FL) (No. 42) that enhances domestic manufacturing competitiveness by supporting the first three commercial-scale implementations of transformative industrial

technologies; Chu (No. 46) that expresses the sense of Congress on the importance of opposing the targeting of Chinese researchers and academics based on race; Connolly (No. 48) that creates an E-4 treaty trader visa category for up to 15,000 nationals of South Korea each fiscal year who are coming to the United States solely to perform specialty occupation services, subject to various requirements; Costa (No. 49) that requires a report within 180 days reviewing the involvement of the People's Republic of China, state sponsored companies, and companies incorporated in the PRC in the ownership, operation, or otherwise involvement in mining or processing facilities in countries from which the United States imports minerals, metals, and materials, and evaluating the strategic and national security implications for the United States of such involvement; Courtney (No. 50) that expresses a Sense of Congress that it is in the national interest for the United States to become a formal signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); Davids (No. 58) that adds that HHS must consider small and medium sized manufacturers when establishing partnerships and cooperative agreements with manufacturers and distributors in the supply chain flexibility manufacturing pilot for the Strategic National Stockpile; DeLauro (No. 61) that adds "immersive technology" as a key technology focus area; DelBene (No. 63) that strengthens existing GAO reporting requirements by requiring GAO to examine how semiconductor projects are supporting the needs of critical infrastructure industries in the United States; Delgado (No. 64) that amends technology and innovation hub eligibility to support modernization and innovation in the manufacturing sector; Dingell (No. 65) that establishes a Climate Change Education Program at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to increase climate literacy, and it also establishes a grant program for climate change education; Doyle (No. 66) that amends the Clean Industrial Technology Act to add Commercial Deployment of new efficient technologies for industrial facilities and authorizes funding for the deployment; Escobar (No. 67) that includes environmental defenders to mitigate the impacts of climate change and work with allies and partners to ensure a level playing field exists when it comes to climate action; Escobar (No. 68) that directs CBP to develop metrics to measure how procured technologies have helped deter or address irregular migration along the southern border, including ways in which technologies have altered migration routes and patterns; Escobar (No. 69) that directs the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, to submit to Congress a report that contains an assessment of the

current standards and guidelines for managing ports of entry under the control of the Department of Homeland Security; Escobar (No. 70) that requires a report to Congress on the implementation of measurable and sustainable development practices and an assessment of resources related to achieving carbon dioxide emission reduction targets for 2025 and 2030; Escobar (No. 71) that expresses a sense of Congress that the United States' engagement with the leaders of the Western Hemisphere is critical to addressing our region's shared challenges and opportunities; Escobar (No. 72) that requires the Director of National Intelligence in coordination with other departments and agencies to submit a report to Congress on the existence of any security risks and threats posed by China to upcoming U.S. Federal elections; Escobar (No. 73) that creates a set aside for small businesses in economically disadvantaged areas within the Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance program; Escobar (No. 74) that prohibits the use of any funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act to be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress; Eshoo (No. 75) that amends a requirement for an existing GAO study to include an evaluation of demand-side incentives for alleviating semiconductor shortages; Eshoo (No. 77) that directs the President to ensure that the provisions of the America COMPETES Act which are aimed at countering the influence of the Chinese Communist Party are implemented in a manner that does not result in discrimination against people of Asian descent; Foster (IL) (No. 84) that authorizes the Secretary of Energy to fund restoration and modernization projects at the National Laboratories; Foster (IL) (No. 85) that allows dual intent for STEM doctoral students, allowing them to transition to a green card as provided under this bill without first needing to leave the country and start the visa process over; Foster (IL) (No. 86) that allows Office of Science funds to be used for the National Virtual Biotechnology Laboratory; Foster (IL) (No. 87) that directs NIST to create guidelines for digital identity validation services within its digital identity Technical Roadmap; Garamendi (No. 90) that inserts the "Special Immigrant Visas for Afghan Fulbright Scholars Act of 2021," which provides SIV's for those Fulbrighters currently studying at American universities and former scholars who returned to Afghanistan; Garamendi (No. 91) that adds the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, and Islamic Republic of Iran to the list of prohibited "countries of concern" for the loans and loan guarantees under

the proposed Critical Supply Chain Resilient Program; Garcia (No. 93) that authorizes the Department of Transportation (DOT) to award maritime career training grants to institutions of higher education and postsecondary vocational institutions for the purpose of developing, offering, or improving educational or career training programs for American workers related to the maritime workforce; Gottheimer (No. 97) that requires a GAO report on the possibility of the establishment of an automated supply-chain tracking application that provides near real-time insight into the amount of critical medical and health supplies available in the Strategic National Stockpile; Gottheimer (No. 98) that requires a 30-day time-limited study by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Transportation to report to Congress and the public on the major current chokepoints in our nation's supply chain; Gottheimer (No. 99) that establishes an interagency task force to address Chinese market manipulation in the United States and expands the study and strategy on money laundering by the People's Republic of China to include risks of contributing to corruption; Gottheimer (No. 102) that directs the National Science Foundation to prioritize grant awards to institutions that demonstrate effective strategies for recruiting and providing career and technical education to veterans and Members of the Armed Forces transitioning to the private sector workforce; Gottheimer (No. 103) that provides a Statement of Policy outlining that the U.S. shall prioritize the Indo-Pacific in its foreign policy and authorizes \$655 million for foreign military financing activities within the region as well as additional funding for the Southeast Asia Maritime Law Enforcement Initiative and other diplomatic activities, and authorizes an additional \$40 million for a Foreign Military Financing Compact Pilot Program; Gottheimer (No. 104) that requires the National Manufacturing Advisory Council to solicit input from communities where foreign competition resulted in mass factory layoffs or economically disadvantaged areas; Grijalva (No. 105) that establishes an Office of Education Technology in the Bureau of Indian Education; Hayes (No. 108) that authorizes the National Science Foundation to include private sector entities as potential recipients for awards distributed; Hayes (No. 109) that encourages greater geographic diversity of Manufacturing USA Institutes by encouraging the expansion of these institutes in low income and disadvantaged areas; Horsford (No. 112) that revises the Office of Science diversity language to include Historically Black Colleges, Tribal Colleges, Minority Serving Institutions, emerging research institutions, and scientific societies; Horsford (No. 113) that helps bolster the telecommunications workforce in rural areas by encour-

aging greater participation of students in those areas; Huffman (No. 115) that directs the Secretary of Commerce to increase the number and diversity, equity, and inclusion of STEM professionals working in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration mission-relevant disciplines via a nonpartisan and independent 501(c)(3) organization to build the public-private partnerships necessary to achieve these priorities; Jacobs (No. 122) that repeals the 25% cap pending a written commitment from the Under-Secretary-General of Peace Operations they will engage regularly with the US on peacekeeping reforms; Jacobs (No. 123) that ensures no IMET program funds are authorized to be appropriated to any foreign security forces unit if the Secretary of State determines that such forces have engaged in a pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; Jayapal (No. 125) that requires the Comptroller General to submit a report to Congress on the number and amount of rewards under the CHIPS for America Fund and Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund disaggregated by recipients of each such award that are majority owned and controlled by minority individuals and majority owned and controlled by women; Johnson (GA) (No. 126) that creates the Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program at NIST to fund enhancements to cybersecurity education and training programs at HBCUs, minority-serving institutions, and institutions that serve a high percentage of Pell Grant-receiving students; Kaptur (No. 127) that clarifies the "economically distressed regions or localities" that can benefit from the solar component manufacturing supply chain assistance program; Kaptur (No. 128) that specifies that the Great Lakes region is a region for which "the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize funding (for) clean energy incubators"; Kildee (No. 129) that extends the authorization of ARPA-E to 2026; Kildee (No. 130) that defines microelectronics to make sure that DOE's capabilities are being leveraged to the fullest extent possible; Krishnamoorthi (No. 132) that requires the Director of National Intelligence to produce a National Intelligence Estimate on the nature of gray zone activities/hybrid warfare, including threats to the United States and actions that escalate and de-escalate conflict; Lamb (No. 134) that directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a technology assessment on the benefits and potential drawbacks of using predictive analytic tools, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), to address the opioid epidemic; Lamb (No. 136) that establishes a Freight Rail Innovation Institute, comprised of a university research partner and locomotive manufacturer, with the goal of developing zero-emission

locomotives; Langevin (No. 138) that allows for admission of essential scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the national security innovation base; Langevin (No. 139) that promotes the integration of art and design into the National Science Foundation's (NSF's) Advancing Informal STEM Learning program, which supports research and development related to innovative out-of-school STEM programming; Larsen (No. 140) that restores Fulbright exchange program for participants traveling both from and to China or Hong Kong; Larsen (No. 141) that exempts residents of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region who are granted refugee status from annual cap on refugee admissions; Larsen (No. 142) that states that the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation should prioritize support for projects that increase digital connectivity where countries have the greatest need or where competing proposals lack high standards for data security and human rights; Lawrence (No. 143) that; Lee (NV) (No. 145) that updates text to remove exact language that was enacted as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Includes language to improve the Department of Energy's coordination and management of demonstration projects; Leger Fernandez (No. 146) that amends the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program to more clearly include Tribes and Tribal Colleges and Universities; Leger Fernandez (No. 147) that directs the Secretary of Energy to carry out a report that examines the technical and economic potential, and potential ancillary impacts, of direct methane removal technologies and approaches; Leger Fernandez (No. 148) that authorizes \$240 million in Economic Adjustment Assistance funding to promote economic development for communities reliant on the energy and industrial sectors; Leger Fernandez (No. 149) that revises the National Apprenticeship Program for the 21st Century Grants to include individuals recently employed in carbon-intensive industries as a targeted group; Levin (CA) (No. 150) that adds the text of the Public Land Renewable Energy Development Act, which promotes the responsible development of wind, solar, and geothermal resources on public lands by prioritizing development in strategic areas; Lofgren (No. 151) that adds to the quadrennial science and technology review: identification, assessment, and recommendations on science and technology gaps that would not be met without federal investment and identification and recommendations on policies to ensure a level playing field for small- and medium-sized businesses; Lofgren (No. 152) that establishes the Supercomputing for Safer Chemicals (SUPERSAFE) Consortium to use supercomputing and artificial intelligence to improve our understanding of the adverse human and environmental ef-

fects associated with industrial chemical use and to shift towards the safer and sustainable use of chemicals in manufacturing and consumer products; Lofgren (No. 153) that adds to the Sense of Congress in Division D that the United States must maintain key environmental, labor, and social responsibility standards across the technology supply chain that align with the values and interests of the nation and our allies; Lowenthal (No. 154) that amends the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to include seabirds as a protected living marine resource; Luria (No. 156) that prohibits the use of American Rescue Plan funds to purchase telecommunications equipment manufactured by Chinese firms Huawei and ZTE; Malinowski (No. 157) that amends the Export Control Reform Act to right-size the Secretary of Commerce's scope of authority to regulate exports by US persons to foreign military, security, and intelligence agencies; Carolyn B. Maloney (NY) (No. 158) that encourages the recruitment and retention of women and minority students into STEM field; Manning (No. 159) that directs the Departments of Commerce, Energy, Defense, and other Federal agencies determined by the Secretary of Commerce to take steps to ensure Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and other Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) are active members of Manufacturing USA institutes; Manning (No. 160) that adds graduates with advanced degrees in STEM who work in a critical industry to the exemption from numerical visa limitations for doctoral STEM graduates; McEachin (No. 161) that includes the identification of opportunities to reuse and recycle critical goods as a specific recommendation required in the quadrennial report on supply chain resilience and domestic manufacturing; Miller (IL) (No. 165) that strikes specific language regarding graduate education research grants. Specifically striking, gender, race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and citizenship; Morelle (No. 166) that includes technologies based on organic and inorganic materials in the priorities for research and development to accelerate the advancement and adoption of innovative microelectronics and new uses of microelectronics and components; Newman (No. 167) that expands the Small Business Vouchers (SBV) program used by National Laboratories to include vouchers for skills training and workforce development; Newman (No. 168) that requires the Assistant Secretary to prioritize small and mid-size manufacturers when leveraging mechanisms to provide supply chain solutions in collaboration with the Manufacturing USA institutes and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership as described in section

34(d); Norcross (No. 169) that adds domestic production to regional innovation strategies; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 170) that prevents companies from using any of the funds allocated under Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) fund from being used on stock buybacks or the payment of dividends to shareholders; O'Halleran (No. 172) that amends the quadrennial study to be prepared by the Assistant Secretary of the Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response to include information on how supply chain shocks impact rural, Tribal, and underserved communities; Pappas (No. 173) that requires DHS to prioritize purchasing uniforms and related gear from American small businesses that manufacture, produce, or assemble goods, and to only purchase items from American small businesses that serve as a pass through to supply foreign-manufactured goods when domestic manufacturing does not meet all the criteria identified in the bill; Pappas (No. 175) that directs the National and Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to establish and regularly update a publicly available website; Pappas (No. 176) that encourages greater collaboration in rural and remote areas with teachers and scientists; Payne (No. 177) that adds libraries among eligible sub-grantee partner with the local education agency or educational service agency to partner with and enrich Elementary and Secondary Computer Science Education; Pingree (No. 189) that establishes both a Working Waterfronts Grant Program and a Working Waterfront Task Force within the Department of Commerce to help preserve and expand access to coastal waters for persons engaged in commercial and recreational fishing businesses, aquaculture, boatbuilding, shipping, or other water-dependent coastal-related business; Plaskett (No. 190) that adds the Shovel-Ready Restoration Grants for Coastlines and Fisheries Act of 2021 to authorize National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration grants to implement projects that restore a marine, estuarine, coastal, or Great Lakes habitat in the United States, create jobs for fishermen in the United States, or provide adaptation to climate change; Pocan (No. 191) that updates disclosures required in current law of foreign ownership of U.S. farmland to make such disclosures to USDA an annual requirement; Pocan (No. 192) that authorize the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation to invest in the vaccine cold chain (the refrigerated supply chain needed for vaccine production, storage, distribution and delivery) as well as vaccine manufacturing so that less developed countries are equipped to deliver COVID vaccines produced by the global community; Pocan (No. 193) that authorizes \$30 million in appropriations for Bioenergy Research Centers; Porter (No. 194) that

incorporate national security threats related to climate change into a statement of policy on U.S. international priorities; Porter (No. 195) that incorporates national security threats related to climate change into a reporting requirement on security assistance to Pacific Island nations; Porter (No. 196) that authorizes NOAA to conduct a study on the effects of 6PPD-quinone, including an economic analysis of declining salmon populations in the United States and the effect of such declining populations have on importation of salmon from other countries; Pressley (No. 200) that requires the GAO to submit a report on the impact of biometric identification systems on historically marginalized populations; Pressley (No. 201) that requires the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to create an office to study bias in the use of artificial intelligence systems and publish guidance to reduce disparate impacts on historically marginalized communities; Ross (No. 205) that adds health professions and related programs to the definition of STEM fields in section 80303: Doctoral STEM Graduates; Ross (No. 207) that restores the Department of Interior's authority to hold offshore wind lease sales in federal waters in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico and off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; Ross (No. 208) that adds "educational technology" as a key technology focus area; Ruppertsberger (No. 209) that requires the Comptroller General of the United States study the effectiveness of the Defense Priorities and Allocations System's at ensuring the timely availability of microelectronics products to meet national defense and emergency preparedness program requirements; Rush (No. 210) that requires covered entities with over 100 employees that apply for semiconductor incentives to provide data on the racial diversity of their workforce to the Department of Commerce; Scanlon (No. 213) that requires the director of the National Science Foundation to award up to five competitive grants to institutions of higher education and non-profit organizations to establish centers to develop and scale up successful models for providing undergraduate STEM students with hands-on discovery-based research courses; Scanlon (No. 214) that clarifies the designation process for the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program to focus on localities that are not the top five leading technology centers; Schneider (No. 215) that requires the Comptroller General to report to Congress on the impact of the global semiconductor supply shortage on manufacturing in the United States within one year of enactment; Schrier (No. 216) that adds the definition of clean energy tech to the regional innovation section; Sherman (No. 218) that requires issuers of securities which fulfill certain exemptions

from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to submit basic information to the SEC regarding the issuer and the country in which it is based; Sherrill (No. 219) that requires the Comptroller General, within 1 year, to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report analyzing the impacts of H.R. 4521 on inflation, and how all amounts appropriated pursuant to this Act are spent; Sherrill (No. 220) that provides additional clarifying language that would help facilitate NIST's work with other federal agencies on developing, managing, and maintaining greenhouse gas emissions measurements and technical standards; Sherrill (No. 221) that creates a grant program for states that can be used to offset the impact of rate increases to low-income households and provides incentives for natural gas distribution companies to accelerate, expand, and enhance improvement to the distribution system; Sherrill (No. 222) that include research to advance adoption of integrated rooftop solar, distributed solar, and microgrid technologies; Sherrill (No. 223) that creates the Critical Supply Chain Sectors Apprenticeships Grants program, which will provide funding and technical assistance through the national apprenticeship system to support key supply chain sectors facing workforce shortages; Sherrill (No. 224) that requires the Government Accountability Office to complete a study detailing the impact of the America COMPETES Act on inflation; Sherrill (No. 225) that increases funding for the Long-Duration Demonstration Initiative and Joint Program at DOD and DOE for fiscal years 2022 through 2026; Smith (WA) (No. 226) that fixes a loophole in the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 to grant citizenship to certain international adoptees; Soto (No. 227) that adds nonprofits to the definition of "covered entities" to expand the semiconductor incentive program to include nonprofit entities; Soto (No. 228) that directs the Department of Labor to create a report analyzing the future of artificial intelligence and its impact on the American Workforce; Spanberger (No. 231) that adds transportation as a key sector to receive intermediary grants for national industry intermediaries to establish or expand sector-based partnerships for registered apprenticeships; Spanberger (No. 232) that requires the Secretary of State, with the Attorney General, to share a report with Congress on multilateral efforts to address fentanyl trafficking in Latin America, efforts between Latin America and China on fentanyl trafficking, and a plan for future steps the United States Government will take to urge Latin American governments and the Chinese government to address transnational criminal organizations and illicit fentanyl production and trafficking originating in the respective countries; Spanberger (No. 233) that requires the Critical Supply Chain

Monitoring program to focus on the effects on consumer prices, job losses, national security, or economic competitiveness; Speier (No. 234) that directs federal science agencies to take into consideration reports of administrative actions, findings, and determinations related to allegations of sexual harassment or gender harassment against grant personnel when awarding grants; Stansbury (No. 236) that authorizes the National Science Foundation to facilitate access to the microgravity environment for awardees of funding from the Foundation; Strickland (No. 241) that directs the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue an Interim Final Rule that will ban the transportation of sodium cyanide briquettes intended for mining purposes within the United States, unless packaged and transported in ISO steel containers and in accordance with the material's authorized packaging and transportation requirements under the Hazardous Materials Regulations; Swalwell (No. 242) that requires the Director of National Intelligence to submit a report on the efforts of the Intelligence Community to support the Biodefense Steering Committee in the implementation of the National Biodefense Strategy; Takano (No. 243) that adds energy storage systems to the list of strategies states should consider when developing energy plans and exercising its utility ratemaking authority; Tonko (No. 245) that authorizes \$100 million for each of FY22 through FY26 for the Department of Energy to provide financial assistance to States and Indian Tribes for the purposes of improving the energy efficiency, carbon intensity, and other sustainability measures of manufacturing facilities; Torres (CA) (No. 246) that inserts language on indigenous communities to the Latin America section to ensure these traditionally overlooked communities are included in U.S. strategy, and adds language on judicial independence; Torres (CA) (No. 247) that increases oversight of the International MET program through a report focusing on corruption, drug trafficking, and impeding democratic processes; Torres (CA) (No. 248) that directs the State Department to support programs in Latin America to strengthen judicial independence, anti-corruption, rule of law, and good governance; Trahan (No. 250) that invests in fusion research through the milestone-based fusion energy development program as well as the through fusion materials R&D; Trahan (No. 251) that allows the Strategic National Stockpile to include high-quality pediatric masks, a percentage of which may be small adult masks for pediatric use; Underwood (No. 252) that encourages research into how to tailor rural STEM education for local communities; Velázquez

(No. 253) that extends for five years the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer programs (STTR) programs and related pilots, which expire September 30, 2022; Welch (No. 254) that clarifies that Brand USA funds must be used to promote travel from countries the citizens and nationals of which are permitted to enter into the US and requires Brand USA to submit to Congress a plan for obligating these funds; Wild (No. 257) that states that no funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act are authorized to be made available to provide assistance for the police of the Philippines, including assistance in the form of equipment or training, until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of the Philippines has met basic human rights standards; and Williams (No. 259) that ensures grants from the National Science Foundation can be used for the professional development and mentorship of student and faculty researchers at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs (by a yeas-and-nays vote of 221 yeas to 211 nays, Roll No. 18);

Pages H935–36

Bonamici amendment en bloc No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–241 that was debated on February 2nd: Banks (No. 8) that requires a determination into whether certain Chinese companies implicated in using Uyghur forced labor meet the criteria for sanctions under the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020, and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act; Bonamici (No. 15) that reauthorizes the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act funding for NOAA and the NSF; Bonamici (No. 18) that creates an Interagency Working Group on Blue Carbon, led by NOAA, to oversee the development of a national map of blue carbon ecosystems; Budd (No. 25) that requires an intelligence assessment to determine the degree to which, if any, the Russian Federation has coordinated with the People's Republic of China regarding a potential further invasion of Ukraine; Chabot (No. 44) that adds the text of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act which authorizes funding for the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 for FY2022–2026; Cohen (No. 47) that mandates a public listing by country of stolen assets recovered in the United States and authorizes public visa bans against foreign individuals who demand bribes; Craig (No. 51) that inserts the full text of the bipartisan Supporting Apprenticeship Colleges Act, which authorizes Department of Education grants for academic advising and community outreach to construction and manufacturing oriented ap-

prenticeship colleges; Craig (No. 52) that directs the newly created position of the Assistant Secretary for Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response to evaluate the stability of the Agriculture and Food System supply chain; Crenshaw (No. 53) that requires a report on the negative impacts One Belt, One Road (OBOR) participation has on countries that take part; Crenshaw (No. 54) that express the sense of Congress that China is not a developing nation, but is industrialized and therefore any agreements that advantage China as a “developing nation” should be updated to reflect China’s actual status as industrialized; Crenshaw (No. 55) that requires a classified report on what is needed to bypass China’s “great firewall” and provide uncensored media to the Chinese people; Crenshaw (No. 57) that strengthens the Olympic section by stating the IOC should develop a framework for reprimanding or disqualifying host cities and the countries in which they are located if the governments of such countries are actively committing mass atrocities during the Olympic and Paralympic bidding process or between a city’s election as a host city and the duration of the Olympic and Paralympic Games that its government is hosting; Rodney Davis (IL) (No. 59) that adds the text of the Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act to the bill which directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the feasibility of manufacturing more goods in the United States; DeLauro (No. 60) that prohibits the possession, transport, and sale of captively raised mink for fur production; DelBene (No. 62) that amends Section 30612 to clarify the exemption for aircraft from the definition of electronic waste; Eshoo (No. 76) that directs CISA to publish an annual report to promote evidence-based policies and controls that small entities (i.e., small businesses, nonprofits, local governments) may employ to improve cybersecurity; and requires a Commerce Department annual report on barriers small entities face in implementing cybersecurity policies and controls; Fallon (No. 78) that authorizes the hiring of 10 additional staff for the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control to carry out activities associated with the People’s Republic of China; Fitzgerald (No. 81) that requires the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Antitrust Division to monitor and take foreign government subsidies into account in the premerger notification processes; Fortenberry (No. 82) that adds the text of the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act, which continues the work with international partners, including nations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector, to identify longstanding and emerging challenges related to wildlife

poaching and trafficking; Foster (No. 83) that authorizes the Secretary of Energy to upgrade the nuclear research capabilities of universities in the United States to meet the research requirements of advanced nuclear energy systems; Gallagher (No. 88) that adds the text of the American Security Drone Act of 2022, which prohibits federal operation or procurement of certain foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems; González-Colón (No. 95) that recognizes the contributions made by the 305-meter radio telescope at the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico; Gottheimer (No. 100) that adds potential opportunities for partnership with Israel and other regional nations in areas such as technological cooperation critical to national security as an element of the U.S. strategy for countering China in the Middle East; Gottheimer (No. 101) that requires a report to Congress focusing on links between private sector Chinese technology and social media companies and the Chinese government including potential risks related to technology transfer and Chinese investment in U.S. and allied nation technology companies; Hayes (No. 107) that enables the Director of the National Science Foundation to make awards to eligible non-profit programs for supporting hands-on learning opportunities in STEM education, prioritizing vulnerable students; Hill (No. 111) that requires foreign business entities to assign and register an agent with the Department of Commerce as a prerequisite to doing business in the United States, and require foreign business agents to be responsible and liable for any regulatory proceeding or civil action relating to such covered foreign entity; Houlahan (No. 114) that codifies recommendations included in the September 2021 DoD OIG report to address pharmaceutical supply chain weaknesses; Issa (No. 117) that requires a report to Congress from the Department of Commerce outlining steps that can be implemented within 30 days to immediately address the supply chain crisis; Jackson (No. 118) that adds a reporting requirement under Division D regarding Chinese investment in the agriculture sector; Jackson (No. 119) that directs the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and to bring an end to the “Commission of Inquiry” to investigate the State of Israel; Jackson (No. 120) that adds a Sense of Congress that future Olympic games should not be held in countries that are committing genocide; Lamb (No. 135) that establishes specific research and development program at Department of Energy to reduce the carbon footprint in steel production; Langevin (No. 137) that requires the Department of Homeland Security to designate four Critical Technology Security Centers to evaluate and

test the security of technologies essential to national critical functions; McKinley (No. 162) that extends the prohibition in section 20302 (“Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance”) to any facility that is located in: an area controlled by the Taliban, or another entity designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization; or a foreign country of concern; Pappas (No. 174) that establishes the Rural Export Center to assist rural businesses seeking to export their products; Perlmuter (No. 178) that adds the bipartisan SAFE Banking Act which allows state-legal cannabis businesses to access the banking system and help improve public safety by reducing the amount of cash at these businesses; Pfluger (No. 187) that requires a report from the Department of State on global exports of natural gas and a description of actions taken by the United States to foster natural gas exports to foreign countries; Posey (No. 197) that supports the methods and techniques for domestic processing of materials for microelectronics and their components; Quigley (No. 202) that adds the text of the Preventing Future Pandemics Act of 2022, which establishes the foreign policy of the United States to work with state and non-state partners to shut down certain commercial wildlife markets, end the trade in terrestrial wildlife for human consumption, and build international coalitions to reduce the demand for wildlife as food, to prevent the emergence of future zoonotic pathogens; Reschenthaler (No. 203) that directs the National Academies to study the feasibility of providing enhanced research security services to further protect the United States research enterprise against foreign interference, theft, and espionage; Reschenthaler (No. 204) that requires the quadrennial report on supply chain resilience and domestic manufacturing to include a description of the manufacturing base and supply chains for rare earth permanent magnets; Ross (No. 206) that encourages federal agencies substantially engaged in the development, application, or oversight of emerging technologies to consider designating an individual as an emerging technology lead to advise the agency on the responsible use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence; Ryan (No. 211) that creates a congressionally chartered commission to make recommendations to Congress on how best to maintain and bolster the U.S. supply chains; Salazar (No. 212) that requires a report from the Department of State on major Chinese infrastructure projects in Latin America and the Caribbean and the ability of the host countries to service the debt associated with them; Soto (No. 229) that requires the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to establish a blockchain and cryptocurrencies

advisory specialist position within the Office to advise the President on matters related to blockchain and cryptocurrencies; Spanberger (No. 230) that requires a report on the national security implications of open radio access networks (Open RAN or O-RAN), including descriptions of U.S. efforts to ensure we are leading in standards development and assessments of national security risks associated with certain dynamics in the O-RAN industry; Stansbury (No. 235) that establishes a Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation; Stauber (No. 237) that requires the Report on Bilateral Effort to Address Chinese Fentanyl Trafficking to include an assessment on the intersection between illicit fentanyl trafficking originating in China and the illicit fentanyl trafficked over the southern border into the United States; Steel (No. 238) that establishes that China should end its classification of “developing nation” within the Paris Agreement; Torres (CA) (No. 249) that adds the “National MEP Supply Chain Database Act of 2021” to the bill, creating an effective database to aid small manufacturers across the country and strengthen our manufacturing supply chain; Wenstrup (No. 255) that requires DNI, in consultation with DOD and State, to report on CCP investments in port infrastructure since Jan. 1, 2012; Wild (No. 256) that directs State Department, in consultation with Office of Science and Technology Policy and other scientific agencies’ leaders, to work with U.S. ally countries to establish international security policies and procedures for protecting research in key technology areas from adversaries; and Williams (GA) (No. 258) that tasks the Small Business Administration with maintaining a resource guide to help childcare small businesses start and grow, strengthening the competitiveness of our workforce by improving access to childcare (by a yea-and-nay vote of 262 yeas to 168 nays, Roll No. 19);

Pages H936–37

Castro (TX) amendment (No. 43 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) adding an industry to the list of “creation and expansions” of apprenticeships to include “media and entertainment” (by a yea-and-nay vote of 216 yeas to 214 nays, Roll No. 22);

Pages H926–27, H939–40

Crenshaw amendment (No. 56 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that requires that the Department of State to provide an annual briefing to Congress on China’s progress and efforts to meet emission goals and commitments (by a yea-and-nay vote of 264 yeas to 163 nays, Roll No. 23);

Pages H927–28, H940

Garamendi amendment (No. 89 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that inserts H.R. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act, as passed by the House

(by a yea-and-nay vote of 367 yeas to 59 nays, Roll No. 24); and

Pages H928–32, H940–41

Bice (OK) amendment (No. 131 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that requires the Director of the NSF to commission a study to measure the economic impact of inflation on cost-of-living, the American workforce, American international competitiveness, and rural and underserved communities (by a yea-and-nay vote of 279 yeas to 153 nays, Roll No. 26).

Pages H933–34, H942–43

Rejected:

Lofgren amendment en bloc No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–241 that was debated on February 2nd: Balderson (No. 6) that sought to strike section 30606—Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy and section 30609—Green Climate Fund; Balderson (No. 7) that sought to insert the text of H.R. 2559, the Compressed Gas Cylinder Safety and Oversight Improvements Act; Bice (OK) (No. 13) that sought to prevent the \$8 billion authorized for the Green Climate Fund from being appropriated until the President submits a report to Congress detailing the process and analysis used in setting the United States’ emissions reduction target; Burgess (No. 26) that sought to strike Sections 80301 and 80302 that create a new classification of “W” visas for start-ups; Burgess (No. 27) that sought to transfer funding from the Solar component manufacturing supply chain assistance program to the strategic transformer reserve and resilience program to prioritize funding for the resilience of the U.S. electric grid; Burgess (No. 28) that sought to prohibit the use of Title 42 Special Pay Authority for certain agencies; Burgess (No. 29) that sought to strike Section 30609 that authorizes \$8 billion for the UN’s Green Climate Fund; Burgess (No. 30) that sought to prevent any federal funds from being used by any department or agency to acquire KN–95 respirator masks produced or manufactured in the People’s Republic of China if N–95 respirator masks produced or manufactured in the United States of the same safety standard are available in reasonable quantity; Cammack (No. 37) that sought to strike Sec. 30609 that authorizes \$8 billion for the UN Green Climate Fund; Cheney (No. 45) that sought to direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Commerce, to conduct an assessment of the effect on national security that would result from uranium ceasing to be designated as a critical mineral by the Secretary of the Interior under section 7002(c) of the Energy Act of 2020, and prevents the alteration or elimination of Uranium as a critical mineral until that assessment is complete;

Feenstra (No. 79) that sought to establish a Sustainable Aviation Fuel Working Group in the Department of Energy; Fitzgerald (No. 80) that sought to include clearly defined program metrics, goals, and targets in Section 30113's reporting requirements; Garcia (CA) (No. 92) that sought to prohibit this act and its amendments from taking effect until the Secretary of Energy certifies to Congress that this act will not reduce the energy security or energy independence of the United States; Gimenez (No. 94) that sought to prohibit the bill from taking effect until the Sec. of Energy certifies with Congress that no provisions in the bill will increase the average price of energy; Gooden (No. 96) that sought to require a report on Chinese entities that provide cloud computing products or services and the role of the CCP in these entities and risks they pose to data privacy; Grothman (No. 106) that sought to strike the section of the bill that authorizes \$4 billion each for FY23 and FY24 for contributions to the Green Climate Fund; Hill (No. 110) that sought to revise Title II funding partnership requirements to the extent practical to partner with industry or with a labor or joint labor management organization; Issa (No. 116) that sought to replace Title 1 of Division J, the National Apprenticeship Program Act, with the Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Program; Jackson (No. 121) that sought to strike section 30609—Building economic growth and technological innovation through the Green Climate Fund; Luetkemeyer (No. 155) that sought to require a Report from the SEC, in consultation with the Department of State and Department of Treasury regarding Index Funds and Exchange-Traded Funds that contain entities listed on one of the following: Department of Commerce Military End User list, Department of Commerce Entity List, OFAC Non-SDN Chinese, Military-Industrial Complex Companies List, DOD Section 1260H Chinese Military Companies list, Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act; Meuser (No. 164) that sought to strike Sec. 50103, Department of Homeland Security Mentor-Protg Program; Miller (IL) (No. 165) that seeks to strike specific language regarding graduate education research grants; Perry (No. 180) that sought to strike subsection 50101(b), which directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a study on uniform allowances; Perry (No. 181) that sought to strike Division L, which authorizes \$4 billion (available until expended) in 10-year EDA pilot program grants; Perry (No. 182) that sought to strike sec. 110001 and insert language that would sunset the Economic Development Administration in one year after enactment; Perry (No. 183) that sought to narrow eligibility for the DHS Mentor-Protg Program; Perry (No. 185) that sought to strike the section in-

cluding funding for the Green Climate Fund (section 30609); Perry (No. 186) that sought to strike Section 30299C (Climate Resilience Development in the Pacific Islands); Pfluger (No. 188) that sought to strike the Authorized \$8 billion for the Green Climate Fund; Posey (No. 198) that sought to require the Secretary of Defense to provide priority for domestically sourced, fully traceable, bovine heparin approved by the Food and Drug Administration when available; Posey (No. 199) that sought to prohibit funds going to state-owned enterprises; Schweikert (No. 217) that sought to strike title X of division G; Steel (No. 240) that seeks to prohibit Chinese, Russian, North Korean, or Iranian state-owned enterprises from having ownership of a company that has a contract for the operation or management of a U.S. port; Tenney (No. 244) that sought to strike section 30299C, climate resilient development in the Pacific Islands; and Owens (No. 261) that sought to require the Secretary of State to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination on whether the Chinese Communist Party United Front Religious Work Bureau meets the criteria for sanctions (by a yea-and-nay vote of 204 yeas to 225 nays, Roll No. 20); **Pages H937–38**

Jayapal amendment (No. 22 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that sought to direct the State Department, in coordination with Department of Energy and in consultation with appropriate agencies, to report on the impact of US sanctions on innovation, emissions reduction, climate cooperation, and economic justice (by a yea-and-nay vote of 181 yeas to 248 nays, Roll No. 21);

Pages H925–26, H938–39

Jayapal amendment (No. 124 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that sought to require the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct and present to Congress and analysis of the humanitarian impact of the confiscation of the assets of Afghanistan's central bank, its impact on the political power of the People's Republic of China and other entities in the region, and any increase in illicit financial activities between the People's Republic of China and affiliated entities that may have occurred as a result (by a yea-and-nay vote of 175 yeas to 255 nays, Roll No. 25); and

Pages H932–33, H941–42

Perry amendment (No. 184 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that sought to rescind U.S. participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (by a yea-and-nay vote of 196 yeas to 235 nays, Roll No. 27).

Pages H934–35, H943–44

H. Res. 900, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3485), (H.R. 4445), and (H.R. 4521) was agreed to yesterday, February 2nd.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Ten yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H936, H936–37, H937–38, H938–39, H939–40, H940, H940–41, H941–42, H942–43 and H943–44.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 7:42 p.m.

Committee Meetings

SUSTAINABILITY IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR: ENVIRONMENTAL GAIN AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture held a hearing entitled “Sustainability in the Livestock Sector: Environmental Gain and Economic Viability”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FDA USER FEE REAUTHORIZATION: ENSURING SAFE AND EFFECTIVE DRUGS AND BIOLOGICS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “FDA User Fee Reauthorization: Ensuring Safe and Effective Drugs and Biologics”. Testimony was heard from Patrizia Cavazzoni, M.D., Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; Peter Marks, M.D., Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

BUILDING OPPORTUNITY: ADDRESSING THE FINANCIAL BARRIERS TO MINORITY AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES’ INVOLVEMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion held a hearing entitled “Building Opportunity: Addressing the Financial Barriers to Minority and Women-Owned Businesses’ Involvement in Infrastructure Projects”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERVIEW OF U.S. PRIORITIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND THE PATH AHEAD

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Overview of U.S. Priorities in the Western Hemisphere: Opportunities, Challenges and the Path Ahead”. Testimony was heard from Marcela Escobari, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, U.S. Agency for International Development; Brian Nichols, Assistant Sec-

retary of State, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State; and Todd Robinson, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State.

OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Federal Bureau of Prisons”. Testimony was heard from Michael Carvajal, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands held a hearing on H.R. 6142, the “Buckeye National Scenic Trail Feasibility Study Act of 2021”; H.R. 6199, the “Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act”; H.R. 6201, the “National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act”; H.R. 6337, the “Biking on Long-Distance Trails Act”; H.R. 6434, the “Japanese American World War II History Network Act”; H.R. 6435, the “SRS FY21 Technical Fix”; and H.R. 6451, the “Chiricahua National Park Act”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Ryan, Smith of Missouri, Watson Coleman, Neguse, Obernolte, Rodgers of Washington, and Kirkpatrick; Herbert C. Frost, Regional Director, Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; Happy Welch, City Administrator, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri; Skip Brandt, Commissioner, Idaho County, Idaho; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 6445, the “Small Business Development Centers Improvement Act of 2022”; H.R. 6441, the “Women’s Business Centers Improvement Act of 2022”; H.R. 6450, the “SCORE for Small Business Act of 2022”; H.R. 4877, the “One Stop Shop for Small Business Compliance Act of 2021”; and H.R. 6454, the “Small Business Advocacy Improvements Act of 2022”. H.R. 6445, H.R. 6441, H.R. 6450, H.R. 4877, and H.R. 6454 were ordered reported, without amendment.

FINDING THE RIGHT FREQUENCY: 5G DEPLOYMENT AND AVIATION SAFETY

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled “Finding the Right Frequency: 5G Deployment and Aviation Safety”. Testimony was heard from Steve

Dickson, Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

CLOSE TO HOME: SUPPORTING VET CENTERS IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF VETERANS AND MILITARY PERSONNEL

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled "Close to Home: Supporting Vet Centers in Meeting the Needs of Veterans and Military Personnel". Testimony was heard from Michael Fisher, Chief Officer, Readjustment Counseling Service, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; Julie Kroviak, Deputy Assistance Inspector General, Office of Healthcare Inspections, Office of Inspector General, Department of Veterans Affairs; Sharon Silas, Director, Health Care Team, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

BRIDGING HEALTH EQUITY GAPS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled "Bridging Health Equity Gaps for People with Disabilities and Chronic Conditions". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

POLAND'S LEADERSHIP OF THE OSCE

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission concluded a hearing to examine Poland's

leadership of the OSCE in a time of crisis, after receiving testimony from Zbigniew Rau, Polish Foreign Minister and OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, Warsaw, Poland.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D112)

S. 1404, to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company, popularly known as the "Ghost Army", in recognition of their unique and highly distinguished service in conducting deception operations in Europe during World War II. Signed on February 1, 2022. (Public Law 117–85)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled "Examining the History and Importance of 'Lift Every Voice and Sing'", 9 a.m., Zoom.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, February 7

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, February 4

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5:30 p.m.), Senate will vote on confirmation of the nominations of Ebony M. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and Donald Walker Tunnage, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Complete consideration of H.R. 4521—Bioeconomy Research and Development Act.

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