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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 28, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ED PERLMUTTER 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:

Holy God, You were working on us before we even knew to look for You. You have put people, situations, and events in our lives to draw us to yourself, that we would come to know You and appreciate Your steadfast love for us.

Continue to open our eyes that we may see Your masterful hand at work. As we gaze about us, may we look with Your eyes to see how You are reflected in the faces of those who share in creation with us.

Give us the insight to understand how certain challenges we have faced have strengthened us to serve You better, to understand that our pain has given us empathy that we would be better suited to attend to the suffering of others.

Enable us to seize the opportunities You have put before us that allow us to participate in Your creative purpose, to appreciate and respect Your willingness to trust us with your handiwork.

In responding to You, may we prove to be good and faithful stewards in the care and tending of the gracious gifts we have received by Your hand.

We offer this prayer in Your most holy name.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. COHEN 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 take this occasion to update the Speaker's announced policies of January 4, 2021, regarding the requirement to wear masks in the Hall of the House during the coronavirus pandemic.

Consistent with updated guidance from the Attending Physician, the Chair wishes to inform Members that masks are no longer required in the Hall of the House. The Chair would further note that all Members and staff may continue to wear masks at their discretion. This announcement is incorporated within the policy on conduct during a covered period of January 4, 2021, and supersedes all other announced policies that are in conflict.

The Chair appreciates the attention of Members to this matter and expects Members to continue to respect the health and safety of other Members and staff during this ongoing pandemic.

demic, including by following current and future guidance of the Attending Physician with respect to masks, social distancing, and other COVID-related health and safety protocols.

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.

SUPPORTING PRESIDENT ZELENSKY

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, last week, I led a bipartisan group to visit Lithuania and the OSCE meeting in Vienna, Austria.

In Lithuania, we met with the leaders and assured them of America's Article 5 responsibilities and commitments in case Russia comes into Lithuania. They are very concerned.

We met with our troops, who are 6 kilometers away from Russian troops stationed in Belarus. We then went to the OSCE in Vienna, and we led a strong response to support Ukraine and oppose an unbelievable invasion by the cruel Vladimir Putin.

The European community is united, except for Russia and Belarus, in opposing the intrusion. Vladimir Putin is not operating in a rational manner. His KGB history and his extreme response to COVID have driven him to a delusional, paranoid, and dangerous state. It concerns all.

I appreciate the actions of our President in supporting our country. I support President Zelensky, who is the Maccabee of his era, but the candle has only lasted so long. We need to get him more oil.

□ 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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H1151

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE MEANS NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, right now, we are witnessing the violent acts of a Russian dictator in Eastern Europe. Vladimir Putin is attempting to rehang the Iron Curtain, murdering innocent women and children who stand in his path.

To help put an end to the war, America must stand united with the free people of Ukraine and continue to provide them with the lethal aid that they need to defend themselves.

It is time for the United States to stop the flow of Russian oil to the rest of the world and impose harsh sanctions against Russia and its leaders. Vladimir Putin and corrupt Russian oligarchs must know that they will pay a steep price for their unwarranted aggression. It is time for President Biden to allow for America to become energy independent again and share our resources across the world.

Energy independence means national security. Now is the time to promote American energy, and now is the time to stand with the Ukrainian people.

HONORING IOWA STATE WRESTLING CHAMPIONS

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of seven young men from Iowa's Second Congressional District.

Timothy Koester of Bettendorf, Marcel Lopez of New London, Hunter Garvin of Iowa City West, Eric Kinkaid of Camanche, Blaine Frazier and C.J. Walrath of Burlington Notre Dame, and Ben Kueter of Iowa City earned the title of State champion at the Iowa State wrestling championships earlier this month.

Wrestling holds a special place in the homes of many across Iowa, and these young men should be incredibly proud of their achievements. Through hard work and dedication, these student-athletes were able to dominate their competition and bring home victory to their school, family, and community.

These young men proved that the possibilities are endless if you work hard enough. Congratulations to all of our State champions.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION FAILURES

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, President Zelensky of Ukraine is a rock-ribbed leader who will fight and deliver for his country, and Americans are standing with the Ukrainians, who are fighting so bravely for their country.

It is damning that Americans can't say the same for the person who is supposed to be the leader of the free world as we can for President Zelensky.

Our leader kneecapped American energy production by eliminating the Keystone XL pipeline and empowered Putin by waiving sanctions on the Nord Stream 2 pipeline in Europe. Due to that abysmal decision, the U.S. is now explicitly not targeting Russia's energy sector with sanctions. It is as if he wanted America to be dependent on Putin and autocrats in Russia indefinitely.

We could have done more to stop what has happened in Ukraine. Americans support the Ukrainians and want to see a change in our energy policy. What is happening now is damaging our country and our standing in the free world.

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 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1447

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HIGGINS of New York) at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

"SIX TRIPLE EIGHT" CONGRES- SIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 321) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 321

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 "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On July 1, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law legislation that es-

tablished the Women's Army Corps (referred to in this section as the "WAC") as a component in the Army. The WAC was converted from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (referred to in this section as the "WAAC"), which had been created in 1942 without official military status. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of the National Council of Negro Women, advocated for the admittance of African-American women into the newly formed WAC to serve as officers and enlisted personnel.

(2) Dubbed "10 percenters", the recruitment of African-American women to the WAAC was limited to 10 percent of the population of the WAAC to match the proportion of African-Americans in the national population. Despite an Executive order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941 banning racial discrimination in civilian defense industries, the Armed Forces remained segregated. Enlisted women served in segregated units, participated in segregated training, lived in separate quarters, ate at separate tables in mess halls, and used segregated recreational facilities. Officers received their officer candidate training in integrated units but lived under segregated conditions. Specialist and technical training schools were integrated in 1943. During World War II, a total of 6,520 African-American women served in the WAAC and the WAC.

(3) After several units of White women were sent to serve in the European Theater of Operations (referred to in this section as the "ETO") during World War II, African-American organizations advocated for the War Department to extend the opportunity to serve overseas to African-American WAC units.

(4) In November 1944, the War Department approved sending African-American women to serve in Europe. A battalion of all African-American women drawn from the WAC, the Army Service Forces, and the Army Air Forces was created and designated as the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion (referred to in this section as the "6888th"), which was nicknamed the "Six Triple Eight".

(5) Army officials reported a shortage of qualified postal officers within the ETO, which resulted in a backlog of undelivered mail. As Allied forces drove across Europe, the ever-changing locations of servicemembers hampered the delivery of mail to those servicemembers. Because 7,000,000 civilians and military personnel from the United States served in the ETO, many of those individuals had identical names. For example, 7,500 such individuals were named Robert Smith. One general predicted that the backlog in Birmingham, England, would take 6 months to process and the lack of reliable mail service was hurting morale.

(6) In February 1945, the 6888th arrived in Birmingham. Upon their arrival, the 6888th found warehouses filled with millions of pieces of mail intended for members of the Armed Forces, United States Government personnel, and Red Cross workers serving in the ETO.

(7) The 6888th created effective processes and filing systems to track individual servicemembers, organize "undeliverable" mail, determine the intended recipient for insufficiently addressed mail, and handle mail addressed to servicemembers who had died. Adhering to their motto of "No mail, low morale", the women processed an average of 65,000 pieces of mail per shift and cleared the 6-month backlog of mail within 3 months.

(8) The 6888th traveled to Rouen, France, in May 1945 and worked through a separate

backlog of undelivered mail dating back as far as 3 years.

(9) At the completion of their mission, the unit returned to the United States. The 6888th was discontinued on March 9, 1946, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

(10) The accomplishments of the 6888th in Europe encouraged the General Board, United States Forces, European Theater of Operations to adopt the following premise in their study of the WAC issued in December 1945: "[T]he national security program is the joint responsibility of all Americans irrespective of color or sex" and "the continued use of colored, along with white, female military personnel is required in such strength as is proportionately appropriate to the relative population distribution between colored and white races".

(11) With the exception of smaller units of African-American nurses who served in Africa, Australia, and England, the 6888th was the only African-American Women's Army Corps unit to serve overseas during World War II.

(12) The members of the "Six Triple Eight" received the European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the Women's Army Corps Service Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal for their service.

(13) In 2019, the Army awarded the 6888th the Meritorious Unit Commendation.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion (commonly known as the "Six Triple Eight") in recognition of—

(1) the pioneering military service of those women;

(2) the devotion to duty of those women; and

(3) the contributions made by those women to increase the morale of all United States personnel stationed in the European Theater of Operations during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal under subsection (a), the medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where the medal shall be available for display, as appropriate, and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available elsewhere, particularly at—

(A) appropriate locations associated with the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion;

(B) the Women in Military Service for America Memorial;

(C) the United States Army Women's Museum;

(D) the National World War II Museum and Memorial;

(E) the National Museum of the United States Army; and

(F) any other location determined appropriate by the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3 at a price sufficient to

cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to include extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

The 855 women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, better known as the Six Triple Eight, were given a mission to sort a 2-year backlog of mail consisting of millions of letters. But these women did more than just sort and distribute this backlog in record time. As the largest contingent of African-American women to serve overseas during World War II, the Six Triple Eight demonstrated successfully that African-American women could and should be included in the ranks of the military.

Throughout their time overseas, the Six Triple Eight had a motto: "No mail, low morale." Beginning in February 1945, with their arrival in Birmingham, England, the Six Triple Eight perfected their sorting processes, setting up three 8-hour shifts running 7 days a week. At peak efficiency, they processed for delivery 65,000 pieces of mail per shift.

Army leadership estimated it would take between 6 months and a year to clear the backlog of mail. The women of the Six Triple Eight did it in 3 months.

The Six Triple Eight were then moved to Rouen, France, where they continued their mission, often working in cold, dark, and damp conditions and

alongside German prisoners of war and French civilians.

Finally, this group of women was moved to Paris, where they remained, sorting and distributing mail to American troops through May 1946. In all, the Six Triple Eight were estimated to have distributed 17 million pieces of mail.

Yet, despite their important contributions to boosting troop morale and their work to dispel racist stereotypes within the military of the value and dedication of African-American women in the armed services, the accomplishments of the women of the Six Triple Eight went unrecognized for decades. This bill is small, but it is a significant step toward ensuring the Six Triple Eight's contributions are acknowledged and widely celebrated.

The bill directs the United States Mint to strike a Congressional Gold Medal in honor of the women of the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion in recognition of their pioneering military service and contributions to increasing the morale of all American personnel stationed in Europe by ensuring no mail from loved ones was left undelivered.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of S. 321, the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act.

Mr. Speaker, with our world so interconnected today, we can sometimes forget how big the role of mail played in our daily lives before electronic technology came about. This especially rings true for those who left home to defend our Nation in times of war.

As stated by the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum: "For members of the Armed Forces, the importance of mail during World War II was second only to food. The emotional power of letters was heightened by the fear of loss and the need for communication during times of separation."

The importance of morale-boosting letters was well-known back home in the United States, and many answered the call to send letters to the U.S. military fighting in the Great War. However, getting these letters to the Americans on the front lines was an arduous task.

By February 1945, warehouses in Birmingham, England, had a backlog of millions of pieces of mail. This is where the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion forever changed history.

Going back a bit, on July 1, 1943, Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed into law legislation that established the Women's Army Corps, better known as WACs. Early on, this corps consisted of only White women, and even when African-American women were admitted into the WACs, the recruitment was limited to only 10 percent.

Additionally, those who did enlist served in segregated units; they participated in segregated training; and

they lived in segregated areas. Despite the overt racism and segregation, a total of 6,520 brave African-American women served in the Women's Army Corps.

In November 1944, despite slow recruitment of volunteers, a battalion of 817—and later, 824—enlisted personnel and 31 officers, all African-American women drawn from the WAC, the Army Service Forces, and the Army Air Forces, was created and eventually designated as the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion.

Upon arriving in Birmingham, the unit got right to work creating effective processes and filing systems to track servicemembers and organize “undeliverable” mail. They were so efficient that they cleared a 6-month to a year backlog in only 3 months.

Spurred on by their motto, “No mail, low morale,” these brave women cleared an average 65,000 pieces of mail per shift, ensuring that our servicemembers had the ability to hear from loved ones back at home and to sustain the high morale that was needed.

Since World War II, the Six Triple Eight has received the European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the Women's Army Corps Service Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal for their service. Today, we should add the Congressional Gold Medal to this distinguished list.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Representative GWEN MOORE from Wisconsin, the author of H.R. 1012, for her work to bring recognition to these brave women. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask my friend from Ohio—and I thank him for his remarks—if he has any other speakers. If not, I was hoping Ms. MOORE would be here, but I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I believe we are in a period of dueling reserves, trying to accommodate colleagues who are en route. But I would elaborate. As a prior enlisted servicemember, never serving in a field of combat, just getting a letter from home when you were away on a deployment, or even from the very moment you went to basic training, in those days, you didn't have cell phones, text messages, emails, instant messages, web chat rooms and all these things, so your lifeline was the postal service.

Frankly, I owe to the mail service that delivered letters to me while I was a cadet at West Point a big part of the courtship that led to me marrying my wife. We dated the whole time we were there. We looked forward to letters. We did have pay phones back then, so you would wait in line for the pay phone that augmented the letters.

It is heroic what these women did, as we think about other things that have changed, thankfully, the period of time where it was looked upon with skep-

ticism that women could serve in our military, or African Americans, men or women, in any other way could serve. The idea that they were segregated in every way through this whole period of history is, I think, shocking to people today.

But this was really a key piece of our history in allowing this transition. So I think it is fitting that they are recognized with the Congressional Gold Medal, and I encourage, once again, all of our colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his personal remarks about how important the mail—receiving mail and receiving communication—is.

There were 7 million people in the European theater during World War II, and there were many names that were exactly the same that these women had to sort through. In fact, there were some 7,500 individuals named “Robert Smith,” and they had to figure out precisely who was to receive what mail. They did this, and they did this in very difficult environments and were able to provide the morale that was so key to all of these soldiers, sailors, and airmen and -women in their service.

So I suggest to my friend from Ohio that we close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would just conclude by saying yes, I am prepared to close, and I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 321. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME).

□ 1500

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding a little bit of time here at the conclusion of this discussion. I want to thank particularly the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for coming up with this bill on the House side and obviously those on the Senate side that support it.

I can't say enough about the need here to do the right thing in awarding this Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion. It was a total of 855 Black women.

It was 1944 and 1945. They went to serve their country with distinction and to make sure that that war would somehow guarantee rights to all Americans, many of the rights that they did not have themselves.

They were the largest contingent of Black women to be deployed overseas, and they worked 7 days a week. As was stated earlier, 7 days a week was not even enough for many of those who witnessed what they were doing.

The Army, by its own admission, figured that the work that would be before them would take months and months and months. We all know now, as a result of history, that was not the

case. They worked tirelessly to support the mail that was going both ways at a time when we didn't have internet and we didn't have all of the ways to communicate today.

So I congratulate them as a sterling group. There are just a few that are still alive, well into their nineties today. I urge passage of this very, very important piece of legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has the only time remaining.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Would the gentleman consider yielding to Mr. LATURNER?

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio because I thought we were all finished, but obviously there are other speakers and there is time on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Ohio seek unanimous consent to reclaim his time?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I do.

The Speaker pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman reclaims his time and is recognized.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER).

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Women's Army Corps 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

In 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed legislation that created the Women's Army Corps, and with the help of First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary McCloud Bethune, the opportunity to serve in overseas units was soon extended to African-American women and the Six Triple Eight unit was born.

The Six Triple Eight began their service in 1945 and were stationed in areas throughout England and France. Despite the dangerous conditions, these brave women helped sort and deliver millions of vital pieces of mail to soldiers on the front lines and helped quickly eliminate a 6-month backlog at several mail stations.

I am honored to help introduce this legislation to award the Six Triple Eight with the highest honor in Congress, the Congressional Gold Medal, for their heroic service to our Nation.

I want to thank my colleague, Congresswoman MOORE, for leading this effort in the House and my fellow Kansan, Senator MORAN, for helping get this bill across the finish line in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill that gives these heroic women the recognition they deserve.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have worked

tirelessly to get the supermajority necessary to consider S. 321 to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Women's Army Corps 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

Let me just say that I am so pleased to be a sponsor of this bill, particularly as we end Black History Month, honoring these women, and as we begin Women's History Month. The intersection of those two things is certainly a very appropriate time to mention the Six Triple Eight.

You have heard about the heroic efforts of this only-Black-female battalion in history that served in World War II who are being honored here today. They are being honored because their heroic efforts enabled them, as a central battalion for the delivery of mail, to give people that little measure of a piece of home when they were away.

I just have to ask my colleagues: When there are 7,500 Robert Smiths who weren't able to get their mail during World War II, who did they call? The Six Triple Eight, Black women.

When they were coming under fire and there were 17-and-a-half million pieces of mail that were backlogged and couldn't be sent to these soldiers, who they did call? Oh, yeah, the Six Triple Eight.

When mothers were worried that their sons and wives were worried that their husbands had lost connection, who kept that connection going? The Six Triple Eight.

Their motto was "no mail, low morale." They weren't just sorting mail. They were, in the words of Judi Glaeser printed in the Niagara Gazette on May 21, 2021:

Their work was more than sorting mail. It was ministering to the souls of soldiers, making sure they received that piece of home that reminded them that they were not forgotten.

Today, we are not forgetting them.

I say, in the name of my constituent, who is still alive and will be enjoying her 98th birthday on March 5, Anna Mae Robertson, I congratulate her on this gold medal.

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

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I just want to enter into the RECORD the names of First Lieutenant Fannie Griffin McClendon of Arizona; Corporal Lena Derriecott Bell King of Las Vegas, Nevada; Private Catherine Romay Davis of Alabama; Private Hilda Griggs of New Jersey; and Private Crensencia Garcia of the Bronx, New York, who are still alive.

And to the son of their leader, Major Charity Adams, I thank the Major for leading the Six Triple Eight to this great victory today.

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

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

thank the sponsor of this bill and the passion she always brings to this floor. I also thank the sponsor of the bill in the Senate, Senator MORAN from Kansas. I thank everybody for their hard work in ensuring the women of the Six Triple Eight receive the recognition they so richly deserve.

As Drexel University historian Gregory S. Cooke notes: They knew what they did would reflect on all other Black people. The Tuskegee Airmen, the Six Triple Eight, represented all Black people. Had they failed, all Black people would be seen to have failed. That was part of the thinking going into the war. The Black battalions had the burden that their role in the war was about something much bigger than themselves.

The women of the Six Triple Eight fought a battle indeed greater than the warehouses stacked to the ceiling with bags and bags of undelivered mail and ensuring our Nation's soldiers received letters from back home. It was also a battle for equality and for recognition and respect from their fellow Americans.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I rise in support of S. 321, the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act, which would award Congressional Gold Medals to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight."

S. 321, the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act, directs the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate to arrange for the award of a Congressional Gold Medal in honor of the women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion in recognition of their pioneering military service, devotion to duty, and contributions to increase the morale of personnel stationed in the European theater of operations during World War II.

On July 1, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law legislation that established the Women's Army Corps (WAC) as a component of the Army.

First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of the National Council of Negro Women, advocated for the admittance of African-American women into the newly formed WAC to serve as officers and enlisted personnel.

As a result of their efforts, the "Six Triple Eight" formed an all-Black battalion of the Women's Army Corps.

The 6888th had 855 Black women, both enlisted and officers, and was led by Major Charity Adams.

Most of the 6888th worked as postal clerks, but others were cooks, mechanics and held other support positions, making the 6888th a self-sufficient unit.

During World War II, there was a significant shortage of soldiers who were able to manage the postal service for the U.S. Army overseas.

The 6888th left the United States on February 3, 1945, sailing on *Île de France* and arrived in Glasgow on February 12.

When the 6888th arrived in Birmingham on February 15, 1945, "they saw letters stacked

to the ceiling of the temporary post office, some letters had been in the offices for as long as two years."

Army officials believed that undelivered mail was "hurting morale."

Early in the operation, a White general sent a White officer to "tell them how to do it right," but Major Adams responded, "Sir, over my dead body, sir!"

The battalion finished what was supposed to be a six-month task in three months in May 1945.

The women of the 6888th worked in three different shifts, seven days a week, processing and delivering mail—a morale booster—to the troops in Europe.

The 6888th was a segregated unit, sleeping and eating in different locations from the White, male soldiers.

European "locals" treated them better than other American soldiers did, which was the experience of most Black troops who served during WWI and WWII.

Once the backlog in Birmingham had been dealt with, the 6888th were shipped across the Channel to Le Havre in May 1945 and were sent to Rouen, where they dealt with another backlog of mail, with some letters being three years old.

In February 1946, the unit returned to the United States where it was disbanded at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

There was no public recognition for their service at the time.

On February 25, 2009, the battalion was honored at the Women in Military Service for America Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

Alyce Dixon and Mary Raglan, two former unit members were honored by President Barack Obama and first lady, Michelle Obama in 2009.

The extraordinary accomplishments of this unit are deserving of official congressional recognition and the United States is eternally grateful to the soldiers of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion during World War II, which saved lives, boosted morale and made significant contributions to the defeat of the Axis powers.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to vote for S. 321, the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 321.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. PERLMUTTER. 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 motion are postponed.

COUNTY ELECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 UNDER THE SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S.

3706) to provide for the application of certain provisions of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 for fiscal year 2021.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3706

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COUNTY ELECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 UNDER THE SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 2000.

Sections 102(b)(1)(D), 102(d)(1)(F), and 102(d)(3)(D) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7112(b)(1)(D), 7112(d)(1)(F), 7112(d)(3)(D)) shall be applied for fiscal year 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3706. This bill makes important corrections to the recently passed Secure Rural Schools reauthorization. Without these corrections, counties would not have the choice of electing to receive SRS payments or electing to receive Federal timber harvest receipts. Rather, they would have to take SRS payments.

Furthermore, the current reauthorization does not allow counties to elect their allocations in advance of their fiscal year 2021 payments, meaning all eligible counties would receive 80 percent Title I funds, 20 percent Title II funds, and no Title III funds.

While Title I payments, used for roads and schools, will be the bulk of the payment either way, it is important to ensure that counties get access to Title III funds. Title III funds are important because they can be used for specified county purposes. These purposes can include law enforcement on Federal land, search and rescue, and wildfire risk reduction.

This fix will help timber-dependent counties across the country and ensure continued support for roads, schools, law enforcement, and environmental benefits.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 3706. Under longtime Federal law,

counties located within the National Forest System have received a share of revenues generated through the sale of timber harvested from those Federal lands.

This revenue has been critical for forested counties to support schools, roads, law enforcement, search-and-rescue operations, and other local activities that benefit both our forests and rural communities.

However, with the sharp decline in timber harvesting across the National Forest System since the early 1990s, rural counties have seen revenues for schools and other important local services plummet as a result.

To offset this lost revenue, Congress created the Secure Rural Schools program in 2000 to provide additional funding to participating counties based on their average historical timber payments.

In my own district in north Florida, Putnam County and Marion County have received a combined total of more than \$624,000 through the Secure Rural Schools program, thanks to the sale of timber harvested out of the Ocala National Forest.

□ 1515

In rural counties like Putnam, this funding provides support for the county's schools, roads, and other critical services. It is no different in Marion County.

The recent infrastructure bill, signed into law this past November, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools for the next 3 years. However, due to a drafting error, this reauthorization did not lock in the payment allocations that participating counties last elected in 2013.

Consequently, payments for this spring will revert to their default levels in permanent law. This means that county allocations will revert to 80 percent for Title I, 20 percent for Title II, and zero percent for Title III.

To correct this problem, S. 3706 will lock in the 2013 elections for the coming year. In doing so, the bill will provide certainty and consistency for county payments that will be made in the coming months.

Fundamental errors like this demonstrate how flawed and rushed the process was to pass the infrastructure bill this last year. It also demonstrates the need for committee consideration and why committees should not be bypassed before bringing a bill to the floor.

However, given the great importance of county payments to both forested counties and rural school districts around the Nation, I support this commonsense technical fix and urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

As we continue to consider how to best steward our national forests and support forested communities, I would like to add that increasing timber harvesting across the National Forest System will better support these counties and reduce the need for this program in the long run.

Regardless of what the critics say, timber harvesting will encourage forest health and will help prevent the devastating wildfires that have torn through America's forests in recent years. Our forests are an important pillar for our rural economies and provide much-needed revenue to our local counties and schools, like those in my own district.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and urge adoption of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3706.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

METHAMPHETAMINE RESPONSE ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 854) to designate methamphetamine as an emerging threat, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 854

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 "Methamphetamine Response Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF EMERGING THREAT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress declares methamphetamine an emerging drug threat, as defined in section 702 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701), in the United States.

(b) REQUIRED EMERGING THREAT RESPONSE PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall establish and implement an Emerging Threat Response Plan that is specific to methamphetamine in accordance with section 709(d) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1708(d)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 854.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 854, the Methamphetamine Response Act of 2021.

Today, our Nation continues to face a devastating epidemic of substance use and overdose deaths, an epidemic that has only been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, we have surpassed the tragic milestone of 100,000 drug overdose deaths in a 1-year period.

Although opioids account for a significant number of overdose deaths, methamphetamine overdoses have been rising at alarming rates in recent years. Recent data from the National Institutes of Health found that methamphetamine overdose deaths nearly tripled from 2015 to 2019.

Further, the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that methamphetamine continues to be readily available throughout the United States. In 2019, the DEA seized over 53,000 kilograms of methamphetamine. That was a 55 percent increase over 2018. Recent data also suggests that seizures of methamphetamine have increased during the pandemic. The threat of this drug is compounded by the common mixing, or cutting, of drugs, such as cocaine, with methamphetamine.

To address the widespread availability and the shocking increases in methamphetamine-involved overdose deaths, this legislation would designate methamphetamine as an emerging drug threat.

By making this designation, Mr. Speaker, S. 854 would require the Office of National Drug Control Policy to implement a methamphetamine response plan. As part of this plan, ONDCP and partner agencies would develop a comprehensive assessment of the emerging drug threat, establish quantifiable goals to combat the threat, implement performance measures, and identify the funding levels needed to implement the plan.

The House companion of this bill was considered and passed by the Energy and Commerce Committee with bipartisan support in July of last year. I commend the sponsors of the House companion, Representatives PETERS and CURTIS, for their leadership.

This legislation is another step forward in our ongoing efforts to end the substance use epidemic that is devastating our families and communities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 854, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 854, the Methamphetamine Response Act. The companion version of this bill, H.R. 2051, was led by Representatives PETERS, CURTIS, and HARSHBARGER in the House.

Methamphetamine is a highly addictive stimulant that is illicitly trafficked throughout the United States. This dangerous substance is associated with psychosis, cardiovascular dysfunction, infectious disease transmission,

and overdose. The Drug Enforcement Administration even issued a public safety alert for the first time in 6 years in September 2021 warning Americans about the increase in the lethality of fake prescription pills containing fentanyl and methamphetamine.

In response to recent trends and alarming increases in methamphetamine-involved overdose deaths, S. 854 would designate methamphetamine as an emerging drug threat and would direct the Office of National Drug Control Policy to develop a methamphetamine response plan. The development and the implementation of this plan will help coordinate efforts across the Federal Government to more effectively address this emerging drug threat.

I will say, we absolutely have to have this in place, but it stops at the source. I was able in early January to go to the border, and I was outside of El Paso—actually in New Mexico, but outside of El Paso. The Border Patrol agents took me to the point where, on January 20, 2021, they ceased building the wall; and they said this is where a lot of the drugs are flowing through, and they were talking about meth, and they were also talking about fentanyl.

Fentanyl, as we know, mostly originates in China, but it comes through Mexico, so it is just a failure of so many different policies. It comes through Mexico and comes across the border. They said because of the volume of people coming up through the border without the remain in Mexico policy and the wall that it is numbers. If hundreds of people are coming, and we can catch 20 percent of them; and you can put fentanyl—I know we are talking about methamphetamine, but it comes together—you can put fentanyl in a water bottle and bring it through.

We are doing this bill today, which is great, but if the CR expires on March 11, illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogues will be street-legal in the United States. This committee needs to bring the HALT Fentanyl Act to the floor and permanently ban illicit fentanyl. Seventy percent of all overdose deaths in Kentucky in 2020 were from illicit fentanyl.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. This is a serious bill. I actually had a sheriff from Nelson County, Kentucky, who was visiting, and he said: We can tell the price—because they do the controlled buys—in the amount of money I have to use to buy meth, the cost, I can tell you what has happened at the border because if it is low, it means we are flooded with it because the border is not in control, and right now the price is so low, the only thing that my drug enforcement officers have said to me is that, well, there is no longer any meth labs or many meth labs, if any, in rural Kentucky because so much is coming from Mexico it has put them out of business. So they don't have to go clean up meth labs as they find them, but it is a tough consolation.

We need to pass this bill, and we also need to pass the HALT Fentanyl Act. We need to get control of our southern border to keep these drugs from flowing into the country illegally to begin with.

Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill, which is bipartisan, so we can send it to the President. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 854, the "Methamphetamine Response Act of 2021" which designates methamphetamine as an emerging drug threat (a new and growing trend in the use of an illicit drug or class of drug).

It also directs the Office of National Drug Control Policy to implement a methamphetamine response plan.

Methamphetamines are a highly addictive substance that can cause considerable health adversities which can sometimes result in death.

Meth not only changes how the brain works, but also speeds up the body's systems to dangerous, sometimes lethal, levels—increasing blood pressure and heart and respiratory rates.

People who repeatedly use meth may also experience anxiety, paranoia, aggression, hallucinations, and mood disturbances.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the misuse of methamphetamine remains an extremely serious problem in the United States.

In some areas of the country, it poses an even greater threat than opioids, and it is the drug that most contributes to violent crime.

According to data from the 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), over 14.7 million people (5.4 percent of the population) have tried methamphetamine at least once.

NSDUH also reports that almost 1.6 million people used methamphetamine in the year leading up to the survey, and it remains one of the most commonly misused stimulant drugs in the world.

According to a report commissioned by the CDC in 2018, the age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths involving methamphetamine in the United States more than tripled from 0.6 per 100,000 population in 2011 to 2.1 in 2016.

The rate increased on average by an astounding 29 percent per year.

Jane Carlisle Maxwell from the University of Texas found in 2021 that methamphetamine still outnumbers other drugs in the four drug reporting systems, and it continues to increase, a pattern consistent with that seen in other states.

Over the years, the proportion of methamphetamine items seized has changed.

In 2005, methamphetamine represented 21 percent of all items identified by DEA laboratories; in 2019, methamphetamine comprised 50 percent of all the items examined.

Methamphetamine admissions to treatment programs increased from 3 percent of all admissions in 1995 to 11 percent in 2007, dropped to 8 percent in 2009, and then rose to 22 percent of admissions in 2020.

The race-ethnic composition has changed in terms of Hispanic representation.

In 1995, 91 percent were White, 2 percent were Black, and 5 percent were Hispanic. Of the 2020 admissions, 90 percent were White, 7 percent were Black, and 18 percent were Hispanic.

Forty-one percent of the admissions were ages 26–35.

In 1994, 59 percent of the clients were male, as compared to 45 percent male in 2020.

Based on the results of Maxwell's previous research, females use methamphetamine for energy, to lose weight, and to counter depression.

There is a significant need to consider gender issues in methamphetamine treatment, which could certainly be taken into account by the Office of National Drug Control Policy in its response plan.

Additionally, the Office of National Drug Control Policy should make treatment for methamphetamine addictions the center of its response plan.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse has found that the most effective treatments for methamphetamine addiction at this point are behavioral therapies, such as cognitive-behavioral and contingency management interventions.

For example, the Matrix Model—a 16-week comprehensive behavioral treatment approach that combines behavioral therapy, family education, individual counseling, 12-step support, drug testing, and encouragement for non-drug-related activities—has been shown to be effective in reducing methamphetamine misuse.

Contingency management interventions, which provide tangible incentives in exchange for engaging in treatment and maintaining abstinence from methamphetamines, have also been shown to be effective.

Motivational Incentives for Enhancing Drug Abuse Recovery (MIEDAR), an incentive-based method for promoting cocaine and methamphetamine abstinence, has demonstrated efficacy among methamphetamine misusers through NIDA's National Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network.

It is, therefore, clear and obvious that treatment should be the center of ONDC's response plan, not incarceration.

Incarcerating those addicted to drugs has clearly not worked considering methamphetamine users continue to use throughout our country despite the present criminal penalties.

This bill is of the utmost importance to me considering the major threat methamphetamines pose in Houston.

The DEA via Operation Crystal Shield, an operation to ramp up enforcement to block the further distribution of methamphetamines into America's neighborhoods, has designated the city of Houston one of eight major transportation hubs for methamphetamines.

The flow of methamphetamines in Houston is significant, with major busts by authorities not being out of the ordinary.

Just two weeks ago, Click2Houston reported an umpire was arrested after authorities say he was in possession of drugs while working around children at a youth baseball tournament in the Houston area this week.

When authorities arrived at the scene, deputies say they found 2.7 grams of crystal meth inside the umpire's vehicle.

Additionally, in May 2021, authorities seized 1,789 pounds of methamphetamines in the north Houston area, as well as large quantities of other narcotics.

According to authorities, the street value of the seizure was approximately \$3.4 million.

The city of Houston is under attack, and the belligerent parties are drug traffickers and their henchmen.

They alone are ruining the lives of countless Americans, but this bill creates a comprehensive response to ensure that no more lives are lost.

It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I am urging my colleagues to support the Methamphetamine Response Act of 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 854.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUICIDE TRAINING AND AWARENESS NATIONALLY DELIVERED FOR UNIVERSAL PREVENTION ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1543) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and Tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1543

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 "Suicide Training and Awareness Nationally Delivered for Universal Prevention Act of 2021" or the "STANDUP Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 520A of such Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–32) the following:

"SEC. 520B. STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In awarding funds under section 520A, the Secretary shall give priority to applications under such section from a State educational agency, local educational agency, or Tribal educational agency, submitted directly or through a State or Indian Tribe, for funding for activities in secondary schools, where such agency has implemented, or includes in such application a plan to implement, a student suicide awareness and prevention training policy, which may include applicable youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies implemented through section 520E—

"(1) establishing and implementing a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy in accordance with subsection (c);

"(2) consulting with stakeholders (including principals, teachers, parents, local Tribal officials, and other relevant experts) and, as

appropriate, utilizing information, models, and other resources made available by the Suicide Prevention Technical Assistance Center authorized under section 520C in the development of the policy under paragraph (1); and

"(3) collecting and reporting information in accordance with subsection (d).

"(b) CONSIDERATION.—In giving priority to applicants as described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall, as appropriate, take into consideration the incidence and prevalence of suicide in the applicable jurisdiction and the costs of establishing and implementing, as applicable, a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

"(c) SCHOOL-BASED STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING POLICY.—A school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy implemented pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall—

"(1) be evidence-based;

"(2) be culturally- and linguistically-appropriate;

"(3) provide evidence-based training to students in grades 6 through 12, in coordination with school-based mental health resources, as applicable, regarding—

"(A) suicide prevention education and awareness, including associated risk factors;

"(B) methods that students can use to seek help; and

"(C) student resources for suicide awareness and prevention; and

"(4) provide for periodic retraining of such students.

"(d) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND REPORTING.—Each State educational agency, local educational agency, and Tribal educational agency that receives priority to implement a new training policy pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall report to the Secretary the following aggregated information, in a manner that protects personal privacy, consistent with applicable Federal and State privacy laws:

"(1) The number of trainings conducted, including the number of student trainings conducted, and the training delivery method used.

"(2) The number of students trained, disaggregated by age and grade level.

"(3) The number of help-seeking reports made by students after implementation of such policy.

"(e) EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of the Interior to—

"(1) make publicly available the policies established by State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and Tribal educational agencies pursuant to this section and the training that is available to students and teams pursuant to such policies, in accordance with section 543A; and

"(2) provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training policies, including through the Suicide Prevention Technical Assistance Center authorized under section 520C, as applicable, to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and Tribal agencies.

"(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than September 30, 2024, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives the number of recipients of funds under section 520A who have implemented training policies described in subsection (a)(1) and a summary of the information received under subsection (d).

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'evidence-based' has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(2) The term ‘local educational agency’ has the meaning given to such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(3) The term ‘State educational agency’ has the meaning given to such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(4) The term ‘Tribal educational agency’ has the meaning given to the term ‘tribal educational agency’ in section 6132 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.”.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by this Act shall apply only with respect to applications for assistance under section 520A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-32) that are submitted after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1543.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1543, the Suicide Training and Awareness Nationally Delivered for Universal Prevention Act, also known as the STANDUP Act.

Americans are facing a growing mental health crisis, and that crisis is hitting our Nation's youth particularly hard right now. While the challenges of COVID-19 amplified this crisis, children and young people in the U.S. have been experiencing rising rates of mental health conditions and suicide for years, particularly among youth of color and LGBTQI+ young people.

Between 2008 and 2018, the suicide rate among adolescents and young people increased by nearly 60 percent. Today, Mr. Speaker, suicide is the second leading cause of death among children and young people between the ages of 10 and 24.

Black youth are nearly twice as likely as White youth to die by suicide, and the rate of suicide amongst American Indian and Alaska Native youth is 2½ times the overall national average. Meanwhile, the suicide rate among young Hispanic women increased dramatically in the decade leading up to the pandemic.

Additionally, LGBTQI+ youth are at greater risk for depression and suicide. According to a 2020 survey, 50 percent of LGBTQ youth considered attempting suicide in the prior year.

All of these trends are alarming, so much so that pediatric experts have declared the state of children's mental health a national emergency. Last December, Surgeon General Murthy

issued an advisory on the youth mental health crisis.

Today, the House is continuing its critical work of considering legislation to address the crisis. The STANDUP Act would require State and Tribal education agencies to establish and implement a suicide awareness and prevention training policy for middle- and high-school students. The policy would be required for any agency receiving funding through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, or SAMHSA's Project AWARE funds, and it would need to be evidence based, as well as culturally and linguistically appropriate.

□ 1530

Last May, Mr. Speaker, we passed the House companion of this bill with bipartisan support here on the House floor after it passed out of the Energy and Commerce Committee last Congress. I commend the lead House sponsors of the bill, Representatives PETERS and BILIRAKIS, for their leadership on this issue.

As chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I strongly support legislation that will help bring awareness and promote best practices on suicide prevention among our Nation's youth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1543, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of S. 1543, the Suicide Training and Awareness Nationally Delivered for Universal Prevention Act, or STANDUP Act.

The House version of this bill, H.R. 586, was led by Representative SCOTT PETERS along with Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues BILIRAKIS, BLUNT ROCHESTER, UPTON, and TONKO. It passed this Chamber unanimously last May.

This legislation helps promote suicide awareness and facilitates prevention training for students and young Americans. For the last decade, suicide has been the second-leading cause of death for Americans ages 10 to 24 and the 10th leading cause of overall deaths in the United States.

Initiatives that empower students with knowledge of the warning signs and resources for prevention can help in preventing suicide, which this legislation will help to accomplish.

The pandemic has greatly impacted the mental health of Americans across the country. It is critical that we continue addressing these growing challenges and work to prevent youth suicide while promoting the mental wellness of all.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill. It is bipartisan, and again, we would be sending it to the President with our action today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1543.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND THE REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1662) to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1662

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 “Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act”.

SEC. 2. REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION AND FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.

(a) REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—Section 770(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379dd(n)) is amended by striking “\$500,000 and not more than \$1,250,000” and inserting “\$1,250,000 and not more than \$5,000,000”.

(b) FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—Section 499(l) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290b(l)) is amended by striking “\$500,000 and not more than \$1,250,000” and inserting “\$1,250,000 and not more than \$5,000,000”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1662.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of S. 1662, the Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act.

In December, this Chamber considered and passed the House companion

of this legislation by a vote of 374–52. Earlier in the year, the legislation advanced out of the Energy and Commerce Committee, where it garnered bipartisan support.

I commend the House bill's sponsors, Health Subcommittee Chairwoman ESHOO and Representative HUDSON, for their strong leadership and commitment to this bill.

The Foundation for the NIH is an independent nonprofit organization established by Congress in 1990 to develop private-public partnerships and advance American leadership in biomedical research.

Likewise, the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA was established by Congress in 2007 to advance the mission of the FDA and catalyze innovation, modernize medical product development, and improve safety.

The NIH and FDA are authorized to transfer funding to their respective foundations, but that limit has not been increased since 2007.

This bill, S. 1662, would increase the transfer authority for both foundations, allowing the foundations to continue and expand upon the important work they have been doing. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, they have done important work to enhance the FDA and NIH's work on COVID-19 vaccines and diagnostics.

This bill will help build upon our ongoing efforts to advance biomedical research and promote better public health outcomes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1662, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about S. 1662, the Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act. The companion version of this bill, H.R. 3743, was led by Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues Representatives HUDSON and ESHOO and passed the House in December.

Unleashing biomedical innovation in the United States is critical in saving lives and maintaining our global competitiveness. We saw how important it was to invest in creating new treatments during the COVID-19 pandemic, and we need to carry that momentum into the future.

S. 1662 authorizes increased transfer authorities from the FDA and NIH to the Reagan-Udall Foundation and the Foundation for NIH, respectively. Allowing FDA and NIH to transfer additional resources to these public-private partnerships will give the Reagan-Udall Foundation and the Foundation for the NIH more flexibility to meet the growing research demands and accelerate future medical innovations.

And I close with this: I was in Brussels last week. I am on the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. I was with our allies as everything took place that we all saw in Europe.

This is the Energy and Commerce Committee. We have done some wonderful work on these bills, and they are important. But I will tell you, as I just talked about innovation and world leadership, it reminded me of this. We were energy independent a couple of years ago, and I will tell you, people in my part of the country, and I am sure all over the country, are struggling with what they are paying for gas. But I will tell you this: I was with our European allies, and they are terrified about what this is going to do to the oil markets.

What we are doing now is just not sanctioning the Russian oil because we are all terrified of that. So hopefully, the Energy and Commerce Committee will have the opportunity to look at the policies, why we are no longer energy independent and how we can move forward.

I saw the President's Press Secretary, Ms. Psaki, talking on an interview show yesterday. They asked her was the President going to do something to relieve fossil fuels, and her answer was, well, this just shows why we shouldn't be dependent on fossil fuels. Well, the answer is this is why we shouldn't be dependent on foreign fossil fuels when we have them available to ourselves. Of course, the interviewer didn't ask the following question: Well, maybe that is the case, but what are we going to do in the next weeks, months, and through the summertime?

We all know, because we see it on the television, that it is a dire situation. But when you look them in the eyes and you see it in their faces—the Ukrainians were eligible to come to this meeting, but obviously, they weren't there. We did have Zoom meetings with them. But we looked at our European allies, and it is a tough situation.

We can make it better. We can make it better for ourselves. We can make it better for them. I think it is the right thing to do.

So, hopefully, we will have the opportunity to move forward. But the bills that we are talking about today in my subcommittee are important, and I recommend this bill be passed, as well.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, again, there is bipartisan support for this bill, which I also believe would be going to the President, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1662, Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act, to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

The Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration is an independent 501(c)(3) organization created by Congress "to advance the mission of the FDA to modernize medical, veterinary, food, food ingredient, and cosmetic product development, ac-

celerate innovation, and enhance product safety."

The Foundation embodies FDA's vision of collaborative innovation to address regulatory science challenges of the 21st century and assist in the creation of new, applied scientific knowledge, tools, standards, and approaches the FDA needs to evaluate products more effectively, predictably, and efficiently, and thereby enhance the FDA's ability to protect and promote the health of the American public.

The Foundation serves as a crucial conduit between FDA and the public, providing a means for FDA to interact directly with stakeholders, including industry and consumers.

The Foundation for the National Institutes of Health (FNIH) has created hundreds of cross-discipline consortia and partnerships whose initiatives have generated new ideas, overcome obstacles and achieved groundbreaking biomedical research results.

The FNIH has created an environment where trust and the exchange of new ideas can thrive, resulting in scientific innovations.

The FNIH and its partners have successfully generated and implemented new research models that are lowering the cost and accelerating the progress of biomedical research nationwide and across the globe.

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution grants Members of Congress the powers and the authority to "promote Science and useful Arts."

As Members of Congress, it is our duty to award funding to these institutions, so they may continue their groundbreaking work in their respective fields.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to vote for the S. 1662, Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1662.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREATING A RESPECTFUL AND OPEN WORLD FOR NATURAL HAIR ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2116) to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2116

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2022" or the "CROWN Act of 2022".

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

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) As a type of racial or national origin discrimination, discrimination on the basis of natural or protective hairstyles that people of African descent are commonly adorned with violates existing Federal law, including provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981), and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.). However, some Federal courts have misinterpreted Federal civil rights law by narrowly interpreting the meaning of race or national origin, and thereby permitting, for example, employers to discriminate against people of African descent who wear natural or protective hairstyles even though the employment policies involved are not related to workers' ability to perform their jobs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3. FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS.

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

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

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

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

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

SEC. 4. HOUSING PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No person in the United States shall be subjected to a discriminatory housing practice based on the person's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a

particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

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

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section—

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

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

SEC. 5. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.

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

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

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

SEC. 6. EMPLOYMENT.

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

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

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

SEC. 7. EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No person in the United States shall be subjected to a practice prohibited under section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981), based on the person's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is

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

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

SEC. 8. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

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

SEC. 9. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act, or the CROWN Act, is a critically important civil rights bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin. It would do so in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race and national origin are already prohibited, such as employment, education, and housing.

To be clear, it is my view that existing civil rights statutes already make such hair-based discrimination unlawful. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission agrees, having issued guidance interpreting title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit such discrimination as a form of race discrimination in certain circumstances. Unfortunately, some Federal courts have erroneously rejected this interpretation. The CROWN Act simply fixes these courts' misinterpretation of Federal civil rights law.

This fix is urgently needed. According to a 2019 study conducted by the JOY Collective, Black people are “disproportionately burdened by policies and practices in public places, includ-

ing the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out for natural hair styles” and other hairstyles traditionally associated with their race, like braids, locs, and twists.

The study also found that 80 percent of Black women believed that they had to change their hair from its natural state to fit in at the office and that they were 83 percent more likely to be judged harshly because of their looks.

While this study illustrates the prevalence of hair discrimination, it is the people behind those numbers that make this legislation so vital. For example, a Texas student was told that he would not be able to walk at graduation because his dreadlocks were too long; a Florida boy was turned away from his first day of school because his hair was too long; and a New Orleans-area girl was sent home from school for wearing braids.

Similarly, numerous Black employees have been told to change their hair because it violated their employer's dress code. Some have even been denied employment altogether because of their hairstyles.

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

While I applaud these States for taking action, this is a matter of basic justice that demands a national solution by Congress. That is why I strongly support the CROWN Act. The House passed a nearly identical measure last Congress, and I hope that we will do so again today.

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

□ 1545

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

Mr. Speaker, racial discrimination is wrong; it is un-American; and it is contrary to our ideals. Our Federal civil rights laws recognize these facts. The laws are clear, and courts have been consistent that disparate treatment of one individual when compared to another cannot be based on race, color, or national origin.

A person also cannot use a pretextual reason as cover for taking a discriminatory action prohibited by our civil rights laws. The Supreme Court settled that issue in 1973. As early as 1976, Federal courts held that discrimination on the basis of a hairstyle associated with a certain race or national origin may, in fact, constitute racial discrimination.

In other words, under current law, if a person's hairstyle or hair texture is associated with a person's race or national origin and is used as a pretext

for discrimination, that conduct is unlawful.

These decades of precedent make the bill that we are debating today unnecessary and duplicative. In fact, the chairman of the committee just said that 3 minutes ago.

The problem raised by the Democrats is one solved by enforcing our existing laws, not by making this conduct illegal for a second time.

The Democrats may have recognized this fact if they had held legislative hearings on this bill this Congress, but they didn't. So, the Committee on the Judiciary didn't have the opportunity to hear from experts about the legislation or how it comports with existing law. That is just one example of the deficient process that brought this bill to the floor today.

At markup, Republican members of the Committee on the Judiciary raised multiple concerns about this bill's potential impact. For example, schools, employers, and other entities covered by Federal civil rights laws may have race-neutral policies that everyone must follow. These policies are sometimes necessary to ensure an employee can adequately and safely do their job, such as a prohibition on hairstyles that could prevent a firefighter from properly wearing a respirator or a helmet.

This bill, however, may jeopardize these policies because it creates a blanket prohibition on adverse treatment because of certain hairstyles or hair textures.

These concerns and the Democrats' deficient process caused every Republican Member to oppose this bill at markup. Instead of working to address these problems, the Democrats are bringing this bill, which was reported on a party-line vote, to a vote under suspension of the rules. The Democrats are prioritizing this legislation, a bill to prohibit conduct already unlawful under our law, for political messaging reasons.

This bill does not address any of the serious problems our country currently faces. Think about the crime problem; the 40-year-high inflation problem; the 2 million illegal immigrants that have come across our border in 1 year's time alone; and, of course, not to mention the situation going on in Ukraine as we speak.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to oppose this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN), sponsor of this bill.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of our committee for allotting me this time to speak on a bill that I think is very important.

Mr. Speaker, I do rise today to defend the right of Black people to exist as their authentic selves.

Mr. Speaker, 58 years after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, racial discrimination still runs rampant.

Far too often, Black people, especially Black women and girls, are derided or deemed unprofessional simply because their hair does not conform to White beauty standards.

Our natural hair is as innate a quality of Black people as the presence of melanin in our skin. Discriminating against our hair is no different than discriminating against the color of our skin.

Hair discrimination forces Black people to choose between employment and existing authentically.

Black women are 80 percent more likely to alter their hair to fit in at work. It is no different at school, where Black students are disproportionately suspended for unapproved hairstyles.

Fortunately, with the support of groups like the CROWN Coalition, State legislatures across the country have banned hair discrimination. State-level progress is an important step in the right direction, but it is not enough.

Mr. Speaker, I have reintroduced the CROWN Act to end hair discrimination at the Federal level. My bill would eliminate an undue burden that Black women face every day.

The methods Black women use to manipulate their hair are not only costly and time-consuming but also damaging to their hair. Nobody should have to sacrifice their time, their money, and the health of their hair for the sake of complying with racist standards of professionalism.

Further, the CROWN Act is a necessary step toward protecting Black beauty and culture. Prohibiting hair discrimination is only the beginning. Even if this bill becomes law, we have a long road ahead toward a truly inclusive society.

As Members of Congress, we must pass legislation that promotes diversity over discrimination and inclusivity over intolerance. And through our work with other organizations like the CROWN Coalition and the Screen Actors Guild, we can change the culture and build an America where everyone, from our essential service workers to our most beloved television stars, can live authentically. I thank those groups for doing everything in their power to raise awareness of this important but often ignored racial justice issue.

The CROWN Act is long-overdue civil rights legislation. I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support it and send it to the President's desk without delay.

No one should be forced to alter their appearance to be accepted. It is time that Congress recognizes that, and I ask for their support.

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

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for

yielding, and I thank, with deep appreciation, Congresswoman BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN.

I am delighted to be an original cosponsor, and I thank the Committee on the Judiciary for really standing for these issues that are uniquely engaged in the Constitution and equality and justice but that would get no light of day had our chairman and our subcommittee chairpersons not thought that it was valuable and important.

Mr. Speaker, let me say to my friends on the other side of the aisle, I am very glad for their recitation of the civil rights laws. And they are right: They are extremely important in protecting the civil rights of those who have been infringed upon. But they are not perfect, and they are not perfect as evidenced by the continuous, stark discrimination regarding hairstyles, particularly with African-American women and others.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say, I realize that this is a tough business. But wear hairstyles such as what I wear and note the social media calling you monkeys over and over again.

So, it is not just the fact that you wear a style that could be called a crown; it is the advantage that others who want to racially divide—do you know who they do it to? Our children.

It is evident that there is a need for the CROWN Act because it prevents discrimination on the texture of hair or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race and national origin is already prohibited, but it is not precise. This law is precise.

Black people are disproportionately burdened by policies and practices in public places, including the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out.

But others are engaged as well. The CROWN study found that Black women's hair is more policed in the workplace, therefore contributing to a climate of group control. But I have seen cases as a member of the Committee on Homeland Security of Black women coming back from the Caribbean and their hair being searched, or they are being targeted as having something in that hair. That is insulting and offensive, and it is not constitutional as it relates to equal justice under the law.

The findings also say that 80 percent of Black women believe that they had to change their hairstyle. But, again, the young people who in the midst of their competition in the State of Texas, boys, girls, were required to, in an outrageous manner, cut their dreadlocks before they could compete. How heartbreaking that is. How destroyed those children were. And a young man had to go all the way to the Federal court because he refused to cut his dreadlocks. Why should he?

Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful that the military saw the outrage some years ago. In 2014, Secretary Hagel indicated a review of military policy. The Marine Corps, in 2015, followed suit

and issued a regulation to permit loc-and-twist hairstyles.

So it is, in fact, very crucial to know that it is Native Americans; it is men; it is women.

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

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the chairman for the time. I thank him so very much.

Again, this is an outstanding tennis player. This is a young man. These are styles that are neat and certainly acceptable. This is a Native American. Again, a Black woman.

And here is the ultimate insult in my State. This young man, before he could compete, had to have his dreadlocks cut.

Mr. Speaker, the CROWN Act is imperative; it is needed; and I can assure you, it will not impact any medical attention that you need because the CROWN Act is about hair and hair does not impact your medical needs.

Mr. Speaker, we need the CROWN Act.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the committee on the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and on the Budget, and an original cosponsor of this important legislation, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2116, the "Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2021" ("CROWN Act").

This necessary legislation explicitly prohibits discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race or national origin is already prohibited.

It has long been my position that discrimination based on hair texture and hairstyle is a form of impermissible race discrimination.

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

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

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

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

The study indicated that Black women were 1.5 times more likely to be sent home from the

workplace because of their hair, and that they were 3.4 times more likely to be perceived as unprofessional compared to non-African-American women.

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

This decision was the result of a 2014 order by then-Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel to review the military's policies regarding hairstyles popular with African-American women after complaints from members of Congress, myself included, that the policies unfairly targeted black women.

In 2015, the Marine Corps followed suit and issued regulations to permit lock and twist hairstyles.

The CROWN Study illustrates the prevalence of hair discrimination but numerous stories across the country put names and faces to the people behind those numbers.

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

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

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

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

And earlier this year, there were news reports of a Texas student who would not be allowed to walk at graduation because his dreadlocks were too long.

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

The legislation also provides that the prohibition will be enforced as if it was incorporated into Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in federally-funded programs, and that violations of Section 3(a) will be treated as if they were violations of Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and, of course, the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of, and as a proud sponsor of, the CROWN Act.

For far too long, people with hair-styles or hair textures associated with their race or their nationality have faced discrimination. Yes, there are laws on the books, but it does not protect DeAndre Arnold, who was a senior at Barbers Hill High School in the Houston area. He was told to cut his dreadlocks in order to attend prom and his graduation ceremony.

Imagine, you work all those years because they tell you that you need to graduate, and then he is told you have to cut your dreadlocks.

For DeAndre, his hairstyle was important to him because it was part of his Trinidadian culture and about who he is.

This is wrong. It must never ever happen again. The way that individuals choose to style their hair is a direct representation of their culture and of who they are. When individuals are told to alter, cut, or change their hairstyle, what they are really being told is to alter their culture and their being. This must end.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor this bill. I urge my colleagues here today to support it, to vote for it, and let's make this wrong a right.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK), the newest Member of Congress.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to represent every person of African descent across this country and in Florida's 20th Congressional District with natural hair.

I call on my colleagues from the U.S. Senate to pass the CROWN Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyle that is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin.

Lawsuits initiated by Black workers alleging discrimination against their natural hair in the workplace have filled courthouses for more than 40 years. This legislation will provide us with the freedom to wear our crowns without discrimination.

We must understand that hair discrimination is rooted in systemic racism. Anti-Black hair sentiment on U.S. soil has existed for centuries.

As Members of Congress, we have a legal and ethical obligation to push back against the Eurocentric beauty perpetuated across TV and in the media.

Hair discrimination is race discrimination. Unfortunately, some employers discriminate against people of African descent who wear natural hair even though the employment policies involved are not related to workers' ability to perform the job.

The notion that some of these policies are race-neutral policies and, therefore, not covered under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which outlaws discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, and national origin, is absurd and lacks merit.

As a mother of African-American children, I want our beautiful daughters and sons in my district to feel comfortable in their skin without retaliation. Sadly, Black students are three to six times more likely to be suspended or expelled from school.

Today, there remain regressive movements that continue to criminalize natural Black hairstyles under the auspices of preparing them for the real world.

We must, instead, teach our children to embrace their natural beauty and understand that their humanity is not tied to their hair.

To the organizations that have consistently advocated for the passage of this critical piece of legislation, we thank you for your commitment.

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

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

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN for her stewardship over this bill. I also want to thank AYANNA PRESSLEY, ILHAN OMAR, and so many women who rose up to support this, not only this session but last session as well. I want to thank State representative LaKeshia Myers in my State in the city of Milwaukee for the ordinances and the bills that they have passed, which are similar to the CROWN Act.

Mr. Speaker, just let me say, with my short 2 minutes here, that my being instilled with low self-esteem started before I got to kindergarten, and it all revolved around my nappy hair and the way it just coiled. Two minutes is not long enough to carry you on this journey of what it is like to have your employers tell you that you are making them look bad because of the way your hair looks, and having hot combs, lye, chemicals, and being burned so that you can look White.

When I ran for this office in 2005 because I had so many pictures with my hair coifed in a European style, my handlers wouldn't let me change it. After 20 hours a day of campaigning every day, I had to figure out how to straighten my hair out. Thank God for the CROWN Act.

Mr. Speaker, I thank God for being able to stand here under the *e pluribus unum* as my authentic, nappy-headed self.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, my great home State of Louisiana is where the tignon laws originated. These laws mandated that Black women of Louisiana cover their beautiful hair, making it illegal to expose our hair. Imagine that.

All Americans should have the right to wear their hair that naturally grows

out of their heads without fear. We, as Members of Congress, must act to ban any discrimination against natural hair. Whether it is locs, curls, braids, or twists, Black Americans have the right to exist as their authentic selves and wear their natural hair with pride.

The CROWN Act would give and defend the right by prohibiting discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyle in employment, education, and several other important spheres. This legislation has been heavily vetted and has already been passed in several States.

I am proud to have authored in advance the CROWN Act as a member of the Louisiana State Senate, but not complete the process before I was elected to Congress. This is particularly special for me. For the people of Louisiana and for people across the Nation, Federal action is needed.

Studies show that 80 percent of Black women feel they have to change their hairstyles to simply fit in to the workplace, that natural hair is somehow unprofessional. This is unacceptable.

I am calling on this Chamber to do the right thing, that all elected officials stand up and do what is right by the people of America. This includes those who may not live in your district and those who have different life experiences.

For the overwhelming majority of our country's existence, racial discrimination in its various forms has been legal. Today, we can continue to move this Nation forward.

Today, the House will vote to make discrimination based on hairstyles a thing of the past and make our workplaces more inclusive and truly free for people to express themselves.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, what is Congress doing today? What is the people's House—under the Democrat majority—what is the House of Representatives up to today? Passing a bill to prohibit conduct that is already unlawful under the law. Discrimination based on hairstyle is already unlawful.

That is what the Congress, what the House of Representatives, is going to pass today. Think about it. That is the priority today when we have gone in literally 1 year's time from a secure border to complete chaos. Two million illegal crossings in 1 year on our border. In fact, we don't really have a border.

We have gone from safe streets to record crime in every major urban area in 1 year's time. They are focused on a bill to make conduct that is already unlawful, unlawful again, I guess.

We went from energy independence to the spectacle of the President of the United States begging OPEC to increase production. We have gone from

stable prices to a 40-year high inflation rate, and Democrats are focused on this bill.

This past summer we had the debacle that was the exit from Afghanistan. As we speak, the Ukrainian people are fighting for their lives, and Democrats are passing a bill to prohibit conduct already unlawful under Federal law, a bill that says you can't discriminate based on hairstyle, which is already unlawful.

We have had a year now where Democrats attack every liberty we enjoy under the First Amendment, every single one. There are still some locations in America where a full congregation cannot meet on a Sunday morning. There are some places where you still can't assemble and can't petition.

The Democrats have kept the Capitol closed to the American people, their own darn Capitol. How are you supposed to come in and petition your Member to redress your grievances if you are not even allowed in your Capitol that your tax dollars pay for? Of course, we know what they have done to freedom of speech and the attacks there. Their focus today is on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote. Let's focus on the issues that I think the vast majority of the American people want us to focus on like crime, like the 40-year high inflation rate, like the border problem, and like the fact that we were an energy independent country just a few months back. Let's focus on those issues.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, while racism and discrimination sometimes appear in overt forms, they can also manifest themselves in more subtle ways. One way is through discrimination based on natural hairstyles and hair textures associated with people of a particular race or national origin.

As we have discussed on this floor, this is intolerable and it is not taken care of by current law, despite the statements from the other side notwithstanding. The CROWN Act would make explicit that the civil rights laws prohibit such discrimination. It is a matter of basic fairness and justice.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2116, the Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act, commonly known as the CROWN Act. I am honored to co-lead this bill with Rep. WATSON COLEMAN, Rep. PRESSLEY, Rep. OMAR and Rep. MOORE, which will take direct aim at prohibiting race-based hair discrimination for African Americans and people of African descent.

Hair discrimination creates illogical barriers to advancement in the workplace or equal

treatment in schools for people of African descent. For example, our sons and daughters are penalized in school for natural hair styles deemed as "messy" and "unruly." We've seen students humiliated and unfairly disciplined because their braided hair extensions or locs have been judged as a violation of the dress code. In the workplace, a study found that women with curly afros, braids or twists, are often perceived as "less professional" than Black women with straightened hair. These perceptions have real impacts on their ability to be promoted or get raises.

I have been fighting to end this discriminatory practice for years. In 2014, the women of the Congressional Black Caucus urged the Army to rescind Army regulation 670-1, which prohibited many hairstyles worn by African American women and other women of color and I led an amendment included in the FY15 Defense Appropriations Bill to ban funding for this discriminatory rule. Due to our advocacy, a few years later the U.S. Navy removed their discriminatory policy allowing women, particularly women of color, to wear their hair in dreadlocks, large buns, braids, and ponytails.

This laid the groundwork for California to become the first state to ban discrimination against African Americans for wearing natural hairstyles at school or in the workplace with the passage of The Creating a Respectful and Open Workplace for Natural Hair (CROWN) Act. We should be able to show up as our whole selves—and passing the CROWN Act is a major step in that direction.

We owe it to our children to take action here in Congress to break down these barriers, and make sure that they are able to build the future they deserve. I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and on the Budget, and an original cosponsor of this important legislation, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2116, the "Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2021" ("CROWN Act").

This necessary legislation explicitly prohibits discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race or national origin is already prohibited.

It has long been my position that discrimination based on hair texture and hairstyle is a form of impermissible race discrimination.

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

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

The study also found that "Black women are more likely to have received formal grooming policies in the workplace, and to believe that there is a dissonance from her hair and other

race's hair" and that "Black women's hairstyles were consistently rated lower or 'less ready' for job performance."

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

The study indicated that Black women were 1.5 times more likely to be sent home from the workplace because of their hair, and that they were 3.4 times more likely to be perceived as unprofessional compared to non-African-American women.

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

This decision was the result of a 2014 order by then-Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel to review the military's policies regarding hairstyles popular with African-American women after complaints from members of Congress, myself included, that the policies unfairly targeted black women.

In 2015, the Marine Corps followed suit and issued regulations to permit lock and twist hairstyles.

The CROWN Study illustrates the prevalence of hair discrimination but numerous stories across the country put names and faces to the people behind those numbers.

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

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

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

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The legislation also provides that the prohibition will be enforced as if it was incorporated into Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in federally-funded programs, and that violations of Section 3(a) will be treated as if they were violations of Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2116, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

EMMETT TILL ANTILYNCHING ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 55) to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 55

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 "Emmett Till Antilynching Act".

SEC. 2. LYNCHING; OTHER CONSPIRACIES.

Section 249(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5) LYNCHING.—Whoever conspires to commit any offense under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) shall, if death or serious bodily injury (as defined in section 2246 of this title) results from the offense, be imprisoned for not more than 30 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both.

"(6) OTHER CONSPIRACIES.—Whoever conspires to commit any offense under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) shall, if death or serious bodily injury (as defined in section 2246 of this title) results from the offense, or if the offense includes kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, be imprisoned for not more than 30 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both."

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to re-

vises and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act is long-overdue legislation that would correct a historical injustice by finally specifying lynching as a crime under Federal law.

Our Nation endured a shameful period during which thousands of African Americans were lynched as a means of racial subordination and enforcing white supremacy. These violent incidents were largely tolerated by State and Federal officials, and they represent a stain on our Nation's legacy.

Today, we acknowledge this disgraceful chapter in American history, and we send a clear message that such violent actions motivated by hatred and bigotry will not be tolerated in this country.

The term "lynching" generally refers to premeditated public acts of violence—often resulting in death—carried out by a mob in order to punish an alleged transgressor or to strike fear among a targeted group.

Throughout history, lynching has been employed as an extreme form of informal group social control and has often been conducted with the display of a public spectacle for maximum intimidation.

This legislation is named in honor of Emmett Till, a 14-year-old African-American youth from Chicago, who was lynched in a particularly gruesome fashion while visiting an uncle in Mississippi in 1955. His murder and the antilynching movement that followed set the stage for the creation of the civil rights movement that we recognize today.

Though lynching touches all races and religions and occurs throughout the United States, it has been most common in the South and was targeted primarily at Blacks.

During the period between the Civil War and World War II, thousands of African Americans were lynched in the United States. These violent incidents profoundly impacted race relations and shaped the geographic, political, social, and economic conditions of African-American communities in ways that are still evident today.

The first Federal antilynching legislation was introduced in 1900, almost 120 years ago, by Congressman George Henry White, the only African-American Member of Congress at that time. Unfortunately, neither his bill nor any antilynching bills that were introduced in the decades that followed managed to pass Congress.

The Department of Justice has used other laws to prosecute some civil rights-era crimes and hate crimes that were described as lynching in public

discourse, but there is no Federal law explicitly prohibiting lynching.

Today, we act to correct this historical injustice. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) for his leadership on this important issue and for his attention to history.

In memory of Emmett Till and in memory of all the victims of lynching throughout our history, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the bill before us today recalls a dark period in our Nation's history. Lynching is an especially horrible act of violence. It was and is as wrong as wrong can be.

Last century, lynchings were a common atrocity committed by the Ku Klux Klan against the Black community. From the 1880s to the 1960s, approximately 4,743 individuals were lynched in the United States, of whom 3,400 victims were African American.

The bill before us today will make lynching a hate crime under the Federal code. There should be no doubt that our Nation condemns lynching in the strongest possible terms, which is why I was surprised that the bill reported out of committee minimized the importance of the gravity of the crime of lynching. I am pleased, however, that the majority is bringing this version to the floor rather than the text reported out of committee.

The bill reported out of committee simply criminalized conspiracies to commit any type of hate crime no matter how insignificant the injury. The bill before us today criminalizes a conspiracy if death or serious bodily injury occurs.

Madam Speaker, I hope we can all stand with one voice and condemn the atrocity of lynching. I urge a "yes" vote on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 55, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, which amends title 18, section 249 of the United States Code to make lynching a hate crime under Federal law punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment.

But before I go any further, let me acknowledge Congressman BOBBY RUSH who has been steadfast in the years that I have known him pushing day after day because Mamie Till and Emmett came from Chicago, from Illinois, going down to Mississippi, as Black children typically did, to see relatives in Mississippi, in Georgia, in Florida, in Texas, and in Alabama. He went down in 1955.

I thank Congressman RUSH for his leadership and persistence. We tried to

get this in the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, but I think we are where we want to be, a freestanding bill.

In 1989 a civil rights memorial was dedicated in Montgomery, Alabama, the birthplace of the modern civil rights movement, one of the efforts of Bryan Stevenson, to memorialize these individuals who were hanged. It honors the lives and memories of 40 martyrs who were slain during the movement from 1954 to 1968, including Emmett Till. We know that many more people lost their lives to racial violence during that era. As we were studying H.R. 40, the Reparations Commission, we determined 4,000—and most of those who were lynched were African Americans—the killers of 13 of the 40 martyrs whose names were inscribed on the memorial had not been prosecuted or convicted, and it is dedicated to those martyrs.

In 10 of the 40 deaths, defendants were either acquitted by all-White juries or served only token prison sentences. We also know there are many cases that still cry out for justice that involve hanging in particular of African Americans. These unsolved crimes represent a continuing stain on our Nation's honor and mock its commitment to equal justice under the law. The legislation before us is intended to help remove that stain once and for all.

The 40 victims selected for inclusion in the civil rights memorial fit at least one of three criteria: they were murdered because they were active in the civil rights movement; they were killed by organized hate crimes as acts of terror aimed at intimidating Black and civil rights activists; and their death, like the death of Emmett Till, helped to galvanize a movement by demonstrating the brutality faced by African Americans in the South.

That young boy aged 13 was hanged. These individuals were hanged. Several were White; 33 were Black. They were students, farmers, ministers, truck drivers, a homemaker, and a Nobel laureate. But, Madam Speaker, there are many, many other victims besides the 40 who were remembered in the memorial. The Southern Poverty Law Center reports through its research that approximately 75 other people died violently between 1952 and 1968 under circumstances suggesting that they were victims of racial violence. For most of them, the reason their names were not added to the memorial is because they were not enough; because the killings of African Americans were often covered up or not seriously investigated. There is little to doubt that many slayings were never recorded by authorities.

The crux of the matter is that lynching, even up to today, 2022, was not a Federal crime, and the heinous and evil act of lynching another human being was not a Federal crime that could be prosecuted. These are the ways that we can address this question by a Federal antilynching bill once and for all, making it a crime to lynch anyone in the United States.

So let me thank Mamie Till for being a courageous and wonderful civil rights activist driven by the heinous and horrible killing and hanging of a 13-year-old boy.

This is both mother and son in a much nicer time, and this is a mother who is expressing pain at the funeral of her child. And this, of course, is a photograph of what a 13-year-old, handsome, little boy looked like after he was beaten, lynched, dragged, and thrown in the water. This has to stop.

Now with this legislation we will finally have an antilynching legislation that makes illegal the idea of lynching.

Let me say that this idea of lynching is not an old act. 1981 was one of the most recent acts of lynching a fellow human being. So it is extremely important that we have this law that once and forever says that if it is not in the Constitution in terms of the exact language, it is tied to the Constitution, the 13th Amendment, which is the prohibition of slavery, the 14th Amendment which is due process. And I can assure our colleagues that we have not completed the thoughts of both of those amendments without having H.R. 55 which helps to ensure that justice is rendered and that lynching forever is stopped and that we realize that it is both a devastating and deadly act. But it is the ultimate indignity of taking another human being and hanging them like a piece of whatever one would like to imagine, like meat in a meat locker.

Let us stop that now. Let America stand as a place of human rights and a place of dignity.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 55.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding time to me. I am grateful that we are going to be voting today on this version of this bill. I think it is a much-improved version as opposed to the one that came out of committee. I am grateful to all those who worked hard on this to try to make this a better bill, and I am grateful for that.

I think when we reflect upon this bill and the history of our Nation—this Nation we all love and cherish—we recognize that we have to cure and acknowledge some issues and problems that we have had. And this is not the least of those for sure, but it is an important thing to recognize.

I appreciated the chairman of the Judiciary Committee mentioning George Henry White who was the first person to introduce an antilynching piece of legislation. George Henry White was from North Carolina. He was a Republican Representative. He was the only African American who was a Member of Congress at the time. After he left Congress in the early part of the last century, 1901, it would be 28 years before another African American came

into these important Halls of law and legislation.

One thing that Congressman White was very bold about was to fight and stand against disenfranchisement, to fight disenfranchisement and also to fight mob violence which took an incredible amount of courage and discipline, and I appreciate that and his history.

I am hopeful that we will make this a unanimous vote. I hope that we will record that vote for our posterity and for all Americans to know and recognize that the United States House of Representatives could come together as yet we may disagree on so many things, but on this issue that we can come together unitedly.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. Sadly, more than 6,500 Black Americans were lynched between 1865 and 1950. My home State of Texas sadly—sadly—has the third highest number of lynchings in history. There were 468 documented deaths by lynching in Texas between 1885 and 1942. However, many historians believe that closer to 5,000 Mexicans and Mexican Americans died by lynching around this time.

Few actions are crueler, more heinous, and more inhumane than someone being lynched. Yet to this day—and shamefully so—lynching does not have a Federal hate crime legislation. Since 1900 there have been more than 200 attempts to codify lynching as a Federal crime, but each attempt was unsuccessful.

Today we can correct this historical injustice. By passing this bill, we can begin the closing of this terrible and shameful chapter in America's history.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor this bill, and I urge all my colleagues to support it here today. I am pleased to hear the other side of the aisle talk about a unanimous vote. What we need is a unanimous vote to support this bill. It is time. It is time.

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

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

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, this bill would, incredibly and tragically, for the first time make lynching a Federal hate crime in America.

Despite more than 200 attempts to pass antilynching legislation through Congress over the past 120 years, lynching has never been designated as a Federal crime.

And this isn't just a horror of the past. Unfortunately, we still see these horrible instances. This is reality still today because murders are prosecuted

at the local level, this historical injustice meant that 99 percent of lynching perpetrators escaped punishment.

This bill is long overdue. Today I will be voting for Representative BOBBY RUSH's antilynching bill to finally close this dark chapter of our history. We cannot bring back Emmett Till or the thousands of others whose precious lives were lost in the horrible acts of racial terror, but passing this antilynching act is a historic step forward justice and a signal that our Nation will finally reckon with this dark chapter of our history.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I would just say that I hope we do have a unanimous vote and support this good piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, with this legislation, we can right a great historical wrong by finally specifying lynching as a crime under Federal law, more than 120 years after the first antilynching bill was introduced in Congress. Although this proposal should have been law a long time ago, it is never too late to do the right thing.

The shameful era when lynchings were commonplace in this country—particularly in the South—is thankfully over, but we have seen disturbing echoes of this gruesome practice in recent years—most recently in the brutal murder of Ahmaud Arbery. This legislation sends a clear message that such violent actions motivated by hatred and bigotry will not be tolerated in this country.

The Nation is in the midst of a national conversation and a national awakening on issues of race and justice. As we reckon with our past and look to the future, it is important that we place lynching where it properly belongs—in criminal code alongside other hate crimes that have caused so much pain and suffering over the years.

I want to thank Congressman BOBBY RUSH for his tireless efforts in bringing this legislation forward and all the other Members whose efforts have paved the way for passage of this bill today.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 55, the "Emmett Till Antilynching Act," which amends the Title 18, Section 249 of the United States Code to make lynching a hate crime under federal law punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment.

Madam Speaker, in 1989, the Civil Rights Memorial was dedicated in Montgomery, Alabama, the birthplace of the modern Civil Rights Movement.

The Memorial honors the lives and memories of 40 martyrs who were slain during the movement from 1954 to 1968, including Emmett Till.

But we know that many more people lost their lives to racial violence during that era.

In fact, at the time the Memorial was dedicated, the killers of 13 of the 40 martyrs whose names are inscribed on the Memorial had not been prosecuted or convicted.

In 10 of the 40 deaths, defendants were either acquitted by allwhite juries or served only token prison sentences.

We also know there are many cases that still cry out for justice.

These unsolved crimes represent a continuing stain on our nation's honor and mock its commitment to equal justice under law.

The legislation before us is intended to help us remove that stain once and for all.

The 40 victims selected for inclusion in the Civil Rights Memorial fit at least one of three criteria: (1) they were murdered because they were active in the civil rights movement; (2) they were killed by organized hate groups as acts of terror aimed at intimidating blacks and civil rights activists; or, (3) their deaths, like the death of Emmett Till, helped to galvanize the movement by demonstrating the brutality faced by African Americans in the South.

The 40 persons who fit the selection criteria ranged in age from 11 to 66.

Seven were white, and 33 were black.

They were students, farmers, ministers, truck drivers, a homemaker and a Nobel laureate.

But Madam Speaker, there are many, many other victims besides the 40 who are remembered on the Memorial.

The Southern Poverty Law Center reports that its research uncovered approximately 75 other people who died violently between 1952 and 1968 under circumstances suggesting that they were victims of racial violence.

For most of them the reason their names were not added to the Memorial is because not enough was known about the details surrounding their deaths.

Sadly, the reason so little is known about these cases is because they were not fully investigated or, in some cases, law enforcement officials were involved in the killings or subsequent cover-ups.

And because the killings of African Americans were often covered up or not seriously investigated, there is little reason to doubt that many slayings were never even recorded by the authorities.

The reason justice had not been served was the callous indifference, and often the criminal collusion, of many white law enforcement officials in the segregated South.

There simply was no justice for African Americans during the civil rights era.

The whole criminal justice system—from the police to the prosecutors, to the juries, and to the judges—was perverted by racial bigotry.

African Americans were routinely beaten, bombed and shot with impunity.

Sometimes, the killers picked their victims on a whim.

Sometimes, they targeted them for their activism.

In other cases, prominent white citizens were involved, and no consequences flowed.

Herbert Lee of Liberty, Mississippi, for example, was shot in the head by a state legislator in broad daylight in 1961.

It is, of course, fitting and proper that this legislation bears the name of Emmett Till, whose slaying in 1955 and his mother's decision to have an open casket at his funeral stirred the nation's conscience and galvanized a generation of Americans to join the fight for equality.

Sadly, hundreds of them were killed in that struggle, and many of the killers, like those of Emmett himself, were never successfully prosecuted.

Madam Speaker, over the past half century, the United States has made tremendous progress in overcoming the badges and vestiges of slavery.

But this progress has been purchased at great cost.

Examples of unsolved cases include the 1968 "Orangeburg Massacre" at South Carolina State University where state police shot and killed three student protesters; the 1967 shooting death of Carrie Brumfield, whose body was found on a rural Louisiana road; the 1957 murder of Willie Joe Sanford, whose body was fished out of a creek in Hawkinsville, Georgia; the 1946 killing of a black couple, including a pregnant woman, who was pulled out of a car in Monroe, Georgia, and dragged down a wagon trail before being shot in front of 200 people.

Solving cases like these is part of the great unfinished work I of America.

Madam Speaker, 53 years ago, Medgar Evers was murdered in Jackson, Mississippi; justice would not be done in his case for more than twenty years.

But that day was foretold because the evening before the death of Medgar Evers, on June 11, 1963, President John F. Kennedy addressed the nation from the Oval Office on the state of race relations and civil rights in America.

In his historic speech to the nation President Kennedy said:

"We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution.

"One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression. And this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

H.R. 55 will help ensure that justice is received by victims of lynching and in doing so, this legislation will help this Nation fulfill its hopes and justify its boast that in America all persons live in freedom.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 55, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BIGGS. 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 motion are postponed.

□ 1630

INDIANA HUNT-MARTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2142) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the "Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2142

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. INDIANA HUNT-MARTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building".

(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 "Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2142, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building.

Mrs. Indiana Hunt-Martin was born on May 30, 1922, in Georgia. Her family moved to western New York when she was in elementary school, and she was one of only two Black students in her high school class.

She aspired to a business career but faced limited opportunities and had to take jobs picking peaches and cleaning restrooms at a TNT factory.

In 1944, Mrs. Hunt-Martin joined the newly formed Women's Army Corps. The Women's Army Corps had more than 800 Black female soldiers serving in the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the Six Triple Eight. The Six Triple Eight was the only all-African-American Women's Army Corps.

Mrs. Hunt-Martin was one of the original 500 African-American female soldiers who were chosen to sail across

the Atlantic. The soldiers feared they would not make it alive because they were being chased by a German U-boat. Fortunately, they arrived safely in Liverpool, England.

In England, the soldiers were assigned to horrific conditions, staying in dilapidated schools infested with rats and parasites. Regardless of the conditions, the Six Triple Eight cleared a backlog of more than 17 million pieces of mail and packages in only 3 months.

They were then relocated to Rouen and Paris, France, where they continued adhering to their motto, "No mail, low morale."

In February 1946, the Six Triple Eight returned to a segregated United States. The unit received honorable discharges when they were disbanded but no recognition of their accomplishments.

Mrs. Hunt-Martin went on to have a distinguished career at the New York Department of Labor, working there for 41 years and retiring in 1987.

She met her husband at the New York Department of Labor, with whom she had a loving daughter, Janice Martin.

Throughout the years, Mrs. Hunt-Martin was an active life member of several veterans organizations and mentored young African-American women who chose to serve in the military.

She was inducted into the New York State Veterans Hall of Fame and received several service medals.

Mrs. Hunt-Martin passed away peacefully on September 21, 2020, at the age of 98.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this American hero by naming the post office at 170 Manhattan Avenue as the Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which would name a post office in New York after Indiana Hunt-Martin.

Mrs. Hunt-Martin was born in Uvalda, Georgia, during a time when opportunities for Black Americans were very limited. Her family moved to western New York, where she was one of two Black students at Niagara Falls High School.

In 1944, Mrs. Hunt-Martin joined the only all-African-American Women's Army Corps, the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the Six Triple Eight.

She was then chosen to serve overseas in England, where she worked with fellow soldiers under harsh and challenging workspace conditions.

In only 3 months, they cleared a 2-year backlog of mail destined for nearly 7 million members of the United States military and others serving in the European theater. This was certainly an important contribution to

the war effort, which the Six Triple Eight recognized with the motto: "No mail, low morale."

In 1946, Mrs. Hunt-Martin returned to the United States and received an honorable discharge. She then worked at the United States Department of Labor for 41 years. During this service, she met her husband and had a daughter, Janice Martin.

After her service to the Nation, Mrs. Hunt-Martin became an active member of several veterans organizations and mentored young Black women who served in the military.

Sadly, on September 21, 2020, Indiana Hunt-Martin passed away.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill to honor Indiana Hunt-Martin's exemplary life of service.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), the author of this important bill.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2142, legislation designating the Central Park Post Office in Buffalo, New York, as the Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building.

It is fitting that consideration of this bill celebrating the life and service of an American trailblazer take place today during Black History month and upon Women's History Month.

Born in 1922, Indiana Hunt-Martin moved to Niagara Falls as a child and graduated from Niagara Falls High School before joining the Women's Army Corps in 1944.

Following enlistment, she traveled by railroad to Fort Oglethorpe in Georgia, where she underwent training.

She recalled encounters with segregation as she traveled south: a train stop in Washington, D.C., where passengers were separated into railcars based on race; separate restrooms and drinking fountains; and fellow military members getting in trouble for refusing to sit in the back of the bus.

Indiana Hunt-Martin was a member of the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion within the Women's Army Corps, the first Black female battalion and the only all-women battalion to be deployed overseas.

The unit sorted and redirected millions of backlogged letters and packages sent to soldiers, working around the clock to deliver approximately 65,000 pieces of mail each shift.

Indiana Hunt-Martin served this Nation selflessly and was honorably discharged from the United States Army on November 10, 1945.

After the war, she worked for the New York State Department of Labor for 41 years, retiring in 1987.

In addition to serving her country, she served her community through numerous veterans, church, and neighborhood organizations.

In 2014, we had the distinct privilege of presenting her with the medals she earned while serving in the United

States Army, including the Women's Army Corps Service Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Honorable Service Lapel award for her service during World War II.

The idea for this legislation was brought to us by Korean war veteran Sandi Williams, who serves as president and founder of the United Veterans of Buffalo.

The bill has the bipartisan support of the entire New York congressional delegation, the Bennett-Wells American Legion Auxiliary Post, the Johnetta R. Cole AMVETS Post, the Jesse Clipper American Legion Post, and many others.

From 1978 until her passing, Indiana Hunt-Martin frequented the post office on Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo weekly to purchase stamps, pick up mail, and send letters.

There are post offices named for Presidents and famous celebrities, but I might argue that there would be none more fitting than the one paying tribute to the legacy of Indiana Hunt-Martin and her service to our country.

I am proud to lead this effort, and I urge my colleagues to join me in approving this legislation.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, with no further speakers, I urge passage of H.R. 2142, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2142, to honor Ms. Indiana Hunt-Martin, a member of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) groundbreaking 6888 Central Postal Directory Battalion (Six Triple Eight), the only all-black WAC battalion deployed overseas during WWII.

As a cosponsor of this bill and the author of the House measure to award a Congressional Gold Medal to all the women of the Six Triple Eight that the Congress will soon enact, Ms. Hunt-Martin's story is the story of most of the women who served in the 6888.

According to her daughter, "she was born in a time and place where share cropping, lynching, and hatred of people, especially males of color were everyday occurrences."

Yet, she was not deterred from serving her country. Born in Georgia, she moved to New York in the 1920's when she was still a young child. After graduating high school, she read about an effort by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founding president of the National Council of Negro Women, to ensure that women of color could join the war effort as part of the WAC. So she applied. And waited. And after, her application was apparently "lost", she did not give up. She applied again, was accepted, and enlisted.

She was subsequently chosen to serve in the Six Triple Eight. And served honorably with that groundbreaking unit.

After her military service, she worked for the New York State Department of Labor, retiring after some 40 years of service. In 2014, in a story that is very familiar to me, she reached out to her local congressman, Mr. HIGGINS, for help getting the medals she had earned

through her service so many decades earlier. This story is familiar to me because my own constituent, Ms. Anna Mae Robertson, who also served with the Six Triple Eight, similarly reached out to my office around the same time to help her get the service medals she had earned.

This evening, I will have the honor of hosting Ms. Hunt-Martin's daughter in my office as we celebrate the passage of this bill and my Six Triple Eight Gold Medal bill (H.R. 1012/S. 321). While Ms. Hunt-Martin and the vast majority of the women who served with the 6888 may no longer be with us, today we make sure that their service and sacrifice is not forgotten.

As noted by Debbera Ranson, the commander and founder of the Johnetta R. Coles AmVets post in Buffalo, NY, "There are so many times when African American soldiers have done wonderful things but it takes forever for them to get recognized. Many times, the honors that they eventually received—if they even do—is way after they have passed. And so, as we do these different honors, at least family members will be able to enjoy knowing that their loved ones have been honored."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2142.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

"SIX TRIPLE EIGHT" CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 321) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight", on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr.

PERLMUTTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]
YEAS—422

Adams	Crow	Hinson
Aderholt	Cuellar	Hollingsworth
Aguilar	Curtis	Horsford
Allen	Davidson	Houlihan
Allred	Davis, Danny K.	Hoyer
Amodei	Davis, Rodney	Hudson
Armstrong	Dean	Huffman
Arrington	DeFazio	Huizenga
Auchincloss	DeGette	Issa
Axne	DeLauro	Jackson
Babin	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Bacon	Delgado	Jacobs (CA)
Baird	Demings	Jacobs (NY)
Balderson	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Banks	DesJarlais	Johnson (GA)
Barr	Deutch	Johnson (LA)
Barragán	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (OH)
Bass	Dingell	Johnson (SD)
Beatty	Doggett	Johnson (TX)
Bentz	Donalds	Jones
Bera	Doyle, Michael F.	Jordan
Bergman	Duncan	Joyce (OH)
Beyer	Dunn	Joyce (PA)
Bice (OK)	Ellzey	Kahele
Biggs	Emmer	Kaptur
Bilirakis	Escobar	Katko
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Keating
Bishop (NC)	Espallat	Keller
Blumenauer	Estes	Kelly (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Evans	Kelly (MS)
Boebert	Fallon	Kelly (PA)
Bonamici	Feenstra	Khanna
Bost	Ferguson	Kildee
Bourdeaux	Fischbach	Kilmer
Bowman	Fitzgerald	Kim (CA)
Boyle, Brendan	Fitzpatrick	Kim (NJ)
F.	Fleischmann	Kind
Brady	Fletcher	Kinzing
Brooks	Fortenberry	Kirkpatrick
Brown (MD)	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Brown (OH)	Fox	Kuster
Brownley	Frankel, Lois	Kustoff
Buchanan	Franklin, C.	LaHood
Buck	Scott	LaMalfa
Bushon	Fulcher	Lamb
Budd	Gaetz	Lamborn
Burchett	Gallego	Langevin
Burgess	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Bush	Garbarino	Larson (CT)
Bustos	Garcia (CA)	Latta
Butterfield	Garcia (IL)	LaTurner
Calvert	Garcia (TX)	Lawrence
Cammack	Gibbs	Lawson (FL)
Carbajal	Gimenez	Lee (CA)
Cárdenas	Gohmert	Lee (NV)
Carey	Golden	Leger Fernandez
Carl	Gomez	Lesko
Carson	Gonzales, Tony	Letlow
Carter (GA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Levin (CA)
Carter (LA)	Gonzalez, Lie	Levin (MI)
Carter (TX)	Vicente	Lieu
Cartwright	Good (VA)	Lofgren
Case	Gooden (TX)	Long
Casten	Gottheimer	Loudermilk
Castor (FL)	Granger	Lowenthal
Castro (TX)	Graves (LA)	Lucas
Chabot	Graves (MO)	Luetkemeyer
Cheney	Green (TN)	Luria
Cherfilus-	Green, Al (TX)	Lynch
McCormick	Greene (GA)	Mace
Chu	Griffith	Malinowski
Cicilline	Grijalva	Malliotakis
Clark (MA)	Grothman	Maloney,
Clarke (NY)	Guest	Carolyn B.
Cleaver	Guthrie	Maloney, Sean
Cline	Harder (CA)	Mann
Clyburn	Harris	Manning
Clyde	Harshbarger	Massie
Cohen	Hartzler	Mast
Cole	Hayes	Matsui
Comer	Hern	McBath
Connolly	Herrell	McCarthy
Cooper	Herrera Beutler	McCaul
Correa	Hice (GA)	McClain
Costa	Higgins (LA)	McClintock
Courtney	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Craig	Hill	McEachin
Crawford	Himes	McGovern
Crenshaw		McHenry
Crist		

McKinley	Raskin	Stefanik
McNerney	Reed	Steil
Meeks	Reschenthaler	Steube
Meijer	Rice (NY)	Stevens
Meng	Rice (SC)	Stewart
Meuser	Rodgers (WA)	Strickland
Mfume	Rogers (AL)	Suozzi
Miller (IL)	Rogers (KY)	Swalwell
Moolenaar	Rose	Takano
Mooney	Rosendale	Tenney
Moore (AL)	Ross	Thompson (CA)
Moore (UT)	Rouzer	Thompson (MS)
Moore (WI)	Roy	Thompson (PA)
Morelle	Roybal-Allard	Tiffany
Moulton	Ruiz	Timmons
Mrvan	Ruppersberger	Titus
Mullin	Rush	Tlaib
Murphy (FL)	Rutherford	Tonko
Murphy (NC)	Ryan	Torres (CA)
Nadler	Salazar	Torres (NY)
Napolitano	Sánchez	Trahan
Neal	Sarbanes	Trone
Neguse	Scalise	Turner
Nehls	Scanlon	Underwood
Newhouse	Schakowsky	Upton
Newman	Schiff	Valadao
Norcross	Schneider	Van Drew
Norman	Schrader	Van Dune
O'Halleran	Schrier	Vargas
Obenrolte	Schweikert	Veasey
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Vela
Omar	Scott, Austin	Velázquez
Owens	Scott, David	Wagner
Palazzo	Sessions	Walberg
Pallone	Sewell	Walorski
Palmer	Sherman	Waltz
Panetta	Sherrill	Wasserman
Pappas	Simpson	Schultz
Pascarell	Sires	Waters
Payne	Slotkin	Watson Coleman
Pelosi	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Pence	Smith (NE)	Welch
Perlmutter	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Perry	Smith (WA)	Westerman
Peters	Smucker	Wexton
Pfuger	Soto	Williams (GA)
Phillips	Spanberger	Williams (TX)
Pingree	Spartz	Wilson (FL)
Porter	Speier	Wilson (SC)
Posey	Stansbury	Wittman
Pressley	Stanton	Womack
Price (NC)	Stauber	Yarmuth
Quigley	Steel	Young

NOT VOTING—11

□ 1905

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Ms. SEWELL changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin	Cuellar (Correa)	Johnson (TX)
(Arrington)	Deutch (Rice)	(Jeffries)
Barragán	(NY)	Kahele (Correa)
(Correa)	Doggett (Beyer)	Kelly (PA)
Bass (Kelly (IL))	Doyle, Michael	(Keller)
Bilirakis	F. (Evans)	Kirkpatrick
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Pallone)
Boyle, Brendan	Fletcher	Lawson (FL)
F. (Beyer)	(Wexton)	(Evans)
Brooks (Moore	Frankel, Lois	Mann (LaTurner)
(AL))	(Wexton)	Manning (Beyer)
Buchanan	Gohmert	McEachin
(Waltz)	(Boebert)	(Wexton)
Cárdenas	Gonzalez,	Meijer (Moore
(Gomez)	Vicente	(UT))
Carter (TX)	(Correa)	Meng (Kuster)
(Hudson)	Granger (Van	Nehls (Jackson)
Clarke (NY)	Duane)	Pascarell
(Kelly (IL))	Green (TN)	(Pallone)
Crist	(Fleischmann)	Payne (Pallone)
(Wasserman	Grijalva (Garcia	Pfuger (Ellzey)
Schultz)	(IL))	

Raskin	Sessions	Trone (Connolly)
(Cicilline)	(Duncan)	Underwood
Roybal-Allard	Sires (Pallone)	(Jeffries)
(Takano)	Speier (Escobar)	Van Drew
Rush (Evans)	Strickland	(Reschenthaler)
Ryan (Kildee)	(Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
Salazar	Suozzi (Beyer)	(Cicilline)
(Jackson)	Tenney	Yarmuth (Beyer)
	(Jackson)	

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HAGEDORN

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Minnesota delegation as we honor the life and mourn the passing of our colleague, Jim Hagedorn of Blue Earth, Minnesota.

Public service was a defining feature in the life of Representative Hagedorn. As a young man, he worked here in the House for 7 years as a legislative assistant with Congressman Arlan Stangeland. He then served as a legislative and congressional affairs officer for two U.S. Department of Treasury agencies, the Financial Management Service and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Since 2019, Congressman Hagedorn represented the cities, towns, and farms of southern Minnesota's First Congressional District.

On the Small Business and Agriculture Committees, Jim worked to expand broadband access to rural communities, as well as provide additional support for farmers and ranchers during the pandemic.

Even as Jim bravely endured the personal challenge of cancer treatment, he did so with dignity and grace. Jim continued to serve our country and his constituents.

Despite our policy differences on many issues, Jim and I were united in the common goal of achieving greater opportunities for future generations of Minnesotans.

I offer my deepest condolences to Jim's family, his friends, his staff, and the people of the First Congressional District during this difficult time.

Minnesota's Congressional district delegation is grateful for Congressman Hagedorn's service to our country.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER).

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I too, rise today to honor our dear friend, Congressman Jim Hagedorn. It is amazing that in this day and age with all of our differences, proud Minnesotans, regardless of our political perspective, can stand together in memory of one of our great colleagues, and we thank everybody in this Chamber for doing the same.

It is fitting that we hold this tribute on the House floor. I never saw Jim more proud than when he was here in this Chamber representing the State of Minnesota and the communities that he loved so much.

Jim showed us the best of Minnesota. Born in Blue Earth, as Betty told you, Jim was born in 1962, and he grew up on his family's farm near Truman, Minnesota. The son of former Minnesota

Congressman Tom Hagedorn, Jim was raised with a lifelong commitment to serve.

After graduating from George Mason University, Jim followed in his father's footsteps and pursued a life of public service. Jim began his career as a staffer to Minnesota Representative Arlan Stangeland and then he went on to work for the U.S. Treasury and Bureau of Engraving and Printing before finally being elected to the House of Representatives in 2018.

During his time in the House, Jim served the First District of Minnesota every day with an unwavering passion and a positive attitude that brightened the Halls of Congress and brought the best of Blue Earth to Washington.

We will all miss Jim dearly, and we pray for his family during this difficult time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Minnesota delegation and on behalf of the great State of Minnesota, I respectfully ask that we recognize the life of Congressman Jim Hagedorn with a moment of silence.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all those present in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to please rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Honorable Jim Hagedorn of Minnesota.

EMMETT TILL ANTILYNCHING ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 55) to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 3, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

YEAS—422

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

Cleaver	Herrera Beutler	Meng
Cline	Hice (GA)	Meuser
Clyburn	Higgins (LA)	Mfume
Cohen	Higgins (NY)	Miller (IL)
Cole	Hill	Miller-Meeks
Comer	Himes	Moolenaar
Connolly	Hinson	Mooney
Cooper	Hollingsworth	Moore (AL)
Correa	Horsford	Moore (UT)
Costa	Houlahan	Moore (WI)
Courtney	Hoyer	Morille
Craig	Hudson	Moulton
Crawford	Huffman	Mrvan
Crenshaw	Huizenga	Mullin
Crist	Issa	Murphy (FL)
Crow	Jackson	Murphy (NC)
Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Nadler
Curtis	Jacobs (CA)	Napolitano
Daids (KS)	Jacobs (NY)	Neal
Davidson	Jeffries	Neguse
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (GA)	Nehls
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (LA)	Newhouse
Dean	Johnson (OH)	Newman
DeFazio	Johnson (SD)	Norcross
DeGette	Johnson (TX)	Norman
DeLauro	Jones	O'Halleran
DelBene	Jordan	Obenrolte
Delgado	Joyce (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez
Demings	Joyce (PA)	Omar
DeSaulnier	Kahele	Owens
DesJarlais	Kaptur	Palazzo
Deutsch	Katko	Pallone
Diaz-Balart	Keating	Palmer
Dingell	Keller	Panetta
Doggett	Kelly (IL)	Pappas
Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Pascarell
Doyle, Michael	Kelly (PA)	Payne
F.	Khanna	Pelosi
Duncan	Kildee	Pence
Dunn	Kilmer	Perlmutter
Ellzey	Kim (CA)	Perry
Emmer	Kim (NJ)	Peters
Escobar	Kind	Pfleger
Eshoo	Kinzing	Phillips
Espallat	Kirkpatrick	Pingree
Estes	Krishnamoorthi	Porter
Evans	Kuster	Posey
Fallon	Kustoff	Pressley
Feenstra	LaHood	Price (NC)
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Quigley
Fischbach	Lamb	Raskin
Fitzgerald	Lamborn	Reed
Fitzpatrick	Langevin	Reschenthaler
Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)
Fletcher	Larson (CT)	Rice (SC)
Fortenberry	Latta	Rodgers (WA)
Foster	LaTurner	Rogers (AL)
Fox	Lawrence	Rogers (KY)
Frankel, Lois	Lawson (FL)	Rose
Franklin, C.	Lee (CA)	Rosendale
Scott	Lee (NV)	Ross
Fulcher	Leger Fernandez	Rouzer
Gaetz	Lesko	Roybal-Allard
Gallago	Letlow	Ruiz
Garamendi	Levin (CA)	Ruppersberger
Garbarino	Levin (MI)	Rush
Garcia (CA)	Lieu	Rutherford
Garcia (IL)	Lofgren	Ryan
Garcia (TX)	Long	Salazar
Gibbs	Long	Sánchez
Gimenez	Long	Sarbanes
Gohmert	Lowenthal	Scalise
Golden	Lucas	Scanlon
Gomez	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky
Gonzales, Tony	Luria	Schiff
Gonzalez (OH)	Lynch	Schneider
Gonzalez,	Mace	Schrader
Vicente	Malinowski	Schrier
Good (VA)	Malliotakis	Schweikert
Gooden (TX)	Maloney,	Scott (VA)
Gottheimer	Carolyn B.	Scott, Austin
Granger	Maloney, Sean	Scott, David
Graves (LA)	Mann	Sessions
Graves (MO)	Manning	Sewell
Green (TN)	Mast	Sherman
Green, Al (TX)	Matsui	Sherrill
Greene (GA)	McBath	Simpson
Griffith	McCarthy	Sires
Grijalva	McCaul	Slotkin
Grothman	McClain	Smith (MO)
Guest	McClintock	Smith (NE)
Guthrie	McCollum	Smith (NJ)
Harder (CA)	McEachin	Smith (WA)
Harris	McGovern	Smucker
Harshbarger	McHenry	Soto
Hartzler	McKinley	Spanberger
Hayes	McNerney	Spartz
Hern	Meeks	Speier
Herrell	Meijer	Stansbury

Stanton	Tlaib	Waltz
Stauber	Tonko	Wasserman
Steel	Torres (CA)	Schultz
Stefanik	Torres (NY)	Waters
Steil	Trahan	Watson Coleman
Steube	Trone	Webster (FL)
Stevens	Turner	Welch
Stewart	Underwood	Wenstrup
Strickland	Upton	Westerman
Suozzi	Valadao	Wexton
Swalwell	Van Drew	Wild
Takano	Van Dyne	Williams (GA)
Tenney	Vargas	Williams (TX)
Thompson (CA)	Veasey	Wilson (FL)
Thompson (MS)	Vela	Wilson (SC)
Thompson (PA)	Velázquez	Wittman
Tiffany	Wagner	Womack
Timmons	Walberg	Yarmuth
Titus	Walorski	Young

NAYS—3

Clyde Massie Roy
NOT VOTING—8

Cloud	Miller (WV)	Weber (TX)
Gallagher	Pocan	Zeldin
Gosar	Taylor	

□ 1928

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. PALAZZO changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin	Fletcher	Meng (Kuster)
(Arrington)	(Wexton)	Nehls (Jackson)
Barragán	Frankel, Lois	Pascarell
(Correa)	(Wexton)	(Pallone)
Bass (Kelly (IL))	Gohmert	Payne (Pallone)
Bilirakis	(Boebert)	Pfleger (Ellzey)
(Fleischmann)	Gonzalez,	Raskin
Boyle, Brendan	Vicente	(Cicilline)
F. (Beyer)	(Correa)	Roybal-Allard
Brooks (Moore	Granger (Van	(Takano)
(AL))	Duynne)	Rush (Evans)
Buchanan	Green (TN)	Ryan (Kildee)
(Fleischmann)	(Waltz)	Salazar
Cárdenas	Grijalva (Garcia	(Jackson)
(Gomez)	(IL))	Sessions
Carter (TX)	Johnson (TX)	(Duncan)
(Hudson)	(Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
Clarke (NY)	Kahele (Correa)	Speier (Escobar)
(Kelly (IL))	Kelly (PA)	Strickland
Crist	(Keller)	(Jeffries)
(Wasserman	Kirkpatrick	Suozzi (Beyer)
Schultz)	(Pallone)	Tenney
Cuellar (Correa)	Lawson (FL)	(Jackson)
Deutch (Rice	(Evans)	Trone (Connolly)
(NY))	Mann (LaTurner)	Underwood
Doggett (Beyer)	Manning (Beyer)	(Jeffries)
Doyle, Michael	McEachin	Van Drew
F. (Evans)	(Wexton)	(Reschenthaler)
Fallon (Jackson)	Meijer (Moore	Wilson (FL)
	(UT))	(Cicilline)
		Yarmuth (Beyer)

CREATING A RESPECTFUL AND OPEN WORLD FOR NATURAL HAIR ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2116) to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 188, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]

YEAS—235

Adams	Golden	Newman
Aguilar	Gomez	Norcross
Allred	Gonzalez (OH)	O'Halleran
Auchincloss	Gonzalez,	Obernolte
Axne	Vicente	Ocasio-Cortez
Bacon	Gottheimer	Omar
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Pallone
Bass	Grijalva	Panetta
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Pappas
Bera	Hayes	Pascarell
Beyer	Herrera Beutler	Payne
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Pelosi
Blumenauer	Himes	Perlmutter
Blunt Rochester	Horsford	Peters
Bonamici	Houlihan	Phillips
Bourdeaux	Hoyer	Pingree
Bowman	Huffman	Porter
Boyle, Brendan	Jackson Lee	Pressley
F.	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Quigley
Brown (OH)	Jeffries	Raskin
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Reed
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Jones	Ross
Butterfield	Kahele	Roybal-Allard
Carbajal	Kaptur	Ruiz
Cardenas	Katko	Ruppersberger
Carey	Keating	Rush
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Carter (LA)	Khanna	Sánchez
Cartwright	Kildee	Sarbanes
Case	Kilmer	Scanlon
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kinzinger	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
McCormick	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Chu	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Ciilline	Lamb	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Langevin	Sherman
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sires
Clyburn	Lawrence	Slotkin
Cohen	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)
Cole	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)	Mace	Thompson (CA)
Davis, Danny K.	Malinowski	Thompson (MS)
Dean	Malliotakis	Titus
DeFazio	Maloney,	Tlaib
DeGette	Carolyn B.	Tonko
DeLauro	Maloney, Sean	Torres (CA)
DelBene	Manning	Torres (NY)
Delgado	Matsui	Trahan
Demings	McBath	Trone
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Underwood
Deutch	McEachin	Vargas
Dingell	McGovern	Veasey
Doggett	McNerney	Vela
Doyle, Michael	Meeks	Velázquez
F.	Meijer	Wasserman
Escobar	Meng	Schultz
Eshoo	Mfume	Waters
Espallat	Moore (WI)	Watson Coleman
Evans	Morelle	Welch
Fitzpatrick	Moulton	Wexton
Fletcher	Mrvan	Wild
Foster	Murphy (FL)	Williams (GA)
Frankel, Lois	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Gallego	Napolitano	Yarmuth
Garamendi	Neal	Young
Garcia (IL)	Neguse	
Garcia (TX)	Newhouse	

NAYS—188

Aderholt	Barr	Brady
Allen	Bentz	Brooks
Amodei	Bergman	Buchanan
Armstrong	Bice (OK)	Buck
Arrington	Biggs	Bucshon
Babin	Bilirakis	Budd
Baird	Bishop (NC)	Burchett
Balderson	Boebert	Burgess
Banks	Boat	Calvert

Cammack	Hern	Owens
Carl	Herrell	Palazzo
Carter (GA)	Hice (GA)	Palmer
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Pence
Cawthorn	Hill	Perry
Chabot	Hinson	Pfleger
Cline	Hollingsworth	Posey
Clyde	Hudson	Reschenthaler
Comer	Huizenga	Rice (SC)
Crawford	Issa	Rodgers (WA)
Crenshaw	Jackson	Rogers (AL)
Curtis	Jacobs (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Rose
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	Rosendale
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer
Diaz-Balart	Jordan	Roy
Donalds	Joyce (OH)	Rutherford
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Salazar
Dunn	Keller	Scalise
Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Schweikert
Emmer	Kelly (PA)	Scott, Austin
Estes	Kim (CA)	Sessions
Fallon	Kustoff	Simpson
Feenstra	LaHood	Smith (MO)
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Smith (NE)
Fischbach	Lamborn	Smith (NJ)
Fitzgerald	Latta	Smucker
Fleischmann	LaTurner	Spartz
Fortenberry	Lesko	Stauber
Fox	Letlow	Steel
Franklin, C.	Long	Stefanik
Scott	Loudermilk	Steil
Fulcher	Lucas	Steube
Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Garbarino	Mann	Tenney
Garcia (CA)	Massie	Thompson (PA)
Gibbs	Mast	Tiffany
Gimenez	McCarthy	Timmons
Gohmert	McCaul	Turner
Gonzales, Tony	McClain	Upton
Good (VA)	McClintock	Valadao
Gooden (TX)	McHenry	Van Drew
Granger	McKinley	Van Duyn
Graves (LA)	Meuser	Wagner
Graves (MO)	Miller (IL)	Walberg
Green (TN)	Miller-Meeks	Walorski
Greene (GA)	Moolenaar	Waltz
Griffith	Mooney	Webster (FL)
Grothman	Moore (AL)	Wenstrup
Guest	Moore (UT)	Westerman
Guthrie	Mullin	Williams (TX)
Harris	Murphy (NC)	Wilson (SC)
Harshbarger	Nehls	Wittman
Hartzler	Norman	Womack

NOT VOTING—10

Cheney	Miller (WV)	Weber (TX)
Cloud	Pocan	Zeldin
Gallagher	Sewell	
Gosar	Taylor	

□ 1949

Mr. CARTER of Texas changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin	Deutch (Rice)	Kahele (Correa)
(Arrington)	(NY)	Kelly (PA)
Barragán	Doggett (Beyer)	(Keller)
(Correa)	Doyle, Michael	Kirkpatrick
Bass (Kelly (IL))	F. (Evans)	(Pallone)
Bilirakis	Fallon (Jackson)	Lawson (FL)
(Fleischmann)	Fletcher	(Evans)
Boyle, Brendan	(Wexton)	Mann (LaTurner)
F. (Beyer)	Frankel, Lois	Manning (Beyer)
Brooks (Moore)	(Wexton)	McEachin
(AL)	Gohmert	(Wexton)
Buchanan	(Boebert)	Meijer (Moore)
(Waltz)	Gonzalez,	(UT)
Cárdenas	Vicente	Meng (Kuster)
(Gomez)	(Correa)	Nehls (Jackson)
Carter (TX)	Granger (Van	Pascarell
(Hudson)	Duyn)	(Pallone)
Clarke (NY)	Green (TN)	Payne (Pallone)
(Kelly (IL))	(Fleischmann)	Pfleger (Ellzey)
Crist	Grijalva (Garcia	Raskin
(Wasserman	(IL))	(Ciilline)
Schultz)	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Cuellar (Correa)	(Jeffries)	(Takano)

Rush (Evans)	Speier (Escobar)	Underwood
Ryan (Kildee)	Strickland	(Jeffries)
Salazar	(Jeffries)	Van Drew
(Jackson)	Suozi (Beyer)	(Reschenthaler)
Sessions	Tenney	Wilson (FL)
(Duncan)	(Jackson)	(Ciilline)
Sires (Pallone)	Trone (Connolly)	Yarmuth (Beyer)

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1440

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 1440.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SORROW OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JAMES L. HAGEDORN

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 949

Resolved, That the House, has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable James L. Hagedorn, a Representative from the State of Minnesota.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, and pursuant to House Resolution 949, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable James L. Hagedorn.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 1, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable James L. Hagedorn.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 55, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote

on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 2116, the CROWN Act of 2022, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated at zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-3499. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Sami D. Said, Air National Guard of the United States, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3500. A letter from the Congressional Assistant III, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Federal Reserve Bank Capital Stock [Regulation I; Docket No.: R-1745] (RIN: 7100-AG13) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3501. A letter from the Chief Innovation Officer, Rural Development Innovation Center, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Direct Single Family Housing Loans and Grants Programs [Docket No.: RHS-21-SFH-0025] (RIN: 0575-AD14) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3502. A letter from the Chief, Planning and Regulatory Affairs Office, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Child Nutrition Programs: Transitional Standards for Milk, Whole Grains, and Sodium [FNS-2020-0038] (RIN: 0584-AE81) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-3503. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Affordable Connectivity Program [WC Docket No.: 21-450]; Emergency Broadband Benefit Program [WC Docket No.: 20-445] received February 18, 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-3504. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism [CC Docket No.: 02-6] received February 18, 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-3505. A letter from the OCA Director, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Receipts-Based NRC Size Standards [NRC-2014-0264] (RIN: 3150-AJ51) received February 18, 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-3506. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Venezuela that

was declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3507. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3508. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a final report on the national emergency with respect to Burundi that was declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3509. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Ethiopia Sanctions Regulations received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3510. A letter from the Office of Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Burundi Sanctions Regulations received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3511. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Updates to References to Individuals with Disabilities [GSAR Case 2021-G529; Docket No.: GSA-GSAR 2022-0006; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 3090-AK50) received February 18, 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-3512. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties received February 18, 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.

EC-3513. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Determination of Substantially Equal Periodic Payments [Notice 2022-6] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3514. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2022 Cumulative List of Changes in Section 403(b) Requirements for Section 403(b) Pre-approved Plans [Notice 2022-8] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3515. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2022 Indexed Qualifying Payment Amount (Rev. Proc. 2022-11) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public

Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3516. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — COVID-19 Relief Under Sections 42, 142(d), and 147(d) [Notice 2022-5] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3517. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Mayo Clinic v. United States, 997 F.3d 789 (8th Cir. 2021) [AOD-117979-21] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3518. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revocation of Announcement 2001-33 [Announcement 2021-18] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3519. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Guidance On Reporting Qualified Sick Leave Wages and Qualified Family Leave Wages Paid for Leave Provided in 2021 [Notice 2021-53] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3520. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Ruling: 2021 Base Period T-Bill Rate (Rev. Rul. 2021-22) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3521. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's interim final rules — Prescription Drug and Health Care Spending [TD 9958] (RIN: 1545-BQ10) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3522. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Computation of Annual Liability Insurance (Including Self-Insurance), No-Fault Insurance, and Workers' Compensation Settlement Recovery Threshold", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395y(b)(9)(D); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1862(b)(9)(D) (as added by Public Law 112-242, Sec. 202(a)(2)); (126 Stat. 2379); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 950. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3967) to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-253). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 4588. A

bill to amend the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to establish a regional technology and innovation hub program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-254). Referred to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 4, February 28, 2022 by Ms. VAN DUYNE on H. Res. 881.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ROY, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 6855. A bill to limit the use of funds for the production of films using assets of the Department of State or the Department of Defense under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, and 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 Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 6856. A bill to reduce the number of firearms at Transportation Security Administration passenger screening checkpoints by directing the Administrator to carry out a range of activities to inform the public about restrictions regarding the carrying of firearms in sterile areas of airports and to strengthen enforcement of such restrictions and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 6857. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the energy credit shall not apply to certain types of energy production on agricultural land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LONG, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. DUNN, Mr. CURTIS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. PENCE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BENTZ, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. CARL, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 6858. A bill to strengthen United States energy security, encourage domestic production of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 6859. A bill to prohibit the use of rare earth minerals originating from Taliban-controlled Afghanistan in United States sold and manufactured components; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TONKO, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. STANTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CORREA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. TITUS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 6860. A bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities who need long-term services and supports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLYDE (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. GUEST, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 6861. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for congressional notification regarding major acquisition program breaches, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 6862. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to exclude information relating to certain evictions from consumer reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 6863. A bill to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Memphis, Tennessee, as the "Lt. Col. Luke Weathers, Jr. VA Medical Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 6864. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to repeal certain antitrust exemptions for ocean common carriers; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 6865. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. WIL-

SON of Florida, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN):

H.R. 6866. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to provide for certain protections against sexual harassment and sexual assault, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. SIREN, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 6867. A bill to designate the area between the intersections of 16th Street, Northwest and Fuller Street, Northwest and 16th Street, Northwest and Euclid Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, as "Oswaldo Payá Way"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. KATKO, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 6868. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6869. A bill to authorize the President of the United States to issue letters of marque and reprisal for the purpose of seizing the assets of certain Russian citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 6870. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow disabled individuals with incurable terminal illnesses listed on the Compassionate Allowance list to receive disability insurance benefits without a waiting period, to prohibit concurrent receipt of disability insurance benefits and unemployment insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATURNER (for himself, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 6871. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 6872. A bill to protect election workers and polling places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 6873. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mrs. FLETCHER):

H.R. 6874. A bill to establish a program to reduce the reliance of allied European countries on natural gas, petroleum, and nuclear

fuel produced in Russia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SWALWELL (for himself and Mr. EMMER):

H.R. 6875. A bill to update the National Action Plan for Adverse Drug Event Prevention to provide educational information on adverse drug events and pharmacogenomic testing, to improve electronic health records for pharmacogenomic information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHENEY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. MALINOWSKI):

H.R. 6876. A bill to provide authority for the President to authorize the United States Government to lend or lease defense articles to the Government of Ukraine to help bolster Ukraine's defense capabilities and protect its civilian population from potential invasion by the armed forces of the Government of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H. Res. 948. A resolution recognizing the extraordinary challenges faced by patients of color with rare diseases and the need to identify and promote evidenced-based solutions to alleviate the disproportionate burden of rare diseases on these communities and supporting the recognition of the last day in February as "Rare Disease Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H. Res. 949. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable James L. Hagedorn; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 951. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma and the importance of preventing injury and saving more lives from injury around the globe; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. PAYNE, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. RUPERSBERGER):

H. Res. 952. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 28, 2022, as "Rare Disease Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H. Res. 953. A resolution honoring the first responders who acted swiftly on Sunday, January 16, 2022, to ensure the safety of the residents affected by tornadoes that struck southwest Florida; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H. Res. 954. A resolution expressing support for designation of March 3, 2022, as "National Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

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 Constitu-

tion to enact the accompanying bill, or joint resolution.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 6855.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 6856.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 6857.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 6858.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 6859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 6860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.R. 6861.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 6862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 6863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. COSTA:

H.R. 6864.

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 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 6865.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 6866.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART:

H.R. 6867.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GARBARINO:

H.R. 6868.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6869.

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. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 6870.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LATURNER:

H.R. 6871.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 which provides Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debt and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

H.R. 6872.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 6873.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6874.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 6875.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Cause 18 (relating to the power to make all law necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 6876.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 82: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 260: Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. TTUS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 286: Mrs. FISCHBACH and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 304: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 336: Mr. GOLDEN and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 477: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 532: Mr. ELLZEY.

H.R. 568: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 748: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. HARDER of California.

- H.R. 849: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 851: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 859: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 861: Mr. LIEU and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 862: Mr. LIEU and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 955: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 997: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 1001: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 1016: Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 1110: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1117: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1127: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 1297: Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. CARL.
H.R. 1304: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1348: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 1365: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1559: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 1585: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 1636: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1696: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 1753: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1816: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1946: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 2051: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2127: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2311: Mr. TORRES of New York and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 2325: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 2465: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2499: Mr. CASTEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 2519: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2549: Mr. MRVAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2558: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas and Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 2629: Mr. KAHELE and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 2638: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2767: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2886: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 3031: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 3072: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 3077: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 3079: Mr. JACOBS of New York and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 3165: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 3173: Mr. CAREY, Mr. GALLEGGO, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 3187: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 3217: Mr. CAWTHORN.
H.R. 3225: Mr. GARCIA of California.
H.R. 3277: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 3285: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3413: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3474: Mr. BOWMAN and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 3488: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3522: Mrs. MCBATH and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 3525: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 3554: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 3558: Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 3932: Ms. DEAN and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 3938: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 3940: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 3944: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. TRONE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 3997: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 4003: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4017: Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 4077: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4092: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 4108: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 4118: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 4184: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4239: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
- H.R. 4312: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 4421: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 4457: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 4587: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4603: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 4693: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 4845: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 4853: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CHU, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 4871: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. OMAR, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. MENG, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 4903: Mr. COHEN and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5170: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 5218: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 5342: Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 5377: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5413: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 5441: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 5526: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5562: Mr. COOPER and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 5598: Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. STEIL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, and Mrs. TORRES of California.
H.R. 5631: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 5632: Mr. LONG and Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 5651: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 5722: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 5735: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 5757: Mr. POSEY and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 5775: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 5804: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 5834: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 5842: Mr. ALLRED and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 5848: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 5883: Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 5915: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5974: Mr. JONES and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 5984: Mr. GOMEZ and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 6020: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 6023: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 6111: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BERA, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 6132: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 6181: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 6186: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 6207: Mr. TRONE, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 6270: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 6273: Mr. MEIJER and Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 6286: Mr. REED.
H.R. 6288: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 6299: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 6302: Mr. LAMB and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 6326: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 6375: Ms. PORTER and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 6405: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 6406: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 6408: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 6422: Mr. GARCIA of California and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 6432: Ms. NORTON and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 6448: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 6494: Mr. LIEU, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 6523: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 6531: Mr. SABLON and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 6599: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 6612: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 6613: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 6615: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 6635: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 6636: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 6647: Mr. GIBBS and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 6649: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 6654: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. COHEN, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 6659: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LATTI, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 6670: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 6684: Mr. LEVIN of California and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 6693: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 6698: Ms. OMAR and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 6699: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 6704: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 6727: Mr. DONALDS, Ms. MACE, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 6730: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 6742: Mr. FALLON, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. LATTI, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CARL, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. BOST.
H.R. 6748: Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LONG, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. NEHLS.
H.R. 6764: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 6766: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 6772: Mr. BABIN and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 6783: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 6785: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 6792: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 6794: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6820: Mr. ISSA and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 6825: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 6832: Mr. BROOKS.
H.R. 6835: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 6837: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 6840: Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 6842: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 6846: Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 6852: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 6853: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. COLE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.J. Res. 13: Mr. CLINE.
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. BERA.
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. VARGAS.
H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. KHANNA.
H. Con. Res. 60: Mr. SUOZZI and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H. Res. 29: Ms. TITUS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. HIMES.
H. Res. 69: Mr. CASTEN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H. Res. 289: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H. Res. 336: Mr. MCCAUL.
H. Res. 366: Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. CALVERT.
H. Res. 741: Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 881: Ms. ROSS, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. BASS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Ms. ADAMS.
H. Res. 888: Mr. MORELLE.
H. Res. 909: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. BACON.
H. Res. 914: Mr. SESSIONS.
H. Res. 915: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CROW, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. VEASEY.
H. Res. 923: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. EMMER,

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. MEIJER, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H. Res. 924: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H. Res. 926: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. TLAIB.

H. Res. 934: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H. Res. 939: Mr. SIRES and Mr. ALLRED.

H. Res. 940: Mr. MOONEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. LONG, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H. Res. 943: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 945: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. COLE.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1440: Mr. JACOBS of New York.



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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2022

No. 36

Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Father in Heaven, You are our place of safety during our seasons of trouble. We trust You for security, clinging to Your precious promises that energize us to persevere. You are all we have, and You supply all our needs. You are near, so nothing should intimidate us. Please surround our Nation and world with the shield of Your divine protection. May the weapons that come against those who trust in Your might fail to prosper.

Today, show our lawmakers the paths that lead to life. Teach them to serve You with reverential awe as You provide them with the courage to please You in all they say and do.

We pray in Your powerful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the order of the Senate of January 24, 1901, as amended by the order of February 10, 2022, the Senator from Vermont, Mr. LEAHY, will now read Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. LEAHY, at the rostrum, read the Farewell Address, as follows:

To the people of the United States

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country—and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself, and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me, still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise and as an instructive example in our annals that, under circumstances in which the passions agitated in every direction were liable to

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment

to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South in the same intercourse, benefitting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage,

whether derived from its own separate strength or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value! they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government, which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—northern and southern—Atlantic and western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants

of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen in the negotiation by the executive—and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate—of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic states unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi. They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute. They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay by the adoption of a Constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction; to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the

will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests. However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the Constitution alterations which will impair the energy of the system and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions, that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country, that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypotheses and opinion exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypotheses and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable; liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is indeed little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in

its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and the duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true—and in governments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the

truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in

time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility insti-

gated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very

remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by justice shall counsel.

Why forgo the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it, for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements (I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy)—I repeat it therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand: neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed—in order to give to trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them—conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another—that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character—that by

such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good, that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April 1793 is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take—and was bound in duty and interest to take—a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time

to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize without alloy the sweet enjoyment of partaking in the midst of my fellow citizens the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, 19th September 1796.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 4521

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, before I get into my remarks, I have one bit of business. I understand there is bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4521) to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, in order to place the bill on the calendar—and this is H.R. 4521, the COM-PETES Act that came over from the

House—under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. SCHUMER. For the benefit of the public, that is done so we can actually move forward on the bill. In the arcane rules of the Senate, that is what we have to do.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, first, I want to compliment Senator LEAHY, our Senate pro tempore, for his wonderful reading of George Washington's Address. This is a tradition in the Senate, and I am very glad we are continuing it.

UKRAINE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now, on world affairs, today I chose the colors of my suit and my tie in honor of the Ukrainian flag and in solidarity with the people of Ukraine during these hard times. I will have more to say about this later on in my speech.

REMEMBERING RICHARD C. BLUM

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, first, I was deeply saddened this morning to learn of the passing of my friend, and our dear colleague, Dick Blum, husband of over 40 years to our friend and colleague Senator FEINSTEIN. Senator FEINSTEIN is our Senate colleague, but Dick Blum was also a colleague because he was a friend and adviser to so many of us.

In his 86 years, Dick truly led a remarkable life. He was a force of nature, gifted with a winning smile and keen intellect that he applied to the benefit of California, America, and even international causes, including the American Himalayan Foundation, because he cared so much about those folks. Every now and then, he would call me with his frequently insightful—often brilliant—ideas. The only problem was his enthusiasm was so intense, it was sometimes hard to get him off the phone.

He was a strong and wonderful partner to Senator FEINSTEIN, and he fought valiantly against illness in the final chapters of his life—a life so well lived.

Our thoughts are with our friend Senator FEINSTEIN. She and he were so close. She was so dependent on him and he on her. And so our thoughts are with her during this time of mourning. We join her in both our grief and in remembering Dick's wonderful legacy.

I talked with Senator FEINSTEIN this afternoon. And I told her that when my father passed away a few months ago, I felt a loss, but some of the pain—a little bit—was sad because I would feel I was so close to him, he is still with me.

And I told her that is how I believed Dick will be with her. And she told me that gave her a little solace, so that made me feel OK.

NOMINATION OF KETANJI BROWN JACKSON

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now, next, on Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson, on Friday, Joe Biden—President Biden—made history, wonderful history, by announcing his nominee to replace Stephen Breyer on the U.S. Supreme Court, Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson.

As promised, President Biden named, for the first time in history—the first time in history—a Black woman to sit on the High Court. As promised, his nominee is beyond qualified and brilliant. And as promised, the Senate will now begin the work of quickly confirming Judge Jackson to the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

Appointing individuals to the High Court, as we all know, is truly one of the awesome responsibilities of any President. And in choosing Judge Jackson, President Biden has hit a home run with an evenhanded and so gifted jurist.

More importantly, I congratulate Judge Jackson for this historic honor—one that reflects her skills, her accomplishments, and, above all, her dedication to our democracy. I have been doing a lot of reading on Judge Jackson over the last month, and I cannot recall any one of her colleagues, anyone from her private life, or anyone in the public sphere say anything negative about her. It is amazing. That is how fine a person she is and how fine a mind she has. Judge Jackson encapsulates the two b's: brilliant and beloved. That is a rare combination. And her nomination is a cause for immense celebration.

I will be meeting with Judge Jackson Wednesday when she comes to the Capitol for the first time. Meanwhile, I am working with Chairman DURBIN to schedule confirmation hearings on Judge Jackson as soon as we can. Once the Judiciary Committee completes its consideration of Judge Jackson, I will move to have her nomination come immediately to the floor of the Senate so the Senate wastes no time fulfilling its constitutional duty. We are going to have a fair but speedy process where Members from both sides will get to ask their questions and explore the judge's record.

Of course, Judge Jackson is no stranger to the Senate. This will be the fourth time—the fourth time—she comes before this body. In each previous instance, Republicans and Democrats together voted in favor of her various nominations. We voted last year to confirm Judge Jackson to the influential DC Circuit Court of Appeals, and she received support from all 50 Democrats and 3 Republicans. And, of course, the first time she came before us as a district court judge, it was

a voice vote, which meant no one objected to her getting on the Federal bench—no one in the Senate, anyway.

Judge Jackson's various nominations have won bipartisan support in the past, and her nomination now merits bipartisan support in the present. I hope both sides can work together in a fair and speedy way to make it happen.

I will have more to say on Judge Jackson's remarkable profile in the days and weeks ahead, but today, I want to congratulate her on her nomination. I thank President Biden for selecting her, and I look forward to meeting with her on Wednesday when she arrives at the Capitol.

UKRAINE

Mr. SCHUMER. Today is the fifth day since Russian President Vladimir Putin undermined decades—decades—of stability in Europe by launching an unprovoked, immoral, and terribly violent, vicious assault on Ukraine. This evening, the Senate will receive a classified update from the administration that Senator MCCONNELL and I have requested, and we will be briefed on the situation on the ground and the steps that President Biden has taken to help the Ukrainian people.

In the coming weeks, the Senate will also work on a bipartisan basis and in lockstep with the Biden administration to build a robust assistance package for Ukraine. The administration has asked for a \$6.4 billion package of humanitarian aid, of economic aid, and of the kind of military aid that will help the Ukrainians defend themselves, and we intend to work on a bipartisan basis to include it in the upcoming omnibus bill.

Already, the reports of civilian casualties in Ukraine are just tragic. At least 350 civilians have been killed according to the Ukrainian Government. But amidst the violence, one thing is clear: the Ukrainian people are giving Putin a tougher fight than he, in his monomaniacal overconfidence, bargained for.

There are two people in particular who deserve recognition in these early days: President Zelenskyy and President Biden. On the one hand, President Zelenskyy is facing the worst nightmare any head of state can face: a full assault on his country's sovereignty. But his bravery and defiance is inspiring. Many said he should leave the country. Putin thought he would run away. He said: Even though I may be their No. 1 target, I am staying. What courage. What strength. And it gave the Ukrainian people and all the people in the Western world courage and strength as well to unite and do everything we can, each in our own way, to help the Ukrainian people keep their independence, their freedom, and their sovereignty. President Zelenskyy is admired all around the globe and most by the Ukrainian people whom he stood so strong for.

President Biden also deserves credit—credit that is due him for successfully bringing democracies together against Putin with crushing sanctions and an outpouring of security assistance. Today, President Putin is more isolated than ever before while democracies have rallied together, and this is much to the credit of President Biden. He has done an amazing job.

Here in the United States, we stand unflinchingly with the people of Ukraine. Twenty-one years ago, in the aftermath of 9/11, Americans rallied together after our democracy was attacked here at home. Today, as democracy is under assault, we must come together in solidarity with the Ukrainian people. We should all be together supporting this country's efforts.

When I said the President did an amazing job, here is one thing I was referring to: No one thought that the Europeans would go along with removing parts of the SWIFT system from the Russian financial system; no one thought that we would sanction the Russian Central Bank—two of the most powerful weapons we have, but the Europeans were going to be reluctant. Because President Biden was strong, was patient, was persistent, and didn't let himself get pushed around by would-be critics, that is now happening. Over the next several months—even now, today, but even more so as time goes on—those are going to have severe effects on President Putin.

So he deserves a lot of credit, and I just hope we will all, all of us, come together, just as we did after 9/11 when freedom was under assault in our own country, and rally, united in supporting the President and what he is doing.

WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. On the Women's Healthcare Protection Act, later today, the Senate is going to vote on a simple yet urgent question: Will this Chamber agree to begin debate on protecting a woman's right to make her own healthcare choices?

Across the country, it is a dark, dark time for women's reproductive rights. Last year, we saw the most—the most—abortion restrictions passed by State legislatures in a single year. Some of them were almost vicious—the vigilantism of Texas's law. I call it vicious vigilantism. Many of these new laws are downright extreme, effectively extinguishing women's ability to even exercise their rights at all. The new, extreme restrictions fly largely in the face of public opinion. They also fly in the face of commonsense health practices. Frankly, they fly against common decency itself, and sadly it seems like the Supreme Court is close to drastically restricting this long-established right in the coming months.

So the Senate today is going to take action because abortion has never been more at risk in America. Indeed, this

will be the first time the Senate takes a vote on a stand-alone bill to proactively codify Roe. Let me say that again. This will be the first time that the Senate takes a vote on a stand-alone bill to proactively codify Roe. Every American—every American—deserves to know where his or her Senator stands on an issue as important as the right to choose, and today's vote will do that.

From the moment that Roe was decided in 1973, the most extreme elements of the Republican Party have plotted its demise. The Federalist Society was founded with the intent of cultivating a generation of judges loyal to conservative causes.

Sadly, it seems like the Supreme Court is posed to severely limit abortion rights in the coming months. That is why this bill is essential.

Congress must codify into law what most Americans have long believed—that abortion is a fundamental right and that women's decisions over women's healthcare belong to women, not—to extremist rightwing legislatures.

We must vote in favor to hold a debate on this bill. I will proudly, strongly vote yes. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

POSTAL SERVICE REFORM ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, on postal, this week, the Senate is also going to keep working to pass long-overdue postal reform to strengthen mail deliveries, take care of our postal workers, and put the post office on a path to long-term stability.

I want to be clear that this bill has enough bipartisan support to ultimately become law. It is the product of weeks and months of good-faith negotiation by my colleagues, especially my friend Senator PETERS. We could have passed postal reform at the end of the last work period were it not for the capricious obstruction from the Senator from Florida. Nevertheless, postal reform remains on the right track, and I expect we will be able to send it to the President's desk very soon.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

UKRAINE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, last week, Putin again invaded the sov-

ereign territory of a neighboring country. Sadly, it was long clear that attempts to invoke genteel international norms would not move this self-styled czar.

Putin only cares about norms insofar as he wants to rewrite them. He only cares about the peaceful international order insofar as he wants to disrupt it.

Like his Soviet predecessors, Putin has always rejected the postwar order that held up states' sovereignty and territorial integrity as sacrosanct. Putin and Xi of China both want to replace this peaceful order with spheres of influence.

They want to bend other countries to their will and redraw borders by force. Make no mistake, this crisis does not and will not end with Ukraine. And the reason isn't simply that appetites grow with eating. Confrontation with the West is Putin's main objective.

He wants to restore the Russian empire. He said explicitly, he wants NATO rolled back to its 1997 borders. We have a dictator trying to dismember a U.S. partner, trying to decapitate its democratically elected government.

Does anybody really think it stops here? Does anybody think that Europe, or for that matter, Taiwan, will be safe if the world lets this stand?

We will only deter further Russian and Chinese aggression if Putin is made to pay a significant price. Massive and sustained sanctions that undermine his ability to wage war, now and into the future, will be necessary.

But sanctions alone will not suffice. Russia has massive currency reserves. It has options to blunt economic pain and to impose counterattacks on America and our partners, at least in the near term. The sanctions that would hurt Moscow the most would also have a significant impact on our friends in Europe. So there will continue to be resistance to maximalist sanctions.

To date, the Biden administration has sent mixed messages about its own sanctions policy. For months, we heard that prospective sanctions were being drafted to deter Putin's aggression. But last week, the President said he and his advisers never thought sanctions would deter Russia. Now, they are finally imposing sanctions but short of everything that is available.

So to what end exactly? What is the administration's coherent plan? I believe we should have used more of these tools prior to this brutal escalation to deter Putin and to weaken his capacity to wage war. Now, we must use these tools aggressively to impose massive costs for Putin's aggression, to demonstrate to other aggressors that we mean business, and to degrade Putin's longer-term ability to threaten NATO and compete with the West.

But ultimately, sanctions are no substitute for military power. They are no substitute for the steps we must take

to help Ukraine now and to defend ourselves in the future. Moscow and Beijing will only be deterred from aggression if they see concretely that military force cannot achieve their objectives and the cost of military aggression will be too high.

In the immediate term, we must ensure the Ukrainians can adequately defend themselves and impose costs on Russia that prove prohibitive. The administration brags about giving \$650 million to Ukraine last year, but the manner in which it did so deserves scrutiny.

When Putin built up forces along Ukraine's border last spring, the Biden administration delayed an arms assistance package, literally, for months.

A headline from last June read: "White House freezes Ukraine military package that includes lethal weapons."

Even as Putin began directly threatening Ukraine last fall, an assistance package languished for weeks at the White House before it was approved. This weekend, the administration rushed to announce another \$350 million in military assistance. For which weapons? On what timeline? And how will the weapons reach the brave Ukrainians who have lost ground?

So Congress must use its oversight tools to ensure we are providing Ukraine the weapons it needs as quickly as possible. The same goes for helping to shore up our NATO allies' defenses along the eastern flank. And we need to identify what shortfalls, red-tape, and limiting factors have slowed our assistance, so we are better prepared to help the next partner in need.

As I have warned repeatedly, we cannot afford to move at the speed of bureaucracy.

Beyond the immediate crisis in Ukraine, American Presidents, beginning with President Biden, must recommit our Nation to the longer-term challenges that we face. Seventy-two years ago, Harry Truman led the West in rebuffing the Communist assault in South Korea, as well as contesting Soviet domination over Europe.

America made sure NATO would not be a toothless political alliance, but rather a capable military fighting force. This meant sustained investment in American and allied military strength. Defense funding was the precondition for impactful diplomacy that kept the Cold War from going hot.

Now, it is this President's job to seriously meet the growing threats posed by Russia and China. The United States and our allies and partners must understand that the core of our competition with Russia and China is the military dimension.

President Biden's first budget proposed to actually cut defense spending in real terms. Congress had to take bipartisan action to beef up the NDAA to correct his error. Clearly, more investment is needed. Congress must keep strengthening defense capabilities as we work on appropriations.

But President Biden must lead by example. The President's next budget re-

quest must include at least a 5-percent increase in defense spending above inflation.

Russia and China have prioritized military modernization literally for decades.

They have invested in specific tools like long-range aerial defenses and hypersonic weapons that are designed to push the U.S. and our allies further away from the fight.

We are actually behind in this competition. We are actually behind. Hypersonic weapons, nuclear force modernization, power projection, global presence—these things cost money. It is a small price to pay for keeping security threats off of our shores. I have criticized NATO allies who failed to contribute fully to our collective security, but I am a strong supporter of the transatlantic alliance. I am encouraged by how our partners have responded, however belatedly, to the growing threat posed to our collective security.

For example, special praise to the courageous decision by Chancellor Scholz this weekend to seek an emergency appropriation of 100 billion euros for the German military. This effectively doubles Germany's military budget this year—doubles Germany's military budget this year.

He wants Germany to fulfill its pledge to spend 2 percent of GDP on defense. He wants to build liquefied natural gas terminals and make other energy investments to finally dial down Germany's dependence on Russia.

If our wary European friends are finally shaking off their slumber and getting serious, then certainly the United States of America can do the same.

President Biden must lead the charge and lead it now.

ABORTION

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, now, on an entirely different matter, with a cascade of major crises testing our country, Senate Democrats are prioritizing a show vote on mandating 9 months of abortion on demand across America.

Senate Democrats want to go on record supporting the radical and massively unpopular proposition that we should have functionally no restrictions on abortion whatsoever. Democrats already have the United States, one of just seven nations in the entire world that allows elective abortions after 20 weeks. This radical fringe policy places us in company like China and North Korea.

But now, Senate Democrats want to go even further than Chairman Xi and Kim Jong-Un. Ninety-one percent of Americans support some restrictions on abortion during the third trimester. The public overwhelmingly disagrees with Democrats' extreme obsession on this issue.

But yet again, our colleagues wish to demonstrate that the radical left fringe runs today's Democratic Party.

As the world prays for Ukraine and debates consequences for Putin, as American families contend with violent crime, open borders, and runaway inflation, Washington Democrats want to spend their time arguing for unlimited abortion on demand.

So I want to thank the majority leader for making it so clear where his party's priorities lie.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES M. INHOFE

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, now, on yet another matter, last week, our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Oklahoma, the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, announced he will retire from the Senate at the end of this Congress. By this autumn, Senator JIM INHOFE will have been a stalwart champion for Oklahomans and a hugely impactful Senator for 28 years. He has led crucial committees, shaped major legislation, and helped keep the needs and concerns of middle America at the forefront of this institution and its work.

The fruits of Jim's labors are apparent across his beloved home State and our whole country. Most recently, atop the Armed Services Committee, he has been a remarkable advocate for fellow veterans, for today's servicemembers, and for the needs of our national security.

We will have much more to say about Senator INHOFE's storied service as we move through the remainder of this year and this Congress. But for now, I just want to congratulate our colleague, his wife Kay, and their 20 kids and grandkids on a well-earned retirement, to which they are now looking forward.

And I am very glad to have the Senator's wisdom and leadership to call upon for 10 more months, especially at a time such as this.

REMEMBERING RICHARD C. BLUM

Mr. McCONNELL. Now, on one final matter, I was saddened to hear this morning that Richard Blum, the husband of my friend and colleague Senator FEINSTEIN, has passed away following his fight with cancer.

For 30 years, Elaine and I have been privileged to cross paths with DIANNE and Dick in a number of ways, both professional and personal. It was always a great pleasure to break bread together, compare notes, and catch up.

Our colleague's very loving husband was, simply put, a fascinating person. He was highly successful, adventurous, brave, and curious. For years, he moved seamlessly between such things as creating major value in the highest ranks of the private sector and studying Tibetan Buddhism. His passion for the Himalayas led him to befriend both the Dalai Lama and Sir Edmund Hillary. I understand he even made his own attempt on Mount Everest.

Dick's appetites for adventure, for philanthropy, for civic engagement,

and business success all seemed to be truly boundless. He was full of life and kept impossibly busy with a wide array of projects that were both interesting and impacted his community for the good.

I know all Senators are grieving with and praying for our colleague Senator FEINSTEIN and their entire family at this very difficult time. Elaine and I join in those thoughts and prayers in a particular way.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT OF 2021—Motion to Proceed—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 3755, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 139, H.R. 3755, a bill to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Illinois.

REMEMBERING RICHARD C. BLUM

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I want to begin my remarks by joining Senator MCCONNELL in expressing my condolences to our friend and colleague Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN on the passing of her husband and partner Richard Blum.

Dick Blum was a trailblazer in the Senate family, one of the first men to join the Senate Spouses club. He was proud of Senator FEINSTEIN's historic career in public service.

He was a success at business and invested his wealth in easing human suffering—from the streets of San Francisco to some of the poorest corners of the globe. He founded the American Himalayan Foundation to assist the people of the Himalayas. He also founded the Blum Center for Developing Economies at UC Berkeley to help teach students about microlending, social enterprise, and other ways for poor people in developing nations to lift themselves from poverty.

A story in today's Los Angeles Times contained an anecdote that captured well Dick's good humor and generous spirit.

He said that in all the conversations he had over the years with Buddhist friends in the Himalayas, no one had ever convinced him of the likelihood of reincarnation. Maybe that is why he worked so hard to achieve so much good in this one lifetime he was given. He did more to ease human suffering than others might do in a dozen lifetime opportunities.

To Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN, their beloved daughters and grandchildren, and all who knew and loved him, Loretta and I offer our condolences.

Dick Blum's friendship was a gift, and his memory will be a blessing.

NOMINATION OF KETANJI BROWN JACKSON

Madam President, on another note, there was a historic announcement last Friday when President Joe Biden announced Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as his choice to serve as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. I am going to speak about her nomination at length tomorrow, but a few words now.

She is an extraordinary person. To become the first African-American woman nominated to serve on the Supreme Court, you have to be the best—and she has proven throughout her life that she is.

She was a clerk to the retiring Justice Stephen Breyer, whose seat she now aspires to. She worked in the practice of law in so many different aspects and then on three different occasions came before this U.S. Senate for approval, advise and consent. On all three occasions, she emerged with bipartisan support, and we certainly hope to see that revisited again.

She has authored some 500 different opinions, so there will be no mystery about her jurisprudence or her judicial philosophy. She has also been a person who has come before our committee as recently as last year when she was approved by the committee in June to serve on the DC Circuit Court.

I think she is an exceptional choice, and I want to make sure that the hearing that is given to her is respectful, fair, and professional. I have reached out to Senator GRASSLEY, my friend and the ranking member on the committee, to work toward that goal, and I hope all members of the committee will join us.

UKRAINE

Madam President, on a separate topic, I just returned from the Munich Security Conference and a visit to our NATO allies in Poland and Lithuania. On the latter part of that trip, I was joined by Senator CHRIS COONS of Delaware and Senator JEANNE SHAHEEN of New Hampshire.

Many here in this Chamber have heard me talk about my connection with my mother's birth in Lithuania and the fact that I have cared about that country in a special way ever since I have served in Congress.

Life was bleak and oppressive for the Lithuanian people and all the others in Eastern Europe living under the boot heel of the Russian czar. Countries such as Poland, which saw such devastation during World War II, found themselves suffering decades of communist dictatorship following the war. So it was no surprise that when the Soviet Union finally collapsed, these nations were determined to join the community of democracies and NATO. In fact, the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia helped lead this historic path to freedom.

I remember so many aspects of it. In the shivering cold winter of 1991, millions of people joined hands to form a human chain, connecting all three nations in the Baltic area. They called for change. Then in January 1991, the Soviets sent their tanks into Lithuania and Latvia and other places. The net result was deadly. Those Soviet tanks killed 13 innocent people, and hundreds were injured in Lithuania. What were they asking for? Freedom. A chance to vote for their own future. Well, soon, the Baltic States stepped out even further and courageously declared independence from the Soviet Union. They wanted to reclaim their freedom.

I remember visiting Lithuania in those days, seeing sandbags stacked up outside the Parliament, which they called the Seimas, and schoolkids who were taking a break from class to come pray the Rosary in front of those barricades, light a couple candles—basically to be there for their country at that moment of testing.

If this sounds familiar with what we are hearing in Ukraine today, it is.

Those earlier days of independence had many brave souls coming forward with nothing but determination. Their small "arsenal of freedom," as they called it, which they brought me in the backdoor to show me, consisted of a broom closet with about 8 or 10 rifles in it. They were ready to stare down the Soviets if necessary.

I was so honored on this trip recently to visit with one of the champions of the restoration of freedom and Lithuania's Vytautas Landsbergis. Dr. Landsbergis is a music professor and was a leader of their revolution back to freedom in Lithuania. At 95 years of age, he remains a fierce champion of democracy, as he was in those early days confronting the Soviets.

I also met with former Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus, who left Lithuania for Chicago as a teenager and returned decades later to serve two terms as President and shepherd his nation, Lithuania, into the European Union and NATO.

I visited military bases in both Poland and Lithuania, where I met U.S. troops supporting the NATO mission to protect the young democracies from Russian aggression. Among the servicemembers were several from my State of Illinois—from Latham, IL, which is near Decatur; Montgomery, IL, near Aurora; and Kankakee. They came and told stories of their service in the Regular Army and how they were now working in Lithuania to prepare their armies for any possible battles in the future. It has been a wonderful, strong relationship.

In Poland, when you mention you are from Illinois, virtually every military officer says they have been our friends for a long time, and they have been because for over 20 years, the Illinois National Guard has been a direct contact with the Polish military forces, modernizing them and preparing them for any challenges that might come.

Eastern European allies know the Russian threat far better than we do. Look at these maps of Russian troop movements in and around Ukraine and the borders of our NATO allies. As you can see here, Russia, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Mariupol, they are in the news virtually on a constant basis.

You can see those troop movements, hundreds of thousands of troops that are moving from the Russian front into Ukraine these days. With the Russian troops now flooding into Belarus in the area of the far corner here, they are essentially taking over that country too.

Nations on the other side—Poland you can see on that map—Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia understand that the threat today is very real for them. They share a 60-mile border that connects the Russian territory of Kaliningrad with Belarus. And the Suwalki gap is one that they are very concerned about keeping peaceful. It is a real threat, and they worry that the Russians are going to take this opportunity in Ukraine to extend their forces into Poland and into Lithuania and into Latvia.

Poland in particular is already generously hosting hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian refugees pouring across the border. It is an inspiration to me to see this country of Poland reach out to accept these Ukrainian refugees. The United States has to step into this picture with humanitarian assistance for Poland and all the other countries, Moldova, Romania, and others taking in Ukrainian refugees. We have to help them feed, clothe, and shelter these people during this period of invasion by the Russians.

Russia is unleashing a brutal war of choice against a free nation that wants to choose its own path, the path of democracy, and the result is sickening.

This shows what is going on in the subways in Ukrainian cities. People are bringing their children to escape the bombing that Putin is initiating above. We have many millions of people in that country in peril, and some are taking their kids and trying to escape to a safe place like Poland.

There has been terrible destruction that has gone on there as well. We have seen it on television right in the—this lady was in front of her own home at the time a rocket attacked it on February 25.

This is a picture which I saw in this morning's Washington Post. It is a most touching scene. You can barely see this father down here, covered in blood, bringing his daughter to this paramedic. The paramedic really tried to perform CPR on this little girl who was injured in the shelling by Putin and his troops. Unfortunately, she did not survive. That is the reality of what Vladimir Putin is doing today. The American people know it, and the strength and courage of the people in Ukraine resisting these advances is an example to the world.

We are seeing demonstrations of support across all of the world, the people

of Ukraine. The Eiffel Tower, Empire State Building—I have to move some of these charts around. This one was especially impressive, the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. Look at the crowds supporting the people of Ukraine.

It isn't lost on us because we have a wonderful Ukrainian community in Chicago. Here they are at the church on Chicago Avenue just this last weekend, and they have been coming back on a regular basis. I was there on Friday. I spoke to many of these same people about the situation which they are facing in Ukraine. They would come up to me afterwards and say they have been on the telephone with members of their family who are frightened for their lives, didn't know if they could survive this aggression by Vladimir Putin.

When you think about what he has done, sadly, he has failed on so many fronts. How could he get so many things so wrong?

He has unified NATO and support for NATO in a way which was unimaginable just a few years ago. NATO stands unified now in defense of Ukraine and in confronting the aggression of Vladimir Putin.

He has also unified the European Union. Countries like Sweden and Switzerland, which famously have been neutral in most of these conflicts, are now openly supporting the European Union's efforts to put pressure on Vladimir Putin—sanctions that will stop him from this aggression in Ukraine.

He has certainly, in the process, destroyed the reputation of his country as a reliable partner in the future. The Germans had entered into an agreement for a gas pipeline. Many of us questioned it from the start, but that was their decision—Nord Stream 2, drawing natural gas from Russia into Germany. Well, that pipeline is closed down now. Chancellor Scholz has announced he is looking for other services, such as LNG, to replace the gas resources which were supposed to be sent in from Russia for a long time to come. It is going to lead to our energy independence in Europe—independence certainly from the unpredictable and unimaginable Vladimir Putin.

I remember not so many years ago—30 years, as a matter of fact—when countries like the Baltics and Poland were finally given an opportunity for freedom. There were extraordinary examples of courage in each of those countries. I was lucky to be there to witness some of it. But what we are seeing now today in Ukraine is exceptional. The military experts thought they would last a matter of hours. Now, it is days, and maybe it is weeks. I hope it is months and even longer because they have the courage to stand up. Ordinary citizens who are showing up at recruiting offices for homeland defense are being given Kalashnikovs and other weapons sent out to stop the Russians. You can see that they are inspiring the world, as they should. It is

a reminder to all of us that Vladimir Putin and his brand of aggression has been seen so many times in history. Someone like him or Lukashenka in Belarus think they are so powerful that they are above accountability, but that is not the case. We have got to make certain, as we go forward, that we stand with the people of Ukraine; that they know we are their friends; that we aspire to the same values.

And I want to thank President Biden for his leadership. I am going to be calling on him with many others. The first thing that I am going to do is send a letter, which will be headed out this evening, signed by colleagues on both sides of the aisle. What we are asking the President to do—and it is within his authority—is to grant temporary protected status to Ukrainians now on visas in the United States. Some of them are tourists; some of them are students; and some are on work visas, but oftentimes, those visas expire, and they are supposed to return home to their own countries at the moment of expiration. If there are circumstances in those home countries, the President has the authority to give temporary protected status to allow them to stay in the United States.

The Senators who are joining me in this letter will ask President Biden to extend temporary protected status to the people of Ukraine who are on visas in the United States and are present in our country. That, to me, is a way to give him them some peace of mind. We certainly wouldn't want them to return to that war scene that we have seen over and over broadcast on television.

And there is more to do, whether it is humanitarian assistance in countries like Poland or where it is lethal aid to help the insurgents in Ukraine defend their country, the United States needs to be there.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

H.R. 3755

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, this evening, the U.S. Senate will be voting on the most extreme legislation on abortion ever considered in the history of this body. The deceptively named "Women's Health Protection Act" is more accurately called the "Abortion on Demand Until Birth Act." No wonder it is being held on a Monday, as we call these the flyback votes, in the midst of this crisis in Ukraine—that it be tonight that they want to slip in this vote, the most extreme abortion vote ever—ever—considered in the history of this body.

This bill would force every single State to be a late-term abortion State. This bill allows abortion up until the very moment of birth itself. That is simply infanticide.

This legislation goes beyond codifying the wrongly decided *Roe v. Wade* case and would ban many lifesaving State laws currently in effect that limit abortion and enjoy the broad support from Americans, I might add.

When our Founding Fathers laid out the founding principles of America in the Declaration of Independence, they talked about life; they talked about liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The bottom line is, you can't have liberty and you can't have happiness, or even the pursuit of it, without first having that inalienable right given by God, and that is the right to life.

The "Abortion on Demand Until Birth Act" would impose a horrifying abortion regime across the land that violates the right to life and is completely contrary to the kind of Nation America is and aspires to be.

In this bill's America, every State, despite the voices of its own citizens, would become New York or California, where abortion is celebrated and unborn children are denied the most basic human rights. In this bill's America, a pregnant mother could elect to have a birth-day abortion for a full-term, 8-pound baby on the day of the baby's due date. In this bill's America, late-term abortions could be committed on demand through brutal dismemberment procedures in which the unborn child bleeds and feels excruciating pain as she dies from being pulled apart, limb from limb.

In this bill's America, an unborn baby could be cruelly targeted for abortion because the parents learned she was a girl or that she might have Down syndrome. In this bill's America, parents would not know or have any say over whether their young daughter has a life-altering abortion. In this bill's America, vulnerable women and girls could receive dangerous, do-it-yourself chemical abortion drugs by mail without ever seeing a doctor in person.

In this bill's America, pregnant mothers would be denied the opportunity to see the ultrasounds of their babies. In this bill's America, a doctor or a nurse who doesn't want to perform an abortion could be forced to do so in violation of his or her deeply held moral or religious beliefs. That is specifically struck out in this bill—the religious exemption.

In this bill's America we would be only one of seven countries—seven—including brutal regimes like North Korea and China, that would allow abortion-on-demand after 5 months of pregnancy.

In this bill's America, a baby bald eagle or a baby sea turtle still in its eggshell would be protected under Federal law while an unborn child at any stage of pregnancy could be brutally killed with no repercussions for the abortionists. In a nutshell, this radical bill would make the United States of America one of the most dangerous places in the world to be an unborn child.

According to a Marist poll just last month, the overwhelming majority of Americans reject abortion-on-demand up to birth and especially its imposition by the Federal Government on the States—71 percent of Americans, including 70 percent of Independents and

49 percent of Democrats, want abortion to be limited, at most, to the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Sixty-one percent of Americans say abortion should either be illegal or the policy decision should be up to the States. Rather than listen to the American people—who don't want late-term abortion or a Federal abortion mandate—the "Abortion on Demand Until Birth Act" would enshrine in Federal law the most far-reaching goals of the predatory abortion industry.

We are just a few weeks or months away from a pivotal point in our Nation's history. I pray in the Dobbs Mississippi late-term abortion case that we will see the Supreme Court right a historic injustice and overturn *Roe v. Wade*. This will return the power to protect unborn children to the people's representatives at the State and the Federal levels, to modernize our laws to catch up with great advances in science, technology, and medicine that indisputably show the humanity of a child in the womb.

I would challenge anybody listening to these remarks tonight to take their smartphone and Google "15-week baby" or "20-week baby" and press on "Images" and look at that image.

Instead, the "Abortion on Demand Until Birth Act" ignores the science entirely and would erase unborn children and even the most modest protections of their right to life in the laws of every single State. It is completely indefensible. It is extreme. It is an egregious violation of the most fundamental of all human rights, and that is the right to life.

I pray and I urge my colleagues to reject this horrific, barbaric, extreme legislation that the Senate will vote on here in the next couple of hours and take a stand for defending the most vulnerable among us.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

MR. LANKFORD. Madam President, a week ago, the Senate went on a short 1-week recess back in our State. It was already scheduled for us to be in our State getting a chance to be able to just interact with people at home. It was a good week to be able to interact with a lot of people back home for me personally. But we all watched as we were scattered around the country in the past week, Russia rolled tanks into Ukraine. And we watched in horror as Russian aircraft flew over Ukrainian cities, as they fired their missiles into Ukrainian apartment complexes, as they have slaughtered their neighbors because Putin wanted their land and to dominate the region.

All of us, as we got back together this week, were ready to be able to speak to the issues with Ukraine, ready to be able to stand with the people of Ukraine, ready to be able to talk about the sanctions and what was going to happen and how we were going to actually respond to the Russians murdering

their neighbors and a dictator thug trying to dominate the region.

But instead of that, my Democratic colleagues decided not to talk about Ukraine when we got back together, but instead they want to talk about expanding abortion in America.

How incredibly tone-deaf is that?

The whole world is talking about Ukraine and the repression they are experiencing, and the U.S. Senate is talking about how do we get more abortions in America? That is what we are going to vote on? That is what we are going to debate, is how do we increase abortions in America when the world sees what is happening in Ukraine?

What in the world? How tone-deaf can we be?

This body should be the place we are actually debating the biggest issues of the day, and, apparently, to my Democratic colleagues, the biggest issue of the day is how many more abortions can we give in America because that seems to be bigger than Ukraine, bigger than 7.5 percent inflation, bigger than \$30 trillion in debt, bigger than anything. The most important thing is, how can we take the life of more children?

What has this body become when there is an obsession with abortion? This is the most pro-abortion President this country has ever had and the most pro-abortion Democratic Party our country has ever seen.

It is now impermissible to be a Democrat and to support the life of children. You are pushed out of the party. And it has moved from where it used to be that the vast majority of Democrats were pro-life Democrats. Then it was fewer and fewer and fewer. And now it has moved from you can't just not be pro-life, now you have to actually be pro-abortion—well beyond pro-choice. Now you have to find ways to increase abortions in America to be accepted in the party.

This is not where America is.

The bill that is being brought to the floor in just minutes from now—in the middle of a war in Ukraine—is not about protecting Ukrainians. It is not even about protecting children in our country. It is about destroying children in our country.

This bill is being advertised as we are just going to codify *Roe*. It is not just going to codify *Roe*. This is talking about stripping away every protection from every child in the womb from any State in the country.

This particular bill prohibits parental notification. If a child wants to get an abortion, this bill says to the parents: You don't get to know if your child is having an abortion.

By the way, name another medical procedure that the parents are not allowed to be able to know about for their own child.

This takes away waiting periods. It takes away health and safety standards for abortion clinics. Abortion clinics in every State can't have health and safety standards because, for those clinics

that take the lives of children, we don't care what they look like or about the health and safety standards of them.

It takes away ultrasound requirements. This bill literally says to expectant moms: You don't need to know what is going on in your body. We will just take care of it for you.

So no State is allowed to be able to inform a mom of what is actually happening in her own body because the goal of this is not getting information to moms; the goal of this is to increase abortions because all that happens with an ultrasound is the giving of information to the mom and letting her choose. Oh, no. That is not acceptable because she may choose life, and this bill is determined to increase the number of abortions in America.

I remember a time when my Democrats used to talk about safe, legal, and rare. Now, they just want it safe, legal, and common. What have we become?

This bill is the "1 Minute from Infanticide" bill. It mandates abortion in every State up to the moment of birth. That is North Korea. That is China. It is not the United States of America except for this Senate. They want to be more like North Korea and China, apparently, and to be able to follow their great humanitarian example and be a nation that takes the lives of children rather than protects each child as precious.

They look in the womb and see a business model. I look in the womb and see 10 fingers and 10 toes and a beating heart and a functioning nervous system and DNA that is different than the mom's or the dad's DNA. In every definition of science, that is a unique person and a unique child, but it only seems to be a nuisance to some. I don't think children are a nuisance; I think children are precious.

On a day when we should be talking and debating about protecting life in Ukraine, this body, instead, and my Democratic colleagues don't want to talk about Ukraine; they just want to talk about abortion—again. It is heartbreaking that that is where we are.

It is also heartbreaking that this body has become this focused when the rest of the country is saying: How can we add limits to abortion?

The latest poll reads that 71 percent of Americans want at least some restrictions on abortion, but, oh, no, not in this body. Apparently, there are people who disagree with the American people, and they say: No limits—any moment, any time, any child.

I don't believe a single person in this Chamber should vote for this bill, not only because of what it does to the States but because of what it does to just decent people. If you are an individual, working in a hospital today who, when you were hired, said, "I went into the medical profession to save life, not take it," and when you were hired as a nurse or as a doctor, you said, "I don't want to perform abortions," that is allowed right now

under law. It wouldn't be under this. If you go into the medical profession, you will perform abortions when the Democrats in DC tell you to perform abortions, because they want more.

Conscience protections are taken away in this bill. People of conscience, people of faith, who say "I don't want to take the lives of children" will be required or they will lose their jobs. Oh. By the way, if you try to slow someone down from getting an abortion, this bill actually gives someone the right to sue you if you try to limit them from having an abortion.

This is, by far, the most extreme pro-abortion bill that has ever been put in front of Congress—ever. It was done when we should have been debating Ukraine, but Ukraine is not important—abortion is. So my Democratic colleagues did this instead, today, as the callback vote in their response to Putin's aggression. Well, I disagree. I disagree.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, at a time when Vladimir Putin is killing Ukrainians, my Democratic colleagues want to kill more unborn American children for any reason up until the moment the baby takes its first breath—up until the moment the baby takes its first breath. Indeed, this bill should be called the "Abortion on Demand Until Birth Act."

This is the most egregious, horrific attack on the lives of unborn children and the health of moms in American history. In fact, if my Democratic colleagues had their way, this baby whom I delivered years ago could have been murdered—aborted—the moment prior to this cesarean section.

Listen, just for a moment, to what this bill would do.

No. 1, it goes far and beyond Roe v. Wade by invalidating State laws that protect the unborn child and the health and the well-being of moms. It would likely lead to taxpayer-funded abortions at home and abroad.

It would tie up faith-based hospitals in courts for their not offering abortion services.

This bill fully blows open the door to sex-based abortions.

It eliminates the requirement for informed consent or parental consent.

It eliminates conscience protections. I can tell you, as a physician myself, I wouldn't be surprised if half of the medical students in the Nation and half of the nursing students in the Nation would quit medical school or nursing school if they were going to be forced into participating in abortions.

This bill has a total disregard for women's health. Instead of the standards of a surgery center, this bill would allow for these services to be offered in a garage or in a backroom apartment.

The bill provides the right to provide abortions by any healthcare provider. No longer would it take a physician to do abortions. It would allow nurse mid-

wives, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants to do abortions.

I had to take care of women who had gone through miscarriages at every gestational age. This is not a job for a nurse midwife, a physician assistant, a nurse practitioner. Before we would let residents take care of this type of a miscarriage, they would have gone through 4 years of medical school, and they would have been, most likely, in their second or third year of training before we would have entrusted them with this type of procedure. Again, for a woman who has had a miscarriage, the risks of infection, of hemorrhage, and creating infertility are too great.

This bill would allow States to go unrestricted as to any type of telehealth abortions—abortion by phone. In my opinion, it is malpractice to prescribe such a medicine without examining the patient, seeing how big the uterus is, seeing what the size of the baby is. This procedure is wrought with complications. I am the person who had to take care of those complications. Wichita, KS, was home to one of the biggest abortion clinics in the country, and just 2 hours down the road was Great Bend. Time after time, patients would show up in our emergency room with complications from the procedure or this pill.

I never—I never, ever—imagined, when I would come to the Senate, that I would be fighting harder on the Senate floor to save the lives of moms and babies than I did in the emergency room and the delivery room.

Before I close, I want to say a heartfelt thanks to all of the pro-life advocates across the country who have worked so hard, especially those folks who are part of Kansans for Life and all the pro-life advocates in Kansas who have worked so hard to pass previous legislation to protect the lives of moms and unborn babies that this bill would wipe out with one swoop. I am so proud of the Kansans for Life and their advocacy of the Value Them Both amendment—again, protecting the life of the mom and the baby.

Our work is not done yet. We can't let up. We have more work to do. I can promise you I have only just begun to fight to protect the lives of unborn babies and to protect the health and well-being of mothers.

I urge my colleagues tonight to vote no on this most extreme anti-life legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. SMITH. Madam President, I rise in support of the Women's Health Protection Act.

I am here today because I believe, as do most in this country, that people should have the freedom to receive the reproductive healthcare they need, including abortion. The Women's Health Protection Act would protect that freedom.

Now, I am the only Senator in this body who has ever worked for Planned

Parenthood. I learned firsthand in that job that, if people don't control their reproductive lives, they don't control anything in their lives. Working at Planned Parenthood in Minnesota was an honor, and I had the opportunity to hear the stories of patients, each with individual, unique, personal reasons for receiving an abortion. This is still the case for the patients who visit all of these clinics today.

Here is one story about a woman named Liz from Edina, MN.

At Liz's 18th-week ultrasound appointment, Liz's doctor told her that her pregnancy was incompatible with life. She would either miscarry or the baby would die moments after birth. Because of this diagnosis, Liz decided to have an abortion. It was an agonizing experience for her, but she was able to make the decision on her own terms.

Another story I want to share today comes from a patient from Minneapolis.

At the age of 20, they were in an abusive relationship and found themselves 7 weeks pregnant. They went to Planned Parenthood for their abortion, and that abortion helped them to break from their affiliation with their abuser. They eventually got back on their feet, and they could pursue their dream of going to law school and starting a marketing firm and having a family with somebody who they loved.

These are the stories of people facing one of the most important decisions we humans will ever make: whether to become a parent. They were able to make these decisions freely and for themselves. We should all have this freedom. We should all be able to make these decisions for ourselves, free from politicians and judges looking over our shoulders and deciding for us. A majority of Americans agree with this. They agree that abortion should be legal, and they understand that reproductive healthcare, including abortion, is healthcare.

Yet, today, the reproductive rights of women in this country are at their greatest risk since *Roe v. Wade* was decided decades ago, and it is no mystery as to how we got here. What is happening today is the culmination of a nearly 40-year effort by conservatives in the Republican Party to radically remake the courts. It is 2022, and that moment is here. The Supreme Court seems poised to overturn *Roe*, and if that happens, half the States in this country will ban abortion entirely—half the States.

In anticipation of this moment, rightwing Republican State legislatures have been working to pass laws that will gut women's healthcare and severely restrict our freedom. What this means is that women's freedom and autonomy over our own bodies—our right to reproductive healthcare, the healthcare that we need—will basically depend on who we are and where we live. Make no mistake. Abortion care will always—it will always—be available to women who have money. It

will be poor women and women of color who will lose this right.

This is why the Women's Health Protection Act is so important. We need to listen to the voices of the majority of Americans who agree: Women deserve the freedom and the dignity to make their own decisions about their own bodies and their own lives. But the reality is, we can no longer rely on the courts to protect this right. That is why we need to pass the Women's Health Protection Act.

In a few minutes, we will vote on this bill, which would protect the right to abortion in every State. It would advance racial justice. It would limit the structural barriers to accessing abortion care and protect everybody's freedom to make the best decisions for themselves, for their health, for their families, and for their futures.

Colleagues, I urge you to vote to pass the Women's Health Protection Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

"SIX TRIPLE EIGHT" CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I rise this afternoon to celebrate the passage of the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act. This bill honors the women of the only all-Black, all-female unit to serve overseas during World War II as part of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

Passage of this legislation is long overdue and will award the Congressional Gold Medal to these brave women of the Six Triple Eight for their devotion to duty, military service, and their extraordinary efforts to boost the morale of personnel stationed in Europe during World War II.

Today, it is easy to connect with our loved ones through text, emails, or social media. Communication is more convenient, and consequently, many of us take the ease of that communication for granted. But during World War II, the only connection people like my mom and dad had while my father was deployed in Europe was our mail system. The mail delivered love and inspiration to our troops huddled in foxholes and fighting for our freedom. The mail kept them going through the dark and troubled times of World War II. The mail anchored our troops and connected them to home.

The women of the Six Triple Eight delivered the mail although the deck was stacked against them from the start. While crossing the Atlantic to Europe, the troop convoy carrying the Six Triple Eight encountered German U-boats, forcing the convoy to take defensive actions and change course. Shortly after their arrival in the European theater, a German V1 dove at them, forcing them to take cover out of fear of being bombed.

Physical dangers aside, the women of the Six Triple Eight faced sexism and racism. In Birmingham, England, the very same soldiers the Six Triple Eight were committed to helping spread vial

rumors just because they were Black women.

On top of the physical dangers and the social injustice they faced were the challenges of the mail mission itself. Handling and sorting the mail was no easy task. The Six Triple Eight found warehouses crammed from floor to ceiling with mail whose delivery was long, long overdue, sometimes over years. They found giant rats tearing apart the undelivered Christmas care packages. There was little, if any, organization. They had to sort this mail in poor working conditions—warehouses that were poorly lit, damp, and without heat.

Undeterred, the women of the Six Triple Eight rolled up their sleeves and dug in. Fixing the mail backlog was estimated to take at least 6 months, possibly even a year. The Six Triple Eight organized the millions of letters and packages in just 3 months. They firmly believed in the motto "no mail, low morale."

Their diligence, their commitment to excellence, dignity, and class, and their relentless drive to get the mail into the hands of the troops won them admiration throughout the European theater. Their actions boosted the spirits of thousands of soldiers like my dad by reconnecting them with their family and friends back home and giving them a renewed vigor to fight.

I want to thank Representative GWEN MOORE and Representative JAKE LATURNER for leading this effort in the House, and I want to thank my colleagues in both the House and Senate who have supported this bill and made awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to these brave women possible. There were lots of challenges: Black women serving in the military—only ones seemingly willing to volunteer to go to Europe to meet the needs of those who serve.

I would also like to thank COL Edna Cummings for her dedication to make certain the stories of the Six Triple Eight are remembered and honored.

In 2018, I was at Fort Leavenworth in Kansas to dedicate the Six Triple Eight monument. I was honored to meet these women and was inspired to make certain more Americans knew of their incredible service during World War II.

Of the over 300 members of the Six Triple Eight, I would like to recognize and thank the surviving members and make sure their names are included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: Hilda Griggs, Anna Robertson, Romay Davis, Cresencia Garcia, Fannie Griffin McClendon, and Lena Kings.

The Six Triple Eight served our country selflessly and were a crucial asset in the war effort. This is one more way our Nation can say to these incredible women: Thank you for your service. We respect you, and we love you.

It is my honor to celebrate the passage of this bill today.

UKRAINE

Madam President, Vladimir Putin is a thug and is solely responsible for the

invasion of Ukraine. Putin—I condemn him, and he is even being condemned by his own people in Russia and a growing alliance around the world.

There is nothing that justifies Russia invading Ukraine. This is the most significant intrusion from one country into another since the beginning of the 1930s in what resulted in World War II. I pray for the safety of the Ukrainian people and a rapid end to this unprovoked war.

As we hear stories about their bravery and resolve, I am inspired by their dedication to defend their freedom. The United States is making it clear we stand with and support them.

This war is a terrible tragedy, but it is also a wake-up call for the United States of America. When it comes to defense spending, energy production, and humanitarian assistance, our commitments to these issues demonstrate our commitment to global security.

We must recognize that we have adversaries who seek to use force to recover claimed territory, possess weapons of mass destruction, and otherwise destabilize our country and our allies and partners. For those of us in Congress, to ignore these threats would be derelict in our duty to preserve American security and prosperity. We would be derelict to the people of the United States of America.

This recognition begins with a strong national defense. It is unacceptable that we have failed to pass appropriations for the Pentagon, State Department, and other national security Agencies essential to protecting and projecting our strength abroad. As a result, new programs necessary to meeting the challenges in the years to come are stuck in limbo.

In classified briefings for the Appropriations Committee, we have heard about the advances the militaries of our adversaries are making, and it is alarming.

For 6 months, Congress has imposed a spending freeze while other countries press ahead. When the latest continuing resolution expires in 10 days, we need an agreement on this spending, and we should not allow and we cannot afford another delay.

As we prepare to receive President Biden's budget for the coming fiscal year, it will be important that his top-line figure for our Nation's defenses exceed inflation. MacKenzie Eaglen at the American Enterprise Institute writes that \$2 to \$4 billion is being lost per month to cover inflationary costs, reducing the buying power of our military. President Biden must take this into account.

He famously said: "Show me your budget, and I'll tell you what you value." When it comes to our national spending, our enemies are watching also. Our values extend to our concern for the people impacted by this war. Russia's war with Ukraine is already a humanitarian calamity. Children have been killed and wounded and families split apart as some flee and some loved

ones stay. As of today, this conflict has created more than 400,000 refugees, and the U.N. predicts that number can climb to 5 million.

I commend our European allies for their response in welcoming refugees, and I expect our own Nation will be generous with financial support for those seeking safety. But this war will have a humanitarian consequence that goes beyond those directly impacted by the fighting.

Ukraine and Russia account for more than one-quarter of the world's wheat production. It is impossible to believe that such production won't be impacted by the fighting and sanctions, especially as we have seen their ports close. This will make food shortages around the world more severe. No government in the world is as generous with its resources for international food assistance as the United States, but I again point out the excess production of our American farmers that can be shared. There really is no excess production; the need is so great, whatever we produce will feed people. Our government should utilize the resources of its farmers and promote stability where hungry societies are fragile.

Russia's aggression must also be a wake-up call to our dependence on foreign oil. Prior to the invasion, the United States was directly paying Russia, our third largest supplier of oil, around \$70 million per day for oil and refined products, or over 700,000 barrels of petroleum products per day. We are financing with our oil purchases the ability of Russia to do harm around the world.

Combined with our European allies, who are even more dependent on Russian energy, Putin's profit before the invasion was \$330 million each day. We are subsidizing aggression in Moscow, and it extends to the Middle East as well. This must end.

I believe in an "all of the above" approach to energy production, and our oil and gas producers must play a role. The Biden administration should reinstate the Keystone XL Pipeline and promote commonsense solutions that boost jobs at home and keep money out of the pockets of our adversaries. It also would be helpful in our battle against inflation here in the United States.

Each of these challenges can be met if we in the Senate are unified in purpose. The American people and the world view this body as divided, unable to come together on many important issues. I don't believe it has to be that way. I certainly stand willing and able to work with my colleagues to find common ground as we respond to this invasion.

We know lots of examples we can point to where we do work together and pass critical legislation. We must find compromise and immediately move on sanctions legislation. We must pass defense appropriations. We must focus on an "all of the above" energy

strategy to address our dependence upon foreign oil. We have done it before, and we can do it again.

Winston Churchill—in my view, the most inspiring leader of the 20th century—I thought of him as I watched Ukraine's own inspirational President and the response of his people. I share today a quote from Churchill that meets the occasion:

Very few wars have been won by mere numbers alone. Quality, will power, geographical advantages . . . the command of the sea, and, above all, a cause which rouses the spontaneous surgings of the human spirit in millions of hearts—these have proved to be the divisive factors in the human story.

Americans—Americans of all stripes—share that human spirit with Ukrainians today.

I ask God to bless Ukraine and its people, and God bless the United States of America as we do our part to support their people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following Senators be permitted to speak prior to the scheduled vote: Myself for up to 5 minutes, Senator MURRAY for up to 5 minutes, and Senator SCHUMER up to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

H.R. 3755

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, we will be voting in just a few minutes on the Women's Health Protection Act, which I have proudly sponsored, first introduced in 2013. I want to thank particularly Senator SCHUMER for his leadership and Senator MURRAY for enabling us to have this historic vote. It is historic, the first vote that we will take guaranteeing the right of a provider to provide abortion care, which is healthcare, and the right of a patient to receive that care. There are very few votes that we will take in the U.S. Senate in the course of our career that will have as profound and dramatic an impact on the lives of all Americans.

Yes, reproductive healthcare is women's healthcare by and large, but it is human healthcare. Women's rights are human rights. And the decisions that women make about when and whether to become pregnant are intensely personal. They should not be interfered with by any of us, anyone from the government, anyone else. That right is protected by the Constitution. Today's vote comes at a time of unparalleled attack on equal access to abortion care in this country.

I clerked for Justice Harry Blackmun on the U.S. Supreme Court in the term after he wrote the majority opinion in *Roe v. Wade*. And at that time, we all believed that the decision would put an end to this controversy, this debate, once and for all. And yet here we are, five decades later; what was then unthinkable now has happened.

The U.S. Supreme Court has voluntarily taken a case that calls into question a woman's right to choose. And

the U.S. Supreme Court seems to be on track, based on its refusal to stop implementation of the Texas 5-week ban on abortion, to overturning *Roe v. Wade*.

Now, the U.S. Supreme Court will never say that “we hereby overturn *Roe v. Wade*.” This majority, influenced by rightwing ideology, will, in effect, overturn it without saying so because across the street in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Healthcare Organization*, the question of whether Mississippi’s ban on abortion after 15 weeks is constitutional is squarely before the Court. And, make no mistake, if the Court upholds that Mississippi law, *Roe v. Wade* will no longer be the law of the land. *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* will no longer be the law of the land. Fifty years of jurisprudence will be gone without ever telling us that *Roe* is overturned. The Court will move that goalpost, and *Roe* will fall. And at least 20 States, through trigger laws, are prepared to immediately prohibit abortion completely and entirely.

If you don’t understand this threat, just ask the women of Texas. They are currently living in a State without protections of *Roe*. That dangerous anti-abortion law, SB 8, contains a 6-week abortion ban—6 weeks—far before many women even know that they are pregnant. And even worse, the law’s divisive bounty hunter provision deputizes a woman’s neighbors, friends, family, and acquaintances.

Last year alone, 19 States enacted 106 restrictions, including 12 abortion bans. For the first time ever, States enacted more than 100 abortion restrictions in a single year. My bill—the Women’s Health Protection Act—would put an end to this relentless and ever-growing attack on reproductive rights. It would create a Federal statutory right for healthcare providers to provide abortion care. It would provide a right for patients to receive that care, free from medically unnecessary restrictions that single out and impede abortion access.

Let’s not forget for one moment the reality on the ground. The reality is for millions of Americans, their futures—in some cases, their lives—depend on accessible abortion care. And the implications and ramifications affect men as well as women, families as well as moms.

We have had enough meddling by politicians and politically motivated judges getting between Americans and their personal healthcare decision. We have had enough with the shameful assaults on people’s freedoms and futures. We can’t go back, and we need this action now. It is time. It is time to pass the Women’s Health Protection Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

UKRAINE

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I want to first briefly address what is happening in Ukraine. The Ukrainian people are being plunged into a deadly

and devastating war. We are already seeing hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing the destruction and leaving their lives behind. We have seen heartbreaking images of children huddled in basements—all of this tragedy for no other reason than the cruel ambition of one dictator.

Make no mistake, every life lost, every community torn apart, the fault for this conflict lies solely at the feet of Vladimir Putin.

I strongly support continued efforts to inflict severe sanctions on Russia for this unjustified war of aggression. Russia must pay a crushing price for invading a sovereign democracy unprovoked. This is a time for our country and the world to remain united in strong support of Ukraine and firmly against Putin.

So today I am thinking of my constituents with friends and family and loved ones in Ukraine, and my heart is with the Ukrainian people who only want peace. I want them to know I will continue to do everything in my power to make sure the United States is doing its utmost to support the Ukrainian people.

H.R. 3755

Now, Madam President, I want to address the vote we are about to take. And I will start with a few simple questions for my colleagues: Do you trust women? Do you trust patients? Do you trust doctors? Do you believe every American should be able to make deeply personal decisions about pregnancy and parenting according to their own beliefs without the government interfering?

Well, if you answer yes to those questions, then your job tonight is pretty easy, vote for the Women’s Health Protection Act. What this bill does is simple. It follows the Constitution in nearly a half a century of precedent and gives patients the right to get an abortion and doctors the right to provide abortion care no matter where in America that patient or that doctor lives.

We might ask: Well, why do you need a bill like this if the right is already in the Constitution? Sadly, we need this bill because too many extreme rightwing politicians, too many well-funded conservative interest groups, and too many conservative lawyers jammed into our judicial system at every level clearly do not trust women or patients or doctors.

Now, you might say that assertion is unfair. But I am looking at actions not words, and here is what I see. In 2021 alone, Republican legislators across the country passed more than 100 abortion restrictions. In Texas, there is a law that has been in effect for nearly 6 months that bans abortion before women even know they are pregnant. And not only that, Texas has empowered citizens to sue one another personally for the “crime” of helping someone get an abortion or providing abortion care.

The Supreme Court has already rubberstamped this appalling divisive

law, and there is a very real threat that in a matter of months, they will end the constitutional right to abortion in *Roe v. Wade*.

What Republicans like to say, if *Roe v. Wade* is gone, that abortions will end. That is not true. Abortions will still happen. People will find a way, but many won’t have safe options, and their health and even their lives will be at risk. Even more so than today, women who don’t have the money or the time off or some other way—don’t have the means—won’t be able to get them.

And this cruelty will fall hardest on women of color, women who have low incomes, women in rural parts of the country, and the LGBTQ community. To me and to many Democrats here today, that is just so wrong. A person’s ability to make the right decision for themselves about pregnancy and parenting shouldn’t only be available to the rich or depend on what ZIP Code you live in.

Unfortunately, that is the future the Republican Party wants for America, but it is not what Democrats want, and it is certainly not what my constituents in Washington State want. And it is actually not what the vast majority of Americans across the country want either.

Sometime in the next few months, we will very likely see a historic reversal of a fundamental right Americans have known for nearly 50 years regarding one of the most personal decisions any individual can make—a right generations of women and Americans have grown up depending on and want to see it protected.

That means that this vote tonight is historic as well. This is each Senator’s chance to stand up for an individual’s right to decide what to do with their own body and their own future. Tonight the Democratic position is clear: We trust women and patients, and we believe that *Roe* should be the law of the land.

I hope Senate Republicans vote with us. But if they don’t, make no mistake, 72 million Americans of reproductive age today may soon lose a constitutional right every generation has known since *Roe* was decided in 1973. And if they do, they are going to know exactly who is responsible—the Republican Party.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, the vote before the Senate asks a simple question: As women’s healthcare comes under assault in ways we have not seen in living memory, shall the Senate respond? The legislation we are

considering today, the Women's Health Protection Act, is the first time—the first time—the Senate has taken an affirmative vote on stand-alone legislation to enshrine the right to an abortion in law.

And it is needed now more than ever, as reproductive rights are on the chopping block in the legislatures, in the courts, and, most dreadfully perhaps, even in the Supreme Court. The right to choose is intensely personal, and, by and large, the American people support the protections enshrined in Roe. So Americans deserve to know where their Senators stand on this crucial issue. This vote—because we are in the majority—will, for the first time, accomplish that. The other side did not want to put this vote on the floor.

When the House passed abortion rights legislation last fall, I said the Senate would act, and now we are holding a vote. I want to thank Senators Blumenthal, Baldwin, and Murray for their leadership in pushing the Women's Health Protection Act. And it is with strong enthusiasm that I will vote yes.

I yield the floor.

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 motion to proceed to Calendar No. 139, H.R. 3755, a bill to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services.

Charles E. Schumer, Alex Padilla, Patty Murray, Christopher Murphy, Edward J. Markey, Gary C. Peters, Brian Schatz, Jack Reed, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tim Kaine, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jeanne Shaheen, Patrick J. Leahy, Debbie Stabenow.

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 motion to proceed to H.R. 3755, a bill to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services, 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 California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator

from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 46, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 65 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Leahy	Smith
Carper	Markey	Stabenow
Casey	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Fischer	Portman
Blackburn	Graham	Risch
Blunt	Grassley	Romney
Boozman	Hagerty	Rounds
Brown	Hawley	Rubio
Burr	Hoeven	Sasse
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Lankford	Shelby
Cornyn	Lee	Sullivan
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—6

Feinstein	Kennedy	Paul
Inhofe	Luján	Warnock

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). On this vote, the yeas are 46, the nays are 48.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

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 motion to proceed to Calendar No. 273, H.R. 3076, a bill to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Alex Padilla, Christopher Murphy, Edward J. Markey, Gary C. Peters, Brian Schatz, Jack Reed, Tammy Duckworth, John W. Hickenlooper, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tim Kaine, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher A. Coons, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jeanne Shaheen, Patrick J. Leahy, Debbie Stabenow.

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 motion to proceed to H.R. 3076, a bill to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes, 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 California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 74, nays 20, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 66 Leg.]

YEAS—74

Baldwin	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Grassley	Portman
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Blunt	Hawley	Romney
Booker	Heinrich	Rosen
Boozman	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Brown	Hirono	Sanders
Burr	Hoeven	Schatz
Cantwell	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Capito	Kaine	Shaheen
Cardin	Kelly	Sinema
Carper	King	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cassidy	Leahy	Sullivan
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Thune
Cortez Masto	Marshall	Tillis
Cotton	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cramer	Merkley	Warner
Daines	Moran	Warren
Duckworth	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Fischer	Ossoff	Young
Gillibrand	Padilla	

NAYS—20

Barrasso	Johnson	Sasse
Blackburn	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Braun	Lee	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lummis	Shelby
Crapo	McConnell	Toomey
Cruz	Risch	Tuberville
Hagerty	Rubio	

NOT VOTING—6

Feinstein	Kennedy	Paul
Inhofe	Luján	Warnock

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SMITH). On this vote, the yeas are 74, the nays are 20.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

POSTAL SERVICE REFORM ACT OF 2022—Motion to Proceed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Cloture having been invoked, the clerk will report the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 273, H.R. 3076, a bill to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3076

Mr. CRAMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair and that all time during any period of morning business, adjournment, recess, and leader remarks

count postcloture on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3076.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. CRAMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:24 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 8:43 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SMITH).

POSTAL SERVICE REFORM ACT OF 2022—Motion to Proceed—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UKRAINE

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, this is the fourth time I have come to the floor of the Senate in the past month to talk about the crisis in Ukraine and to talk about what we can do here in the U.S. Congress to try to help the great people of Ukraine.

Today, I come to the floor to express my solidarity with the courageous people of Ukraine, who, as we speak, are under attack in Kyiv and Kharkiv, and in so many other cities and towns throughout Ukraine.

Russia's attack on Ukraine is a brutal, unprovoked invasion of a democracy—an ally and a sovereign nation. It must not be allowed to stand or it will create a precedent that unravels the international order that has kept the peace in Europe for nearly 80 years.

Earlier today, Senator DURBIN and I organized a meeting of the Ukraine Caucus. We are the cochairs. We had Ambassador Markarova come, who is the Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States. Along with her came a member of the Rada, their Parliament, who happened to be in the United States when the attack began. They spoke with emotion about their country, about what they needed—Stinger missiles, Javelin missiles—to be able to fight against superior Russian air power and Russian tanks.

But they also spoke with compassion about the people of Ukraine, about the sacrifice and the courage that they are showing. From the woman who has never fought before who now has an AK-47 and is defending her family in her apartment building to the President of the Republic, President Zelenskyy, all of them are showing courage in defending their homeland, their way of life, and democracy.

I also just left a briefing that was an opportunity to hear from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and other American officials about what we are doing as a country and to give us an update on their view as to what is happening in Ukraine.

Just as the conversation with Ambassador Markarova and a member of

the Rada was inspiring to hear about the courage and the resilience of the people of Ukraine, the briefing with our American officials was sobering.

It was encouraging to see America stand up to protect freedom; but also, an understanding that the Russian forces outnumber those in Ukraine—and certainly their equipment, technology, their planes, and their tanks, and their ships are going to make this a very, very difficult battle.

Thankfully, the world is rallying on this side of freedom. That is encouraging and inspiring.

I was in Cleveland, OH, last night at a prayer vigil and then a rally. Over 1,000 people showed up. Many were Ukrainian Americans who live in Northeast Ohio—it is a strong community—but many were not. Many were from other countries: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, people who have family from Romania, Bulgaria, people from the entire region—including some from Russia—but all standing firmly with the people of Ukraine.

As was said last night at the prayer vigil: Tonight, we are all Ukrainians. Tonight, we are all Ukrainians.

There were also demonstrations and rallies all around the country yesterday. We are told over 40 cities had rallies to support Ukraine and the people of Ukraine.

Last night, I heard stories about family members who are in harm's way. Again, people with their voices choked with emotion were talking about what is going on, what they are hearing from their family members back in Ukraine. One guy who I know told me that his brother-in-law back in Ukraine who, again, has never picked up a weapon before in his life, has joined the military. He is probably about my age. He has joined the military to put his life at risk for his country and for his neighbors.

The people of Ukraine did nothing to cause this invasion—nothing. Their only desire is to live in peace. As Ambassador Markarova said this afternoon: Ukrainians never attack anybody. We just want to live in peace. Allow us to determine our own fate, our own destiny.

That is what Vladimir Putin cannot abide, and that is what we in America and the rest of the free world must support Ukrainians in doing, to allow them to have the future that they choose through a duly elected government. The freedoms and democracy and prosperity that we take for granted so often in this country, they relish.

In 2014, at the Maidan, once again they threw off the shackles of a Russian-backed government. They know what it is like to live under the thumb of Russia, under the thumb of the Soviet Union before that. They don't want to go back. In 2014, they made a conscious decision to go forward, looking to the West, to stand with us.

I was there while the Maidan was still smoldering. The tires were still smoldering. People were still there,

gathered. Even though the Russian-backed government had been removed, they still weren't sure what would happen. Then an election occurred, a democratic election. And a President was elected. And a parliament, a Rada, was elected. And they began to fight for not just the freedom of Ukraine and the democracy in Ukraine but the rule of law to get rid of some of the oligarchical structure that Russia had left, the corruption. And now this, after so much progress. Since 2014, they have fought and fought and fought to be like us. And now this.

Hundreds of innocent Ukrainians—men, women, and children—have already lost their lives in this invasion. Nobody knows the exact number. But we saw footage today on CNN, on FOX, on the networks, of apartment buildings that had been attacked by missiles. We heard from the Ambassador that two five-story apartment buildings had been attacked today, and women and children had lost their lives.

This humanitarian crisis, of course, is pouring refugees into other countries as well. Hundreds of thousands of people have escaped to Poland, mostly women and children. Romania is also taking its share of refugees.

But make no mistake: Ukrainians are fighting. They are fighting back bravely. And they have inflicted great costs already on their Russian invaders.

I commend those brave Ukrainians and Armed Forces who picked up arms against these great odds and have already denied President Putin his initial objective and immediate occupation.

I want to particularly commend the brave leadership of Ukraine President Vladimir Zelenskyy. His defiance in the face of evil is what leads free countries and societies through difficult and dark days like Ukraine is experiencing right now. When it was suggested to him that the West would like to help him to find a way to escape, his response this week was: "I need ammunition, not a ride." "I need ammunition, not a ride."

This has been a rallying cry not only for the people of Ukraine but around the world. Unfortunately, Ukraine is used to this Russian aggression. They have suffered already during an 8-year war on Ukraine since 2014, since the Revolution of Dignity, since the events under Maidan I talked about earlier. Fourteen thousand Ukrainian citizens have lost their lives at the hands of Russian snipers, Russian military, and artillery.

I have been to the front. They call it the line of contact. It is the border now between Ukraine and these so-called occupied territories, the Donbas. "Line of contact" is a euphemism. It makes it sound like there are gloves touching at the contact. It is a line of war, and it has been for 14 years. Again, 14,000 Ukrainians have lost their lives.

I had to wear the helmet and the flak jacket because there were snipers that

day taking pot shots at Ukrainian soldiers. But I saw with those Ukrainian soldiers the patriotism, the nationalism that I knew would lead them to fight; that the miscalculation by President Putin was that, somehow, Russia would be greeted as victors. Some even said that he thought he would be greeted with flowers. Instead, they are being greeted with AK-47s. And having been there on the frontlines, you knew this would happen. These Ukrainians are not going to give up their country.

When President Putin decided to invade Ukraine in 2014 and seize Crimea and come into the Donbas, it was clear that Russia was not a rational actor but one motivated by the irrational dreams of recreating an empire at all costs. The world warned Russia to stand down then, and they refused. And the sanctions were too weak. This time, the world again has warned Vladimir Putin to stand down. Instead, he has ordered airstrikes into the capital city of Kyiv. Now there are reports of Russian military deliberately striking hospitals, kindergartens, and apartment complexes, as I talked about a moment ago.

These are war crimes, and the world is watching. I would say to Russian officials tonight, Russian commanders, there is another way. Stop this atrocity. The world is watching, and the war crimes are being recorded. You can refuse these orders—and you must for the sake of humanity. Why would you want to kill your neighbors in Ukraine who are innocent and just want to have the opportunity to lead their life as they see fit?

These are not just war crimes; they are a clear violation of Russia's international commitments under the Budapest Memorandum, the Minsk agreements, the U.N. Charter, international law—as was the decree issued earlier in February, about 2 weeks ago, by President Putin, which recognized the independence of parts of Ukraine, the Donetsk People's Republic, the Luhansk People's Republic. He did so as a pretext to ordering the Russian military to conduct so-called peace-keeping missions in occupied Ukrainian territories.

We now see that this was one more case of disinformation. The lies and disinformation will continue, as they did today. But they are taking in fewer and fewer people because people can see what is happening. This is the age of digital communications, where people can see videos in realtime of the war crimes being committed.

I was among those advocating for tougher sanctions upfront, preinvasion, believing that might dissuade Russia from launching a full-scale assault. I cosponsored legislation to do just that and had hoped Congress would pass bipartisan legislation mandating tough financial sanctions, Nord Stream 2 sanctions, assistance to combat cyber attacks, disinformation, in addition to advanced military aid.

I honestly don't know whether it would have kept Vladimir Putin from

making this terrible mistake, but I thought it was something we should have done. We chose not to. And we are where we are. And now, we are seeing not just the United States but the rest of the world step forward with these tough sanctions.

And I congratulate the Biden administration for getting the rest of the world on board, as they have. There is more to do. We have now targeted Russian banks, Russian elites with sanctions, placed limits on high-tech commerce and Russia's ability to do business in dollars. All are welcome. In particular, the Treasury Department's imposition of economic measures that target the core infrastructure of Russia and more than 50 percent of the total banking system in Russia will have a devastating economic effect over time. Already today, they closed down their markets in Russia, their stock market. They are saying that foreign reserve cannot leave the country. So it is already having an impact.

In addition, the administration's announcement that they will sell 250 M1A2 battle tanks to Poland, I commend. I have been pushing for that for some time. These are the best tanks in the world. And Poland wanted them, and it is great we are now delivering those.

We have now deployed more U.S. troops to Germany and Eastern Europe to enhance NATO defenses. That is necessary, in my view. We are not in Ukraine but in the countries around Ukraine to ensure that, should Vladimir Putin expand this war—and who knows whether he will or not—he will meet even stiffer resistance from NATO.

We must make it part of a deliberate, coordinated strategy to enhance the military readiness of our Eastern European allies and do so quickly.

I also applaud the United States working with our European allies—with Australia, with Canada, with South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Singapore on a coordinated export control response. Combined, by the way, these four Asian countries I named account for over 70 percent of the world's semiconductor production. A ban on semiconductors, on chips, would be very costly to Russia's ability to arm and resupply its military. We must be sure this action comes to fruition. This must happen.

However, these are just first steps, in my view. We can and should do more. And I think there is a bipartisan consensus now here on Capitol Hill to do just that. Let me offer a few more suggestions.

I welcome the news from this weekend that we are going to be joined by a number of allies in sanctioning Russia's central bank and cutting off a number of their institutions from the SWIFT financial system. We are still seeing details of these plans. But as of now, it looks like they still have some carve-outs in this plan for certain financial institutions when it comes to

SWIFT. I think it is a better idea to put all of Russia's banks on this sanctioning list.

As for the central bank, I am glad we are getting global cooperation, but who we really need to step up to the plate is China. I am told China holds 14 percent of Russia's finances in reserves. China needs to know that this is a decision point. Will they stand against this tyranny that the global community is standing against or not?

I believe we should also target Russia's trade sector by revoking our permanent normal trade relationship, or PNTR, with Russia. In other words, the United States should no longer give Russia unrestricted access in trade to our country. This would have the effect of raising tariffs on goods from Russia to the rates at which they were before Russia joined the World Trade Organization and received this special status, PNTR, from the U.S. Congress.

When I was U.S. Trade Representative, I helped negotiate this agreement, and it does give them certain privileges with regard to our economy. Free trade with the United States is a privilege, not a right. After Russia joined the WTO in 2012, Congress passed legislation to expand trade between our countries by eliminating tariffs on some of these imports. But as easily as we granted PNTR, Congress can take it away. Invading a sovereign nation, a democracy no less, is certainly grounds for us to take away that privilege. And we have the right to undo it under the WTO rules for national security reasons.

It would not be unprecedented. In 1992, Congress revoked market access for Serbia and Montenegro as a result of their aggression in the wake of the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Today, I will be introducing bipartisan legislation to revoke unrestricted market access for countries who invade their neighbors, period. I call upon our trading partners to invoke their own national security rights at the WTO and similarly take away market access Russia, until this point, has enjoyed in their economies.

This should be ended, this market access, unless and until Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty are as they were prior to the Russian invasion.

I was also glad to see the Germans have reversed their policy of not allowing arms that were originally produced in Germany to be sent to Ukraine. This is a big deal. They are now joining our other allies that have sent weapons in the past and are sending more now.

Germany is allowing another ally, the Netherlands, to send rocket-propelled grenades. I have been critical of Germany. I have been critical of Germany on this very floor—also, when I was at the Munich conference in Germany last week. I wish they had taken these steps sooner, but I commend them for taking these steps now.

We also need to increase shipments of lethal military arms to Ukraine, to the

Baltics, to Poland, Romania—as well as increasing defense spending here at home. This weekend, the administration authorized an additional \$350 million in lethal defensive arms for Ukraine. That is a positive development, and we need to get those weapons there immediately. I understand that some have gone. Others have not. These Javelins and Stingers and other military equipment need to be in Ukraine as soon as possible. The Ambassador told me today they need them badly, and there is absolutely no time to lose.

I understand the administration has also recently requested \$6.4 billion in aid for Ukraine in an emergency supplemental. I don't know if that is enough. With hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian refugees fleeing to Poland and other countries supporting Ukraine, we need to provide these allies with help to deal with this crisis.

I also want to take a hard look at the amount we are spending on arming Ukraine and our allies. Now is the time to provide them with what they need. An aid package should increase our lethal defensive assistance, provide critical support to combat enhanced cyber attacks against Ukraine and disinformation, and prepare for a refugee flow out of Ukraine into Europe.

By the way, we also need to enhance our own tools against cyber security right here in this country. Russia's cyber warfare against America continues, and it could increase. There is legislation actually on the floor this week to do just that, the Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act and two other pieces of legislation, FedRAMP and FISMA, our legislation to help protect our critical infrastructure on the private sector side but also protect our sensitive government information, national security data. So we can do something this week by passing that legislation.

Finally, Ukraine and Georgia should be allowed to begin the process to become part of NATO. You may remember it has been 14 years since NATO told Ukraine and Georgia they were in line for NATO membership. It was back in 2008.

I do not believe this invasion would have happened had Ukraine been part of NATO, period. I was told when I promoted this idea over the last several years that we couldn't do it because it would make Russia mad. I don't know what the reason is now.

These two countries, Ukraine and Georgia, along perhaps with Sweden and Finland, if they are interested—I understand the Finnish Parliament is going to take this up tomorrow—could join the so-called MAP process, or Mutual Action Plan, in NATO, laying out the specific roadmap for entry. It is time to put Ukraine on that final track toward NATO membership.

Let me remind everyone that Ukraine is not asking us to fight their wars for them. In fact, the world continues to watch and see images of

Ukrainian forces and regular civilians picking up arms and defending their homeland. They are just asking for enough help to defend themselves.

This is about the fight for freedom, and it is taking place right now at this time in the country of Ukraine. It is taking place in places all around the world. I am told that today there is a move toward more authoritarianism; that more people live under authoritarian regimes than under democratic regimes, based on some analysis; that it is shifting in the wrong direction.

Well, why then would we not stand by Ukraine? Because Ukraine is moving in the right direction. In 2014, they moved from being under the Russian thumb, authoritarianism, to democracy, and now Russia is trying to reverse that. We must stand for freedom. Why? Because it is in our interests.

Ultimately, we are the beacon of hope for opportunity for the rest of the world because of our freedoms here, but they are tenuous, and they depend on the allies around the world who also treasure freedom.

There are two quotes from two U.S. Presidents that come to mind. One is from a Republican and one is from a Democrat. The Democrat is John F. Kennedy. And these are words that he actually never spoke, but he wrote them. And it was from a speech that he was meant to give on the afternoon that he was assassinated in Dallas. He was to say, at this time:

[I]n this country, in this generation, [we] are—by destiny rather than choice—the watchmen on the walls of world freedom.

We are the watchmen on the walls of world freedom.

Senator KENNEDY served in this Chamber. President Kennedy was right. Just as he stood up to the Cuban Missile Crisis, he understood that by destiny rather than choice, it is up to us.

Ronald Reagan famously said that you get “[p]eace through [s]trength.”

To me, that is one of the great truisms of our last couple of decades in this country; that we have to have a strong military if we want to have peace because only by the projection of force can we ensure that we can keep peace around the world.

He also said:

We know only too well that war comes not when the forces of freedom are strong, but when they are weak. It is then that tyrants are tempted.

Think of the situation in Ukraine. It is then that tyrants are tempted.

There is strong bipartisan support now for Ukraine. And this week, we should work hard to ensure that we pass this supplemental appropriations bill we talked about that includes the assistance for Ukraine but also to strengthen our ability to protect against cyber attacks; also to do what we can in terms of trade—cutting off the normal trade status with Russia, tightening up the sanctions on the central bank we talked about.

There is so much more we can and should do. But I find there is no lack of

resolve right now from this Congress in its support for Ukraine and their people—their people who are just choosing a democratic and free future, free from tyranny.

The Ukrainian dream is now under attack by a brutal dictator who wants to remake Europe and disrupt the international order that has kept the peace for nearly 80 years. It is time for this Congress to speak with one voice. Freedom in Eastern Europe depends upon it, but so does global freedom and our freedom. Our allies and our adversaries are watching.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. SASSE. Madam President, first I would like to associate myself with the comments of the Senator from Ohio, Senator PORTMAN. He was eloquent, as always, about a pressing issue—not only the defense budget issues but the heroism of the Ukrainian people and the implications it should have for us in this Chamber this week and beyond.

Thank you, Senator PORTMAN.

Madam President, it is a little after 4 a.m. in Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, and President Zelenskyy is still fighting. Ukrainians are still fighting, and Americans need to know their stories. Ukrainians need us to tell their stories.

This story starts, of course, with an unjust, unprovoked invasion. The people of Ukraine posed no threat. They provoked no violence. They lived freely on Russia's southwest border with their iconic wheat fields.

Many of us have been to Ukraine. We made friends there, but we also have Ukrainian American friends back in our States.

Living freely on the southwest border of Russia was enough to provoke the small man—the tyrant of Russia—to hatred. It is bizarre. They lived in freedom. So Putin decided he was threatened.

Vladimir Putin, Russia's desperate Nebuchadnezzar, thought he could crush Ukraine. He thought he could break their spirit. He thought he could put his boot on their neck. He actually thinks that freedom makes people soft; so he thought this would be easy.

He was wrong. Over the last week, Ukrainians have shown us their fighting spirit. They have shown the world their fighting spirit. They are standing firm against onslaught after onslaught, including the relentless targeting of now-civilian populations.

Outmanned and outgunned, the Ukrainian Army is making Putin pay pints of blood for every inch his army advances. The truth is, Putin didn't expect to encounter much resistance. He looked back on his experience in the Donbas, where he took big swaths of territory with a few dozen bullets, and he was convinced that the Ukrainian people would fold in the face of his giant army. He has been caught off guard, and his plans have been set back.

He didn't anticipate the bravery. He didn't anticipate the passion. He didn't

anticipate the heroism. He didn't anticipate the Ukrainian people. He didn't anticipate the way ordinary villagers would stand and rise up against their occupiers, like the one small woman who approached a group of Russian soldiers and began handing them handfuls of sunflower seeds. Why? She told them it was so that flowers—something beautiful—could grow on the places where their bodies rot after they were killed in the Ukraine.

She spoke for all Ukrainians. She spoke for the Kyiv grandmas arming up with AK-47s. She spoke for the grandpas who are having to reenlist in their late years. She spoke for the students now learning how to make Molotov cocktails. She spoke for fathers who have to kiss their children goodbye as they head back to the frontlines of battle. And she is speaking prophetically in advance for the mothers who are going to bury their sons.

The truth is, Putin has been embarrassed over the last 5 or 6 days by the Ukrainians.

Modern tyrants have developed a few strategies to fight truth-telling. The Chinese Communist Party's version is trying to suppress all information—to choke it off, to make sure no one says anything that is true. Others, like in Russia, decide to blast a billion lies through state-run media, hoping that they can just blot out the truth and sow so much confusion and nonsense that people can't find the needle in the haystack that is the truth.

But in the middle of this crisis, these strategies are failing because people are hungry for stories. People need stories. We need stories. The best and the most powerful stories are almost always the true stories. And, right now, Ukraine is retelling an age-old story of good and evil. And the reason their story is so powerful is because they are telling the true story. If we were to stand here tonight—and Senator PORTMAN and I and many others have been in the SCIF today for many, many hours. I have been there four or five times, and most of us have been there the last hour and a half, 2 hours. And if we were to tell every story of Ukrainian bravery, the Senate wouldn't have time to get anything else done this week.

But there is one store that stands out over the course of this last week, since Putin began his unjust invasion. It has given rise for the courageous Ukrainian resistance to find for themselves a new motto, and this is the story of Snake Island.

There is this little island in the Black Sea, near the mouth at the bottom of the Danube Delta. It is called Snake Island, and it is really small, but it is both strategically and symbolically important because it marks the boundary of Ukraine's territorial waters. Ukraine has always stationed a small number of border guards on this island to keep watch.

In 2019, the current President, Zelenskyy, went to this tiny little

piece of rock and he declared: "This island, like the rest of our territory, is Ukrainian land, and we will defend it with all our might."

Nobody in 2019 knew he was speaking prophecy. But, right now, over the course of the last week, the world has seen and the world has heard the story. The world has heard the recording of what those 13 Ukrainian heroes did last Thursday as they sought to defend that little piece of rock because it was symbolically important, as all of Ukraine was, that it is not Russia.

Shortly after Putin ordered his troops to attack Ukraine, two Russian naval vessels approached Snake Island and their intent was to seize it. The Russian commander ordered the Ukrainian border guards that they must surrender. He thought he could intimidate them. But like their commander in chief, the dictator—the liar Putin—he was wrong. They couldn't intimidate these men. So he announced that they needed to surrender or they would be fired upon. The Snake Island guards refused to give an inch. One Ukrainian, after conversing with some of his colleagues a little bit—on a recording many of you may have now heard—decided to turn up the volume and he announced: "Russian warship, idi nahui"—"idi nahui."

Russians decided to open fire on the island, pounding it with heavy ordnance and, eventually, troops would storm the beach and capture the garrison. But that one sentence—"Russian warship, idi nahui"—that is now the rallying cry of the Ukrainian resistance. It was heard this morning when a Georgian gas station on the sea decided that it wouldn't refuel the Russian ship. And when the Russian ship said, "What are you talking about?" they said: No, you are the bad guys.

The Russians said: Why can't we put politics aside? Just let us buy some gas.

These Georgians decided to repeat the new Ukrainian motto back to the gas station and said: Get the hell out of here.

And the gas station pulled away and said: Russian warship, you guys look strong enough. Why don't you row?

That sentence sums up the spirit of countless courageous, brave Ukrainians and what they are doing as they stand in the face of the much larger invading forces.

Snake Island is incomprehensible to a man like Vladimir Putin. He doesn't understand human dignity. He doesn't understand courage. He doesn't understand principle. He is too small. He doesn't understand why people would fight for freedom. This is a man who spent the last 30 years—20 of them now—as the ruler fighting to return Russia to tyranny, fighting to take away the freedom of his people, fighting to take away the liberty and freedom of those on Russia's borders. He doesn't want any of his near neighbors to know freedom. He thinks tyranny is the order of things. And, again, he is wrong.

Unlike Putin, though, our people—the reason so many Americans have been rallying to the Ukrainian cause over the course of the last week—our people fully understand the spirit of Snake Island. We may not know Snake Island geographically, but we understand what is beating in the hearts of the people who now wanted to echo that motto.

We breathe freedom. We believe in the ideas of the Declaration of Independence. We strive to create a more perfect Union here, where everyone is recognized as having been created equal. We often fail in our execution, but it is our aspiration to affirm universal human dignity and the destiny of people to be free, for we believe that every human is created in the image of God, and there is nothing government can do to erase that.

We have no love for strong men and tyrants. We understand the men of Snake Island in a way that Vladimir Putin cannot, for we believe in human dignity. We believe in universal rights. We believe in freedom from oppression. What we love, Vladimir Putin hates.

Today, Ukraine is standing against a dictator who rejects each and every one of the principles that we have affirmed in our credo founding documents. The defenders of Snake Island and, indeed, all the members of the Ukrainian resistance now are looking to add their names to the list of heroes, from the warriors of Thermopylae to the activists who brought down the Iron Curtain. This heroism is timeless.

Loving freedom didn't make Snake Island's defenders weak. Though they were outgunned, they were strong. The Ukrainians are fighting for a reason: love of country, hatred of oppression, and the aim they have to pass on a free Ukraine to their children for generations to come.

This national resistance, expressed so eloquently by these guards of Snake Island, has also come to find itself embodied in another one of the great new heroes on the global stage, and that is President Zelenskyy. Just a few years ago, this man was an actor and a comedian. Now, though, he has shown such bravery that we see his name listed alongside heroes and great statesmen like Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle.

As Russian troops bore down on Kyiv, Zelenskyy could have chosen to flee his country. You might have read some reports that the U.S. State Department allegedly offered to evacuate him and his family. But, instead, Zelenskyy chose that he would stay on the frontlines and lead his people. "The fight is here," he said. "I need ammunition, not a ride."

Putin, meanwhile, is off hiding in a bunker, trembling in fear of his own people. People are marching in the streets to oppose his pointless war, and his only response is to try to choke off their speech and to imprison them.

Zelenskyy, on the other hand, fights shoulder to shoulder with the men and

women who are trying to defend his country. You may have seen him breaking bread with some guys this morning. He has put his life on the line for his country, and he is not backing down, and his bravery has changed the world this week.

We don't know how things are going to unfold over the course of the next weeks and months, but Zelenskyy has changed the trajectory this week of Germany, of Finland, of Sweden, of Switzerland, and of kids all over the 7.8 billion-person planet. Zelenskyy is a symbol, and as a courageous man, he has already changed the world. He is a bigger man than Putin. The whole world knows that. Putin's own army knows that. Even Putin's cronies now know that.

But it is not just the Ukrainians who are going to be burying their dead. Russians are going to be burying many of their sons, as well. Thousands of Russians—many of whom are conscripts—will have died needlessly for Vladimir Putin's lies and his vanity.

Putin told Russian parents that their sons were off on training exercise and that they would be welcomed as heroes at the end of these exercises. He didn't tell them they would be shot, lit on fire, blown to bits. He didn't say these things because he is a liar.

While we applaud the bravery of Ukrainians, we should not overlook the humanity of these Russians who will also die, for the West's battle—freedom's battle—is not with Russian moms who didn't even know their boys were being deployed, women who would not desire to have the dictator Putin send their sons to ruin. Human beings are made in the image of God and are dying, and Vladimir Putin alone bears responsibility.

His evil ambitions are destroying not just Ukrainian bodies and souls but also Russian bodies and souls, and this conflict, this chosen war of aggression by Vladimir Putin, is disgusting, and if he actually cared for anything bigger than his ego, if he actually cared for his people, if he actually cared for his nation, the generations of Russians whom this war is going to impoverish, then he would find an off-ramp now. That is what a bigger man would do.

Ukraine, on the other hand, is not the aggressor here. We are seeing a people fighting for their survival because Putin has given them no other choice, and his thugs will keep on killing innocents until they are expelled from Ukraine's borders.

We obviously don't know how history will unfold here, but we do know that truth is on the Ukrainians' side, and the truth is this: that the boys of Snake Island and President Zelenskyy and the broader Ukrainian national resistance are mounting a defense of freedom unlike anything the West has seen since the end of the Cold War.

And that is why this story of Snake Island matters. It is why Zelenskyy's bravery is so important, not just for

Ukraine but for the whole world. And it is why that little woman's sunflower seeds are so inspired—for ordinary Ukrainians are responding to Putin's aggression with extraordinary heroism.

We should be in awe of what our friends are accomplishing. Make no mistake though, war is not an abstraction. Our 21st century jargon about kinetic action and lethal force tries to paper over a reality as old as Cain and Abel. War is young men and young women struggling for a last gasp of air while their blood soaks into the mud.

War is started by the old but usually waged by the young, and no one in their right mind would ever wish for war, for it is ugly. But the cause can be necessary, and, in this case, the Ukrainian cause is just. Their war for their country, for their freedom, and for their kids' futures is just. The Ukrainians are willing to shed their blood for their cause, but, as importantly, they are willing to soak the streets with the blood of Russians, who have been sent by the comfortable tyrant Putin, who sends his people to die pointlessly far from home while he consumes the billions that he has stolen from those same people.

Let's be steely-eyed about the coming days and weeks, because things tonight, at 4:30 in the morning, in Ukraine, are ugly, and they are going to get much, much worse. But Ukraine's heroes, despite of the dark nights that are ahead—their heroes—deserve our reverence. While it is ugly in Ukraine, their stories need to be told around the world by free people who believe in human dignity, for there is a great pantheon of freedom fighters across time, men and women who have died fighting tyrants, and we should tell their story. We must celebrate their cause, and we should arm them with as many Javelins and Stingers and rifles as they can possibly use.

We should ship them rations and ammo, and we should share actionable intelligence in realtime with them so they can try to repel the invading force, for as long as they are fighting tyrants, America stands with them and America will arm them, and I am convinced that this Senate will rise to the call to arm these Ukrainian freedom fighters in memory of those boys from Snake Island and all those who are joining their throng.

Glory to Ukraine. Glory to her heroes. America stands with you.

MORNING BUSINESS

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, 49 years ago, the Supreme Court issued its landmark decision in *Roe v. Wade*. By an overwhelming, 7-2 vote, the Justices declared that a woman's choice to have an abortion is a constitutionally protected right.

For nearly five decades, the Supreme Court's holding in *Roe v. Wade* has en-

sured that millions of Americans can access their essential, reproductive healthcare rights. But today, *Roe v. Wade* is hanging by a thin thread. A majority of the current conservative Court appears poised to overturn *Roe* at the first opportunity. It is up to Congress to safeguard the protections guaranteed under *Roe v. Wade* by passing the Women's Health Protection Act, also known as WHPA.

For decades, abortion opponents have waged a relentless assault on women's right to choose. And for decades, the Supreme Court—even with conservative majorities—has protected the core principles of *Roe*. But the tides are turning rapidly.

In December, the Justices heard oral arguments in the case of a Mississippi law banning nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. Because the Mississippi law is clearly unconstitutional under *Roe* and its progeny, it was blocked by lower courts. But this Supreme Court, with its far-right majority, granted review anyway. And in their questioning, several conservative Justices seemed ready to overturn *Roe*.

This threat to women's health and freedom is unprecedented. In the words of U.S. Solicitor General Elizabeth Prelogar, who argued before the Supreme Court on behalf of the Federal Government: "The Court has never revoked a right that is so fundamental to so many Americans and so central to their ability to participate fully and equally in society."

Even without the threat from the Supreme Court, the right of women to control their reproductive health and lives is under attack. Last year, lawmakers in 47 States introduced more than 560 laws imposing new restrictions on reproductive rights.

In the face of this unprecedented assault on reproductive rights, Congress must step up and pass WHPA. WHPA would protect the right to access reproductive healthcare, free from medically unnecessary restrictions, no matter where you live.

I commend Senator BLUMENTHAL—the lead sponsor—and all of my colleagues who support this important and necessary measure, and I hope we will have bipartisan support in passing it.

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Women's Health Protection Act and pleased to submit my remarks regarding this critical legislation. I regret that I am unable to attend the full Senate vote on this bill today due to a death in the family.

The Women's Health Protection Act would guarantee the right to an abortion. The bill would allow a patient to access an abortion and ensure providers are able to deliver those services

without the burden of medically unnecessary restrictions.

Now more than ever, we need to protect this fundamental right. Nearly 50 years after the Supreme Court guaranteed the right to safe and legal abortion in *Roe v. Wade*, reproductive rights are under direct attack.

States are introducing laws at an alarming rate that seek to dramatically limit or outright ban abortion access. Some of these restrictive laws ban abortion after the 6th week of pregnancy, before many people know they are pregnant.

Even more concerning, we may no longer be able to rely on the Supreme Court to protect reproductive rights. The Supreme Court recently finished hearing oral arguments in a case about Mississippi's restrictive abortion law. Many Americans, including myself, are worried that the Supreme Court could significantly diminish or altogether overturn *Roe v. Wade*.

The repercussions of such a decision would be devastating. According to the Guttmacher Institute, more than half of U.S. States are poised to ban or severely restrict abortion access if this landmark decision is overturned. I remember what it was like prior to *Roe v. Wade*. I understand the heart-breaking and often unsafe situations that pregnant individuals face.

We must respond by passing the Women's Health Protection Act. Congress must do everything it can to ensure that individuals are able to access critical medical care and make the best decisions possible for their health. I am proud to cosponsor this important bill, and I won't stop fighting to protect fundamental reproductive rights.●

THE WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

Mr. KING. Madam President, I voted to proceed to the consideration of the Women's Health Protection Act today with some reluctance, not because of any doubts about the substance of the bill—I have been a strong supporter of reproductive choice throughout my public life—but because of concern about and disagreement with some of the provisions of its introductory "Findings" section.

Several of these provisions assert that opposition to reproductive services, including abortion, is rooted in racism and misogyny. I don't believe that this is true, and I do believe that it is unfair and insulting to the millions of Americans whose opposition to abortion is rooted in their faith and deeply held moral principles. While I disagree with their conclusion—that it is appropriate for the government to impose these beliefs on others who do not share them and thereby intrude into the personal medical choices of all women—I don't question their motives and strongly disagree with the language of the bill that does so.

My vote today was not a vote on the final passage of the bill, but only to

bring it to the Senate floor for debate and amendment. Had the motion succeeded, I, along with many of my colleagues, would have voted to remove this inflammatory and unnecessary language from the bill.

Fundamentally, this issue is about who should have the power to make this most personal and difficult choice, the government or individual women in consultation with their doctors. While respecting the motives of those who disagree, I think that power should rest with the woman.

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

Ms. SINEMA. Madam President, I strongly believe a woman's healthcare decisions should be between her, her doctor, and her family, which is why I voted to advance today's bill. If it advanced, I would have offered an amendment to remove editorial language that has no legislative effect and needlessly disparages everyday Americans based on their deeply and sincerely held beliefs. On issues so important and personal to many Americans, both parties should seek respectful understanding instead of ascribing motives or insulting those who hold different beliefs.

WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT

Mr. OSSOFF. Madam President; today, I voted that the Senate should proceed to consider H.R. 3755, the Women's Health Protection Act, which would codify in Federal law the privacy of women's reproductive healthcare established by the Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* decision.

I support the privacy of women's healthcare, codification of *Roe v. Wade*, and proceeding to consideration of this measure. Should the Senate proceed, however, nonbinding commentary in the bill's preamble as currently drafted wrongly and unfairly impugns the motives and integrity of fellow Americans who view this issue differently.

I represent a State with a broad diversity of views, and I respect that diversity. I respect the opinions of my constituents even when I do not share them, and I recognize that good people may arrive at different opinions in good faith.

So should the Senate proceed to consider this measure, as I will vote that it should, it must remove from the preamble to this bill divisive rhetoric that wrongly accuses Georgians who hold a different view than mine of having views rooted in misogyny. In a country so politically polarized and divided, we must recommit to tolerance and mutual respect.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Con-

trol Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22-15, concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Australia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$122 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-15

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment* \$34 million.
Other \$88 million.
Total \$122 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase: The Government of Australia has requested the possible sale of AN/AAQ 24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) component systems required to support an ongoing upgrade of its large Air Mobility Platforms, which include C-17As, KC-30As, and C-130Js.

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
Twenty-seven (27) AN/AAQ 24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) System Processor Replacements (LSPR) (27 installed, 0 spares).

Thirty (30) Guardian Laser Turret Assemblies (GLTA) (30 installed, 0 spares).

Non-MDE: Also included are LAIRCM Control Indicator Unit Replacements (CIURs); Advanced Threat Missile Warning Sensors (ATWs); Smart Card Assemblies (SCAs); High Capacity Cards/User Data Memory Cards (HCCs/UDMs) (installed and spares); Simple Key Loaders; initial spares, consumables, and repair/return support; support and test equipment; integration and test support; personnel training, publications and technical documentation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (AT-D-BAA).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: AT-D-QCR, AT-D-QAE, AT-D-QCS, AT-D-SAQ, AT-D-SEN, AT-D-SGT.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: February 22, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Australia—LAIRCM Line Replaceable Units (LRUs)

The Government of Australia has requested the possible sale of AN/AAQ 24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) component systems required to support an ongoing upgrade of its large Air Mobility Platforms, which include C-17As, KC-30As, and C-130Js. As such, the Government of Australia has requested to buy twenty-seven (27) AN/AAQ 24(V)N Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) System Processor Replacements (LSPR) (27 installed, 0 spares); and thirty (30) Guardian Laser Turret Assemblies (GLTA) (30 installed, 0 spares). Also included are LAIRCM Control Indicator Unit Replacements (CIURs); Advanced Threat Missile Warning Sensors (ATWs); Smart Card Assemblies (SCAs); High Capacity Cards/User Data Memory Cards (HCCs/UDMs) (installed and spares); Simple Key Loaders; initial spares, consumables, and repair/return support; support and test equipment; integration and test support; personnel training, publications and technical documentation; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total value is \$122 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The proposed sale will improve Australia's capability to meet current and future threats by providing modern protection for large air mobility platforms. These countermeasures are crucial to defeating modern threats. Australia will have no difficulty absorbing these articles into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Northrup Grumman Corporation, Rolling Meadows, IL; and The Boeing Company, Long Beach, CA, and San Antonio, TX. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of 0.5 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) additional U.S. Government representatives and 0.5 FTE U.S. contractor representatives to support Australia from the U.S. for a duration of five (5) years to support program management and engineering activities necessary to field and sustain LAIRCM on multiple Royal Australian Air Force platforms.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-15

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AN/AAQ-24(V)N LAIRCM system is a self-contained, directed-energy countermeasures system designed to protect aircraft from infrared-guided surface-to-air missiles. The LAIRCM system features digital technology micro-miniature solid-state electronics. The system operates in all conditions, detecting incoming missiles and jamming infrared-seeker equipped missiles with aimed bursts of laser energy. The LAIRCM system consists of the Guardian Laser Transmitter Assembly (GLTA), LAIRCM System Processor Replacement (LSPR), multiple Advanced Threat Missile Warning Sensors (ATW), the Control Interface Unit Replacement (CIUR), and the Classified Memory Card User Data Module. The AN/PYQ-10 Simple Key Loader is also a necessary device.

2. The Guardian Laser Transmitter Assembly (GLTA) is a laser transmitter pointer/tracker subsystem designed to track the inbound threat missile and point the laser jam source at the missile's seeker. The GLTA automatically deploys the countermeasure.

3. The LAIRCM System Processor Replacement (LSPR) analyzes the data from each Missile Warning Sensor and automatically deploys the appropriate countermeasure via the GLTA. The LSPR contains Built-in-Test (BIT) circuitry.

4. The AN/PYQ-10 Simple Key Loader is a portable, hand-held device used for securely receiving, storing, and transferring data between compatible cryptographic and communications equipment.

5. The Advanced Threat Missile Warning Sensors (ATW) detect and declare threat missiles. The sensors are mounted on the aircraft exterior to provide omni-directional protection. The sensors detect the rocket plume of missiles and send appropriate data signals to the LSPR for processing.

6. The Control Interface Unit Replacement (CIUR) displays the incoming threat for the pilot to take appropriate action. The CIUR also provides operator interface to program the LAIRCM system to initiate built-in-test (BIT), to display system status, and to provide the crew with bearing to threat missile launch.

7. The Classified Memory Card User Data Module contains the laser jam codes. The Classified Memory Card User Data Module is loaded into the LSPR prior to flight; when not in use, the Classified Memory Card User Data Module is removed from the LSPR and put in secure storage.

8. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

9. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

10. A determination has been made that Australia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

11. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Australia.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 21-59 concerning the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Kuwait for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$1 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 21-59

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Kuwait.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
Major Defense Equipment * \$0 billion.
Other \$1 billion.
Total \$1 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE): None.

Non-MDE: Planning, design, construction, and associated procurement of Kuwait Ministry of Defense (KMOD) Headquarters Complex in Kuwait. This includes provisions for all physical building and infrastructure construction costs. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will provide life cycle design, construction, and project management, engineering services, technical support, facility and infrastructure assessments, surveys, planning, programming, design, acquisition, contract administration, construction management, and other technical services. The overall project includes over twenty facilities, including primary headquarters facilities for both civilian and military leadership, as well as any and all engineering studies, designs, construction, and construction management services necessary in order to provide a fully functioning headquarters complex.

(iv) Military Department: Army (KU-B-HBJ).

- (v) Prior Related Cases, if any: KU-B-BAT.
 - (vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None known.
 - (vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: None.
 - (viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: February 22, 2022.
- * As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Kuwait—Design and Construction of the Kuwait Ministry of Defense Headquarters Complex

The Government of Kuwait has requested to buy planning, design, construction, and associated procurement of Kuwait Ministry of Defense (KMOD) Headquarters Complex in Kuwait. This includes provisions for all physical building and infrastructure construction costs. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will provide life cycle design, construction, and project management, engineering services, technical support, facility and infrastructure assessments, surveys, planning, programming, design, acquisition, contract administration, construction management, and other technical services. The overall project includes over twenty facilities, including primary headquarters facilities for both civilian and military leadership, as well as any and all engineering studies, designs, construction, and construction management services necessary in order to provide a fully functioning headquarters complex. The estimated total cost is \$1 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the infrastructure of a Major Non-NATO ally that has been an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

This proposed sale will improve Kuwait's capability to meet current and future threats by modernizing the KMOD headquarters and associated infrastructure. Kuwait will have no difficulty absorbing this infrastructure, support, and associated services into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this infrastructure and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

No principal contractor has been identified for this sale. Contracts funded by this case are likely to be competitive acquisitions. The host nation has the ability to limit competition if they so choose, but has not requested to do so at this time. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of as many as ten (10) additional U.S. Government or U.S. contractor representatives to Kuwait for a duration of up to seven (7) years to provide construction management and oversight. It may be possible to utilize locally available labor to provide some oversight services in lieu of the assignment of U.S. personnel to the program.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the

sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 22-0C. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 20-35 of September 30, 2020.

Sincerely,

JEDIDIAH P. ROYAL
(For James A. Hursch, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22-0C

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(B)(5)(C), AECA)

- (i) Purchaser: Government of Switzerland.
- (ii) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 20-35.

Date: September 30, 2020.

Implementing Agency: Air Force, Navy.

(iii) Description: On September 30, 2020, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 20-35 of the possible sale, under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of up to forty (40) F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Conventional Take Off and Landing (CTOL) aircraft; forty-six (46) Pratt & Whitney F-135 engines; forty (40) Sidewinder AIM-9X Block II+ (Plus) Tactical Missiles; fifty (50) Sidewinder AIM-9X Block II Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs); six (6) Sidewinder AIM-9X Block II Special Air Training Missiles (NATMS); four (4) Sidewinder AIM-9X Block II Tactical Guidance Units; ten (10) Sidewinder AIM-9X Block II CATM Guidance Units; eighteen (18) KMU-572 JDAM Guidance Kits for GBU-54; twelve (12) Bomb MK-82 500LB, General Purpose; twelve (12) Bomb MK-82, Inert; twelve (12) GBU-53/B Small Diameter Bomb II (SDB II) All-Up Round (AUR); and eight (8) GBU-53/B SDB II Guided Test Vehicle (GTV). Also included are Electronic Warfare Systems; Command, Control, Communications, Computer and Intelligence/Communications, Navigational, and Identification (C4I/CNI); Autonomic Logistics Global Support System (ALGS); Autonomic Logistics Information System (ALIS); Full Mission Trainer; Weapons Employment Capability and other Subsystems, Features, and Capabilities; F-35 unique infrared flares; reprogramming center access; F-35 Performance Based Logistics; software development/integration; flight test instrumentation; aircraft ferry and tanker support; Detector Laser DSU-38A/B, Detector Laser DSU-38A(D-2)/B, FMU-139D/B Fuze, KMU-572(D-2)/B Trainer

(JDAM), 40 inch Wing Release Lanyard; GBU-53/B SDB II Weapon Load Crew Trainers (WLCT); Cartridge, 25 mm PGU-23/U; weapons containers; aircraft and munitions support and test equipment; communications equipment; spares and repair parts; repair and return support; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documents; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated cost was \$6.58 billion. Major Defense Equipment (MDE) constituted \$4.08 billion of this total.

On December 4, 2020, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 0B-21 of a clarification of eighteen (18) FMU-139D/B Fuzes as MDE items. This transmittal further reported a clarification of the description for AIM-9X Guidance Units from "four (4) Sidewinder AIM-9X Block II Tactical Guidance Units" to "four (4) Sidewinder AIM-9X Block II+ (plus) Tactical Guidance Units." The total MDE remained \$4.08 billion. The total case value remained \$6.58 billion.

This transmittal reports an extension of operation and sustainment costs for Switzerland's F-35 (non-MDE articles and services). There is no additional MDE being reported with this notification; as such, the total MDE value remains \$4.08 billion. The total cost of the new non-MDE articles and services is \$1.95 billion. The total case value will increase to \$8.53 billion.

(iv) Significance: This notification is provided due to the increased costs associated with the request for a longer period of Operations and Sustainment costs, as modified by the Swiss government from their original request.

(v) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly European nation that continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe.

(vi) Sensitivity of Technology: The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to articles and services here.

(vii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: February 18, 2022.

TRIBUTE TO DR. SALLY ROCKEY

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, it is my privilege to recognize and honor Dr. Sally Rockey, the inaugural executive director of the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research, and a pioneer in Federal research, on the occasion of her well-earned retirement.

Dr. Rockey's career has improved countless people's lives through research, and she continues this mission today. She has been a leader in the advancement of research programs in both agriculture and biomedicine. She spent almost 20 years with the U.S. Department of Agriculture managing competitive research grant programs, and she was with the National Institutes of Health—NIH—for 11 years as the NIH Deputy Director for Extramural Research, where she led the operations of the world's largest extramural research program.

Together with Senator Pat Roberts, I established the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research in the 2014

farm bill. Under Dr. Rockey's leadership, the foundation has become a significant force in the agriculture research community by developing innovative private-public partnerships to fund rigorous food and agriculture research. During Dr. Rockey's 6 years at the helm, the foundation awarded more than 250 grants in collaboration with over 550 partners. Her engagement with a broad swath of partners helps leverage \$1.40 for every dollar allocated by Congress. To put this into perspective, with Congress' investment of \$385 million over 10 years, along with the matching funds, the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research is on track to invest nearly a billion dollars in agriculture research, an impressive feat for a new initiative and a testament to Dr. Rockey's leadership.

Dr. Rockey's legacy is not only audacious research—and the lives that are impacted by this research—but also the invaluable support the foundation provides to the next generation of scientists. During her tenure, the foundation established several programs that specifically prepare today's young scientists to address the food and agriculture challenges of tomorrow.

Dr. Rockey's future-focused perspective has led the foundation to create AgMission. Founded in partnership with U.S. Farmers and Ranchers in Action and World Farmers Organization, AgMission is an unprecedented global collaboration of farmers, ranchers, and scientists co-creating and rapidly expanding innovation, adaptation, and the adoption of climate-smart technologies. AgMission embodies our shared vision that agriculture can be mobilized to address the climate crisis.

I want to personally congratulate Dr. Rockey on the conclusion of her spectacular career in public service and wish her the best of luck on the start of the next chapter of her life.

We wish you well, Sally.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As 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.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2021, the Secretary of the Senate, on February 18,

2022, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RASKIN) had signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 6617. An act making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2021, the enrolled bill was signed on February 18, 2022, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 189. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide that the authority of the Director of the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities to make certain research endowments applies with respect to both current and former centers of excellence, and for other purposes.

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. Lehr and Herbert M. Heilbrun Post Office".

H.R. 1667. An act to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals.

H.R. 2044. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 17 East Main Street in Herington, Kansas, as the "Captain Emil J. Kapaun Post Office Building".

H.R. 2497. An act to establish the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a Unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3210. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1905 15th Street in Boulder, Colorado, as the "Officer Eric H. Talley Post Office Building".

H.R. 3419. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 66 Meserole Avenue in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Joseph R. Lentol Post Office".

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The message further announced that the House agree to the numbered amendments 1 through 5 of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2497) entitled "An act to establish the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a Unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes".

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1094(c)(2)(A)(i) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117-81), the Minority Leader appoints the following member to the Afghanistan War Commission: Mr. Jeffrey Dressler of Hartford, Connecticut.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 4521. An act to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicate:

EC-3275. A communication from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) and Privacy Management Report received in the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate; to the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Appropriations; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; and Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3276. A communication from the Chief of the Planning and Regulatory Affairs Branch, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Child Nutrition Programs: Transitional Standards for Milk, Whole Grains and Sodium" (RIN0584-AE81) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3277. A communication from the Director of the Regulations Management Division, Rural Development, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Mandatory use of Guarantee Underwriting System (GUS) and Lender Loan Closing (LLC)" (RIN0575-AD21) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3278. A communication from the Chief Innovation Officer, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Direct Single Family Housing Loans and Grants Programs" (RIN0575-AD14) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3279. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Bacillus subtilis strain CH3000; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9093-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3280. A communication from the Associate Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Bacillus paralicheniformis strain CH2970; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9094-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3281. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of

a rule entitled "Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain LAS02; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9253-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3282. A communication from the Acting Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-a-hydro-w-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked; Tolerance Exemption" (FRL No. 9399-01-OCSPP) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3283. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, a report relative to the issuance of an Executive Order declaring a national emergency with respect to the widespread humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3284. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 12957 with respect to Iran; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3285. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13712 with respect to Burundi; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3286. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13692 with respect to Venezuela; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3287. A communication from the Congressional Affairs Director, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a vacancy in the position of President, Export-Import Bank of the United States, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3288. A communication from the Acting Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bureau's strategic plan for fiscal years 2022-2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3289. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Ethiopia Sanctions Regulations" (31 CFR Part 550) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3290. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties" (31 CFR Chapter V) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3291. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury,

transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Burundi Sanctions Regulations" (31 CFR Part 554) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3292. A communication from the Congressional Assistant, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Reserve Bank Capital Stock" (RIN7100-AG13) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 16, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3035. A bill to establish the Artificial Intelligence Hygiene Working Group, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-82).

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 904. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-83).

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 1354. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Chilkoot National Historic Trail and to provide for a study of the Alaska Long Trail, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-84).

By Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1583. A bill to reauthorize the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-85).

S. 1620. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-86).

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. LEE:

S. 3707. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow disabled individuals with incurable terminal illnesses listed on the Compassionate Allowance list to receive disability insurance benefits without a waiting period, to prohibit concurrent receipt of disability insurance benefits and unemployment insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 3708. A bill to provide the President with authority to enter into certain plurilateral trade agreements with benefits only applying to signatories of those agreements, and for other purpose; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 3709. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out vegetation management projects and timber production projects on certain National Forest System land in the States of Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 3710. A bill to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 3711. A bill to ensure that no cost reduction or cash refund is due under certain transportation cost-reimbursement contracts on the basis of the forgiveness of certain covered loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KAINE:

S. 3712. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for periodic automatic reenrollment under qualified automatic contribution arrangements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 3713. A bill to codify the essential holdings of *Roe v. Wade* (410 U.S. 113 (1973)) and *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey* (505 U.S. 833 (1992)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 3714. A bill to prioritize United States energy independence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. OSSOFF:

S. Res. 528. A resolution designating February 16 of each year as "International Black Aviation Professionals Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 181

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 181, a bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his dedication to justice and equality.

S. 773

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to enable certain hospitals that were participating in or applied for the drug discount program under section 340B of the Public Health Service Act prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency to temporarily maintain eligibility for such program, and for other purposes.

S. 819

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Alabama

(Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 819, a bill to enhance the security of the United States and its allies, and for other purposes.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1408, a bill to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

S. 1452

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1452, a bill to require a standard financial aid offer form, and for other purposes.

S. 1780

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1780, a bill to remove college cost as a barrier to every student having access to a well-prepared and diverse educator workforce, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor 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. 2750

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2750, a bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to establish a precision agriculture loan program, and for other purposes.

S. 2773

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2773, a bill to amend the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act to address satellite offices of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes.

S. 3037

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3037, a bill to require elementary schools and secondary schools that receive Federal funds to obtain parental consent before facilitating a child's gender transition in any form, and for other purposes.

S. 3052

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland

(Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3052, a bill to promote free and fair elections, democracy, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, and for other purposes.

S. 3111

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3111, a bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program to support hydrogen-fueled equipment at ports and to conduct a study with the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Homeland Security on the feasibility and safety of using hydrogen-derived fuels, including ammonia, as a shipping fuel.

S. 3112

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3112, a bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to establish a Hydrogen Technologies for Heavy Industry Grant Program, and for other purposes.

S. 3374

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3374, a bill to reauthorize the COPS ON THE BEAT grant program.

S. 3397

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3397, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish the Zero Suicide Initiative pilot program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

S. 3481

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3481, a bill to secure the dignity and safety of incarcerated women.

S. 3531

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3531, a bill to require the Federal Government to produce a national climate adaptation and resilience strategy, and for other purposes.

S. 3541

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3541, a bill to improve health care and services for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes.

S. 3580

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of 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.

S. 3600

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3600, a bill to improve the cybersecurity of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

S. 3607

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3607, a bill to award a Congressional gold medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 3621

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3621, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish to establish a National Climate Adaptation Science Center and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers to respond to the effects of extreme weather events and climate trends, and for other purposes.

S. 3701

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3701, a bill to exempt commercial truck drivers from Canada or Mexico who are seeking to temporarily enter the United States for business through a land port of entry from any COVID-19 vaccination requirement.

S. CON. RES. 3

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 3, a concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the last Medal of Honor recipient of World War II, in order to honor the Greatest Generation and the more than 16,000,000 men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States from 1941 to 1945.

S. CON. RES. 21

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 21, a concurrent resolution establishing deadlines for the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library to approve or deny the statue of the Reverend William Franklin "Billy" Graham, Jr., for placement in the National Statuary Hall.

S. RES. 458

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 458, a resolution recognizing the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Children's Fund.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 3709. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out vegetation management projects and timber production projects on certain National Forest System land in the States of Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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. 3709

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 “Black Hills Forest Protection and Jobs Preservation Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROJECTS ON BLACK HILLS NATIONAL FOREST USING EXPEDITED NEPA AUTHORITIES.

The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”), shall issue 1 or more decisions using expedited authorities for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), including sections 603 and 605 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591b, 6591d) and a determination of NEPA adequacy described in section 220.4(j) of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), to carry out vegetation management projects on land in the Black Hills National Forest.

SEC. 3. FUNDING FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available to the Secretary by section 40803(c)(11) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592(c)(11)), the Secretary shall use \$40,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to carry out projects on the Bighorn National Forest, the Custer Gallatin National Forest, and the Black Hills National Forest that will result in timber production.

(b) USE OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION AND EMERGENCY ACTION AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out projects under subsection (a), the Secretary shall use, to the extent practicable—

(1) the categorical exclusion established by section 40806(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592b(b)); and

(2) the emergency action authority under section 40807 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 6592c).

(c) EXCESS AMOUNTS.—If any amounts made available under subsection (a) are not used by the Secretary by September 30, 2026, and the Secretary has exhausted all reasonable means to use those amounts for the purposes described in that subsection, those amounts shall remain available to the Secretary until expended to carry out projects described in section 40803(c)(11) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592(c)(11)).

SEC. 4. WOOD PRODUCTS INFRASTRUCTURE.

In the ranking system developed under section 40804(d)(1) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592a(d)(1)), the Secretary shall categorize the Black Hills National Forest and the Bighorn National

Forest as being very high priority for ecological restoration involving vegetation removal.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A project carried out under section 2 or 3 shall not be subject to judicial review.

(b) EXCLUDED LAND.—A project carried out under section 2 or 3 may not be carried out on—

- (1) a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; or
- (2) an inventoried roadless area.

By Mr. KAINÉ:

S. 3712. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for periodic automatic reenrollment under qualified automatic contribution arrangements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KAINÉ. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Auto Reenroll Act of 2022, alongside Representative KATHY MANNING, who has introduced companion legislation in the House of Representatives. Enacting this bill would improve financial security for Americans by strengthening their private retirement savings.

Nearly 7 in 10 Americans working in the private sector have access to employer-sponsored retirement plans, but a quarter of those with access do not participate in those plans. This means less money saved for retirement. Often, it means leaving money on the table, in the form of employer-matching contributions. Encouraging more employees to participate in their workplace plans would increase their overall compensation and improve their financial security and retirement outlook.

The Auto Reenroll Act of 2022 would boost participation through a simple change to the automatic enrollment safe harbor. Automatic enrollment plans have been tremendously successful at encouraging workers to participate in employer-sponsored plans, but employees who opt out of participating at the beginning of their tenure will likely never reconsider that decision. This bill would build on the success of auto enrollment by having employers reenroll nonparticipants once every 3 years, providing them another opportunity to consider participation. This would encourage those employees to reassess their nonparticipation as their financial situation evolves.

I encourage my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation to bolster private retirement savings.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 3713. A bill to codify the essential holdings of Roe v. Wade (410 U.S. 113 (1973)) and Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey (505 U.S. 833 (1992)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Reproductive Choice Act with my colleague and friend Senator LISA MURKOWSKI, which

would codify the protections for reproductive rights established by the Supreme Court's decisions in Roe v. Wade in 1973 and affirmed by Planned Parenthood v. Casey in 1992. We are introducing the Reproductive Choice Act as a substitute amendment to the Women's Health Protection Act before us today and as a standalone bill for future consideration.

Unfortunately, the Women's Health Protection Act goes far beyond codifying Roe and Casey. Among other issues, this legislation would severely weaken protections afforded to healthcare providers who refuse to perform abortions on religious grounds. Rather than just codifying Roe's protections, the bill would undercut Federal and State laws that have been in place for decades and call into question basic conscience protections.

The Reproductive Choice Act that Senator MURKOWSKI and I are introducing today would simply codify the essential holdings of the U.S. Supreme Court's 1973 decision in Roe v. Wade and 1992 decision in Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey. Our bill carefully tracks the Supreme Court's language and would provide reassurance to women that the reproductive rights they have relied on for nearly 50 years will continue to be the law of the land.

Specifically, the Reproductive Choice Act would make clear in Federal law that States may not impose an “undue burden” on the ability of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy prior to viability. It would still allow States to enact regulations to further the health or safety of a woman seeking to terminate a pregnancy, while stating that regulations that have the purpose or effect of presenting a “substantial obstacle” to a woman seeking to terminate a pregnancy would be considered an “undue burden.”

As is currently permitted under Roe and Casey, our legislation would allow individual States to impose restrictions on terminating a pregnancy after fetal viability, except when necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman. Notably, unlike the Women's Health Protection Act, our bill would not restrict laws regarding conscience protections, including laws that protect healthcare providers who refuse to provide pregnancy termination services for moral or religious reasons.

Women should be assured privacy in making their reproductive choices, and I oppose efforts to overturn the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Roe v. Wade. It is my hope that the Reproductive Choice Act will be enacted to ensure that women in this country are able to make their own reproductive choices as established in the landmark Roe decision.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 528—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 16 OF EACH YEAR AS “INTERNATIONAL BLACK AVIATION PROFESSIONALS DAY”

Mr. OSSOFF submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 528

Whereas, since the birth of aviation, Black Americans have made and continue to make significant contributions to flight, space exploration, and the aviation industry as a whole, despite significant adversity;

Whereas aviation trailblazers like Emory C. Malick, the first licensed Black pilot, James H. Banning, the first Black pilot to fly across the United States, and Bessie “Queen” Coleman, the first licensed Black woman pilot, barnstormed through barriers such as racism and sexism to have careers in aviation;

Whereas Black American visionaries like William J. Powell, Jr., established the Bessie Coleman Flying Club, sponsored the first all-Black American airshow, wrote the book entitled “Black Wings”, produced a documentary film entitled “Unemployment, the Negro and Aviation”, and worked tirelessly to mobilize Black American youth to pursue careers in aviation;

Whereas Cornelius Coffey, a skilled Black American auto mechanic who dreamed of flying, and Willa Brown, the first Black woman to earn both a pilot's license and a commercial license and the first Black woman to become an officer in the Illinois Civil Air Patrol, organized a group of Black air enthusiasts, established training classes and a school of aeronautics, and helped promote the 1939 flight of Chauncey Spencer and Dale White from Chicago to Washington, D.C., to campaign for an end to racial segregation in aviation;

Whereas the Tuskegee Army Airfield, after which the Tuskegee Airmen were named, became a vital center for Black American servicemen and servicewomen to train as mechanics, control-tower operators, and pilots of military aircrafts, launching the careers of many notable Black aviators, including General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Amelia Jones, Linkwood Williams, Lieutenant Colonel Lee A. Archer, Major Charles Hall, Brigadier General Charles McGee, and many others;

Whereas the Red Tails of the 99th Fighter Squadron and later the 332d Fighter Group known as the Tuskegee Airmen made pioneering contributions to the United States war effort during World War II and the subsequent drive to end racial segregation in the Armed Forces;

Whereas, in 1958, Ruth Carol Taylor became the first Black regional flight attendant in the United States;

Whereas, in 1956, Patricia Banks-Edmiston filed, and, in 1960, ultimately won, a discrimination case against Capital Airlines, paving the way for her to become the first Black commercial flight attendant in the United States;

Whereas these historic firsts opened the skies for Black flight attendants, including Joan Dorsey, Diane Hunter, Patricia Grace Murphy, Undra Mays, Sheila Nutt, and Margaret Grant;

Whereas Oscar Wayman Holmes was the first Black air traffic controller and served as the first Black aircraft pilot and the first Black commissioned officer in the Navy, and Eleanor Williams became the first Black woman air traffic controller in 1971;

Whereas Black scientists have played an integral role in the United States, reaching the stars through the brilliance and fortitude of historically overlooked and unappreciated figures, including Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughn, and Mary Jackson, whose contributions in astrophysics allowed the United States to send humans into space;

Whereas Black Americans finally soared amongst the stars when Guion “Guy” Bluford and Mae Jemison became the first Black American man and woman, respectively, to venture into space;

Whereas the research of Black Americans like physician Vance H. Marchbanks and psychophysiologist Patricia Cowings made it safer for astronauts to travel to space;

Whereas Black American inventors helped revolutionize air and space travel, including through the long-distance airplane designed by Charles W. Chappelle, contributions by Gladys West to the development of the Global Positioning System (GPS), technology created by George Robert Carruthers that allowed for photography in space, and the power source created by Lonnie Johnson for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Galileo mission to Jupiter;

Whereas Maynard Holbrook Jackson, Jr., the first Black mayor of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, is renowned for his major initiative, a diversity and inclusion plan to ensure Black business owners had the opportunity to participate in the expansion of Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport into a major transportation hub, ahead of schedule and under budget, all while paving the way for minority-owned businesses to support the aviation industry through construction, management, and concessions programs at airports across the United States;

Whereas, on February 12, 2009, on a flight from Atlanta to Nashville, Captain Rachelle Jones Kerr, First Officer Stephanie Grant, and flight attendants Robin Rogers and Diana Galloway made history as the first all-female, all-Black American flight crew;

Whereas Casey Grant, an author, aviator, and pioneer in her own right as one of the earliest Black flight attendants, has made it her mission to honor the legacy and contributions of Black pioneers in aviation through her books entitled “Stars in the Sky” and “Stars and Beyond” and her efforts to introduce a new generation of young Black individuals across the United States and in Ghana to the field of aviation;

Whereas organizations, including the Organization of Black Aerospace Professionals, the Black Aviation Airline Pioneers, the Sisters of the Skies, the Bessie Coleman Aviation All-Stars, and the Black Flight Attendants of America, Inc., continue to preserve the legacy of Black Americans in aviation;

Whereas Black Americans have long served in every aspect of aviation, from skycaps, who greet travelers arriving at the airport, and ticketing agents, who ensure itineraries are in order, to ground crew, mechanics, and many others, who make the aviation industry safe and reliable;

Whereas the Federal Aviation Administration provides opportunities to eligible students from historically underrepresented backgrounds in the fields of aviation, aeronautics, and science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) through the STEM Aviation and Space Education Program by recruiting candidates from historically Black colleges and universities for programs such as the Minority Serving Institutions Intern Program; and

Whereas public and private sector efforts to recruit, retain, and promote talented Black Americans through increased emphasis on intentional diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives, programs, and commit-

ments and investments in programs that expose underrepresented groups to careers in aviation will ultimately help diversify the workforce for decades to come: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 16 of each year as “International Black Aviation Professionals Day”;

(2) encourages the observation of “International Black Aviation Professionals Day” through the recognition and celebration of the contributions of Black aviation professionals; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States—

(A) to recognize the stories and contributions of Black American aviation professionals who broke barriers, innovated, and took aviation to greater heights;

(B) to provide enhanced curriculum in schools, libraries, and other places of learning to educate all people of the United States with respect to the contributions of Black aviation pioneers; and

(C) to support greater opportunities for Black Americans in all areas of aviation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4932. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3755, to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4933. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4932. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3755, to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Reproductive Choice Act”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to codify the essential holdings of *Roe v. Wade* (410 U.S. 113 (1973)) and *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey* (505 U.S. 833 (1992)).

SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION OF ALLOWABLE STATE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State—

(1) may not impose an undue burden on the ability of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy before fetal viability;

(2) may restrict the ability of a woman to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy after fetal viability, unless such a termination is necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman; and

(3) may enact regulations to further the health or safety of a woman seeking to terminate a pregnancy.

(b) CLARIFICATION.—For purposes of this Act, unnecessary health regulations that have the purpose or effect of presenting a substantial obstacle to a woman seeking to terminate a pregnancy impose an undue burden.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to have any effect on laws regarding conscience protection.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) STATE.—The term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and each other territory or possession of the United States, and any subdivision of any of the foregoing.

(2) UNDUE BURDEN.—The term “undue burden” means any burden that places a substantial obstacle in the path of a woman seeking to terminate a pregnancy prior to fetal viability.

SA 4933. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3076, to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 101(d), add the following:

(6) CONTINUING REIMBURSEMENT BY POSTAL SERVICE FOR INCREASED MEDICARE COSTS.—The Postal Service shall reimburse the Secretary of Health and Human Services (to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund under section 1817 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395i) and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund under section 1841 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395t) in such proportions as the Secretary determines appropriate) on a quarterly basis for any increased Federal costs incurred under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) by reason of the enactment of this section, not including—

(A) any amounts required to be reimbursed by the Postal Service under section 1839(e) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395r(e)), as amended by this section; or

(B) the amounts required to be credited to the Treasury by the Postal Service under paragraph (4) of this subsection.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Renee Sheehy, a Postal IG detailee from my staff, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of this Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 117–81, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Afghanistan War Commission: Daniel P. Fata of Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF ESCORT COMMITTEE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for the joint session to be held at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, March 1, 2022.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10:15 a.m. on Tuesday, March 1; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 273, H.R. 3076, Postal Service Reform, postcloture; that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:15 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 9:48 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, March 1, 2022, at 10:15 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WILLIAM A. LAPLANTE, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUISITION AND SUSTAINMENT, VICE ELLEN M. LORD.

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

WILLIAM BRODSKY, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2023, VICE ANTHONY FRANK D'AGOSTINO, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

KATHRYN HUFF, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (NUCLEAR ENERGY), VICE RITA BARANWAL.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

KETANJI BROWN JACKSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, VICE STEPHEN G. BREYER, RETIRING.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. KIRSTEN G. AGUILAR

COL. JASON E. BARTOLOMEI
COL. PAUL R. BIRCH
COL. HEATHER W. BLACKWELL
COL. PETER M. BONETTI
COL. MAURIZIO D. CALABRESE
COL. DANIEL C. CLAYTON
COL. RICHARD R. DICKENS
COL. DAVID A. DOSS
COL. JON A. EBERLAN
COL. DAVID C. EPPERSON
COL. WILLIAM C. FREEMAN
COL. LANCE R. FRENCH
COL. JESSE J. FRIEDEL
COL. JEFFREY T. GERAGHTY
COL. RICHARD A. GOODMAN
COL. DOUGLAS D. JACKSON
COL. JASON M. JANAROS
COL. RYAN P. KEENEY
COL. DAVID R. LOPEZ
COL. GAVIN P. MARKS
COL. ROGER R. MESSER
COL. PATRICK G. MILLER
COL. BRIAN R. MOORE
COL. NATHAN L. OWENDOFF
COL. WILLIAM S. ROGERS
COL. JOCELYN J. SCHERMERHORN
COL. JEFFREY T. SCHREINER
COL. TRAVOLIS A. SIMMONS
COL. MELISSA A. STONE
COL. GEOFFREY F. WEISS
COL. MICHAEL J. ZUHLSDORF

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS OF THE NAVY AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY WHILE SERVING IN THAT POSITION UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 8082:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) GREGORY N. TODD

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

NEALY P. BROWN
GLORIA ANN BUN
TERRY LEE FOX
JOSHUA KIM
ANTONIO JAVIER ORTIZGUZMAN
RICHARD ALTON STEEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

GEORGE A. GONZALEZ
STEVEN H. HAKIM
CLAYTON L. RICKS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

REBECCA A. BURBRIDGE
CHARLES B. DISHMAN
OMAR EBARB
MICHAEL J. FELSEN
NATHAN N. FROST
ELAINE P. HO
JEREMY K. MCKISSACK
ERIC P. MERRIAM
MEGAN E. MIDDLETON
MONICA E. NUSSBAUM
JAMES M. REED
JENNIFER B. SCHMIDLY
ELLIOT R. SELLE
JOHN M. SIMMS
MICHAEL J. TABER
BRIAN A. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DARREN STEELE BEASLEY
ALVIN JAY BRADFORD
DANIEL B. COX
JOEL B. ELTERMAN
STACY F. FLETCHER
BRUCE JAY GARDNER II
DAVID EMERSON GOOD
JOSHUA A. HARTMAN
BENJAMIN J. MITCHELL
STEVEN D. PODNOS
MARK E. SHEPHERD
RAJA R. TALATI
DAVID BRIAN TROWBRIDGE
WENDY J. WILCOXSON
JEFFREY M. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

TRAVIS W. GERLACH
BRIAN S. JOHNSTON
BEN C. ROBINSON
BENJAMIN G. ROMICK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

JENNIFER J. ANDERSON
ROBERT A. BARTH
JESSICA M. BRANTNER
JENNIFER M. BROTHERS
MANDI S. GABRIELE
MATTHEW L. GRIMES
BARBARA A. MILLER
AMY ASKEW SANDERSON
LADONNA K. SCHREFFLER
ALEXIS K. STUCKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

MICHAEL M. AFLAGUE
MERRITT M. BROCKMAN
JODY L. COWAN
ALYSON B. EISENHARDT
SYLVIA A. FERNANDEZ
ROSALIND DENISE JOHNSON
JAMES B. MCMANUS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

JARED ROBERT BRANDT
JENNIFER L. CARVER
JENNY COUSE
JENNIFER M. GILLETTE
BRANDE C. NEWSOME
GREGG ERIC RUSSELL
JONI C. SCOTTWEIDEMAN
SARAH R. SPETH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

ANTHONY S. ALEXANDER
THAD T. AMUNDSON
JOHN F. BENSON
MATTHEW P. BRADLEY
SCOTT R. BRADLEY
RAYMOND C. BRADSHAW
KURT M. BRUGGEMAN
JAMES L. BURGESS
KEVIN J. CAMPANILE
KRISTIN MARIE G. CULLINAN
BRIAN S. DANNAKER
MICHAEL JAMES DELANEY
SHANE M. DEVLIN
WILLIAM W. DEWALT
SUMMER A. FIELDS
WILLIAM E. FIELDS
JOSHUA MARTIN FLATLEY
THOMAS R. FUHRMAN
MICHAEL H. GARNER
MATTHEW P. GIESE
GREGORY R. HAFNER
JOHANA A. HERNANDEZ
DUSTIN R. HIRS
JESSE W. HIGER
HANS J. HILTERMAN
RICARDO HIRALDO
MARK H. JONES
ROBERT M. KRUEGER
BREANNA K. LANKFORD
SCOTT E. LAWSON
THOMAS F. LESSNER
NATHAN A. LITZ
BRANDON M. LORTON
THERESA A. MALLORY
DANIELA M. MARTIAN
PRESTON J. MCCONNELL
PATRICK JOHN MCMAHON
AMY M. MEIER
UVALDE ELMES MENDEZ
CHRISTOPHER J. MOHR
KIMBERLY L. MONK
JULIE C. MOORE
BIREN OBEROI
TROY L. OGLE
NATHANIEL BENTZIN OTT
MICHAEL D. PARKER
GREGORY J. PREISSER
JOHN D. RAMSEY III
JAYSON J. RICKARD
ERIC J. RIVERO
JOSEPH C. ROMEO
CHARLES M. SALLEE
RONALD W. SCHIER, JR.
BRETT C. SCHUMER
JOHN E. SEBESTA
ROBERT A. SEITZ
MICHAEL A. SELTZER
DAVID N. SNODGRASS
SHAD W. STROMBERG
SHANNON D. THOMPSON
KYLE M. TWENTER
BRIAN P. WALLACE
CYNTHIA A. WELCH
ANITA L. WESTWERNER
SCOTT D. ZELLER
CHRISTOPHER P. ZORICH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

HEATHER D. HARRIS
JAMES T. HOGAN
ELIZABETH M. PAGET
SAMANTHA M. PITMAN
TIMOTHY DANIEL RAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

CYNTHIA L. ALVARADO
CHARLES D. BROWN
ASAN Q. BUI
SAMANTHA D. DAWSON
DARRELL D. DESALME
ERIN DICK
JEFFREY A. DONNELL
DANIEL C. DUNN
JOSHUA N. GARRISON
ALISON M. HAMEL
GREGORY B. HARLAND
CHRISTINA M. HENDRIX
KAREN ELIZABETH HILL
GARY C. HOLLAND
SARAH E. KINZER
SEAN M. LINDSAY
ANDRE M. LOBO
JENNIFER L. LOVETT
AILEEN S. OKAZAKI
BRIAN SCOTT PATTON
SHAWN P. PEBLEY
SEAN M. PHILIPS
KELLY J. QUIDLEY
SCOTT B. RIGGS
STEVEN C. ROTZ
FERNANDO RUIZ
STACY N. SLATE
DANIELLE M. STRINGER
RICHARD W. WALLACE
SHELLEY J. WILSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

THOMAS F. ALBRECHT
KIT WAYNE ALLEN
ROBERT CLARKE BAIRD
TIMORAH S. BEALES
MARGARET B. BEREANO
AMY E. BRANTLEY
JOEL ALAN BRECOUNT
DIANE E. BURCH
GEORGE P. COLE III
CARRIE A. COX
KIMBERLY M. CURTIS
ROBYN KENEA DOWNER
JOHN W. DRAIN
TANAKA H. DUNN
GLORIA N. FIELD
JUSTIN KYER FRANKLIN
LENA S. FREIENMUTH
CHARLES T. GOAD
ANDREA M. GRANADOS
TRAVIS JASON HATLEY
HOLLY E. HERMES
EILEEN V. IAROSSI
KENNETH W. JENSEN
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, JR.
KENNETH JOSEPH
JEFFREY A. KREOFSKY
KATHLEEN M. LABAHN
MARY Z. LENT
THOMAS M. LESSMANN
JONATHAN E. LINQUIST
NATHAN J. LIST
DORI L. MANSUR
SUSAN MARGARET MCMULLEN
JEREMY W. MOORE
DUSTIN J. PAWLAK
DANIEL R. POSCH
JASON DAVID PRICE
TERRY D. ROSENBALM
QUINTON L. SASNETT
CHRISTOPHER S. STANMIRE
HEATHER J. SULLIVAN
KARLA A. TAFF
CHRISTOPHER R. VICTORIA
ETHEL M. WATSON
JOSEPH C. WINCHESTER
CHRISTOPHER L. WOOFTER
WILLIAM STANLEY YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

TRICIA L. HILL
WILLIAM CHARLES HOPE
AMY D. HORTON
MICHAEL J. RIGONI
MARK R. SCHERBARTH
MICHAEL J. SEKERAK
PETER J. SWANSON
ELISABETH K. WHITE
DONALD T. YAP

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

BRION J. ADERMAN
JOSHUA P. BARROW
BYRON N. CADIZ
JEFFREY L. CSOKA
JOSEPHINE A. DANIELS
PAUL L. FELICIAN
BRETT J. GAGNON
BRANDON A. GARCIA
ANGELA M. GENTRY
JAMIE C. GODWIN
SHAWN C. HATCH
DONNY W. HEBEL
VANCE R. HOLLAND
DANIEL L. HUGHES
JAMES D. LAMB
ROBERT A. MACIOLEK
BENSON G. MESSER
CALE D. MOODY
WILLIAM B. MURPHY
MARK D. PHILLIPS
ADRIAN M. PRIESTER
KEVIN D. RESSEL
TIMOTHY L. TAYLOR
JOHN D. WILSON IV
MARTIN R. YOST

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL C. CANCHOLA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

STEVEN M. WINGO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

NICHOLAS S. CAVALLARO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

ERNESTINA DELAPENAGUBA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

GURDEEP S. BUTTAR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

ASHLEE B. MCKEON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

D013344

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

RAM A. PAREKH

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

MULUGETA D. TEMESGEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JOHN M. ROSATI, JR.

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO BE A CONSULAR OFFICER AND A SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

BRYAN PATRICK ABRAHAM, OF VIRGINIA
HEATHER LYNN AIVALIOTIS, OF VIRGINIA
OLALEKAN EGUNJOBI ALABI, OF VIRGINIA
ANDRES JAIME ALBARRAN, OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN BAXLEY ALDWORTH, OF ARKANSAS
GUNEL ALIYEVA WEBB, OF VIRGINIA
RYAN DANIEL ALLGOOD, OF VIRGINIA
DIANA ALVARADO, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
LISA ELIZABETH ANDIO, OF VIRGINIA

LAURA F. ANTUONO, OF VIRGINIA
 HUGO ALBERTO ARCINIEGAS, OF VIRGINIA
 WHITNEY ARNOLD, OF VIRGINIA
 CHRISTINA K. ARNOLD, OF VIRGINIA
 KASEY D. ARNONE, OF VIRGINIA
 AMANDA S. ASHLEY, OF NORTH CAROLINA
 TESFA MIKAEL AYENNEW, OF VIRGINIA
 CHRISTOPHER EUGENE BABEL, OF VIRGINIA
 CHRISTOPHER ALLEN BALL, OF VIRGINIA
 SUKANYA BANERJEE, OF VIRGINIA
 DAVIA ALEXANDRA BARBELLA, OF VIRGINIA
 MEGAN S. BARLOW, OF VIRGINIA
 CHRISTINE ELIZABETH BARRETT, OF VIRGINIA
 CHRISTOPHER BECKSTRAND, OF VIRGINIA
 MICHAEL LEWIS BERTOLI, OF VIRGINIA
 GREGORY HUGH BIELER, OF OHIO
 MEGAN L. BIERY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 LILIANA BLUM, OF VIRGINIA
 JOHN RYAN BOOTE, OF VIRGINIA
 REBECCA YORK BORNSTEIN, OF MICHIGAN
 CHRISTOPHER PHILLIP BOROWSKI, OF VIRGINIA
 STANLEY TRESOR BOUADI, OF VIRGINIA
 ERIN NICOLE BOURQUE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
 GREGG J. BOWEN, OF VIRGINIA
 KENT CASWELL BOYDSTON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 KATHERINE BRANDON, OF VIRGINIA
 MEGAN MARIE BRITT, OF VIRGINIA
 ASHLEY R. BROOKS, OF VIRGINIA
 LATOYA NAKIA BROWNE, OF VIRGINIA
 JEFFREY DANIEL BURNETT, OF VIRGINIA
 LAWRENCE J. BURROWES, OF VIRGINIA
 ROBERT S. BURWELL, OF VIRGINIA
 LOUIS V. BUSH, OF VIRGINIA
 TRISHA MARIE CAMARA, OF WISCONSIN
 THOMAS ANTHONY CANNATA, OF VIRGINIA
 LAUREN C. CARAVELLA, OF VIRGINIA
 TAYLOR HUDDLESTON CARPENTER, OF VIRGINIA
 IAN ANDREW CARTER, OF VIRGINIA
 TIMOTHY WILLIAM CHADWICK, OF VIRGINIA
 JOYCE CHEN, OF VIRGINIA
 YASMINA CHERGUT, OF VIRGINIA
 TAEK JUN CHUNG, OF VIRGINIA
 COREY R. CLEMENT, OF VIRGINIA
 KAITLIN JANE CLINE, OF VIRGINIA
 KATHERINE SECREST CONLEY, OF VIRGINIA
 PETER J. CONTARDO, OF VIRGINIA
 JASON COOMBS, OF VIRGINIA
 GREGORY CORMIER, OF VIRGINIA
 DOUGLAS ANDREW COTE, OF VIRGINIA
 MAX P. COTE, OF VIRGINIA
 GREGORY R. COX, OF NEW YORK
 ELLISON B. CRAFT-KOUTSOURIS, OF NORTH CAROLINA
 ALLISON M. CROWE, OF VIRGINIA
 MICHAEL RYAN CULVER, OF MARYLAND
 VALERIA CUPPI, OF VIRGINIA
 CAMESHIA ANN CURRY, OF VIRGINIA
 MARGARET W. DAPICE, OF VIRGINIA
 ELLIOT M. DAWES, OF TENNESSEE
 TRACI L. DAY, OF VIRGINIA
 TAYLOR MARIE DEMONS, OF TEXAS
 LORI E. DEMUTH, OF VIRGINIA
 TRACY DENDY, OF VIRGINIA
 COURTNEY MARA DOOLIN, OF VIRGINIA
 EVAN MICHAEL DOWDEN, OF VIRGINIA
 JULIE ERIN DUFEK, OF VIRGINIA
 ARDITA DUNELLARI, OF MARYLAND
 ADAM C. DUNN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 ANDREW JOHN DURHAM, OF VIRGINIA
 MATTHEW ERIC EARNHARDT, OF VIRGINIA
 DAN P. EDWARDS, OF VIRGINIA
 DAVID PAUL ELIAS, OF VIRGINIA
 WILLIAM BRENDAN ELLIS, OF VIRGINIA
 SETH ARON ESCALANTE, OF VIRGINIA
 ELIZABETH EVERSON, OF VIRGINIA
 DONALD DEE FINDLEY, OF VIRGINIA
 DARA RUTH FISHER, OF MASSACHUSETTS
 MATTHEW F. FOEHRKOLB, OF VIRGINIA
 EDGAR FOGELMAN, OF VIRGINIA
 JOHN MARK FOREMAN, OF VIRGINIA
 PAWEŁ FRACZ, OF VIRGINIA
 ROBERT STEVEN FRANCIS, OF VIRGINIA
 PHILIP MORGAN FREEMAN, OF VIRGINIA
 MARY REGINA GALVIN, OF VIRGINIA
 STEPHEN KENNETH GARDOSIK, OF VIRGINIA
 SURABHI GARG, OF VIRGINIA
 PETER JOHN GEEL, OF VIRGINIA
 ROBERT K. GERTH, OF VIRGINIA
 DONIA GHORAB, OF VIRGINIA
 MONET NAZILLA GHORBANI, OF ARIZONA
 OLIVIA CATHERINE GILMORE, OF TEXAS
 MATTHEW HERSH GOLDENBERG, OF VIRGINIA
 JESUS M. GONZALEZ, OF COLORADO
 CHRISTOPHER M. GRASSO, OF VIRGINIA
 JAMES H. GREEN, OF VIRGINIA
 ISABELLA ASHLEY GREENE, OF TENNESSEE
 ERIKA L. GRIFFITH, OF VIRGINIA
 ALLISON REGAN GRITIS, OF VIRGINIA
 DEBRA JANE GUZMAN, OF VIRGINIA
 ALEXANDRIA JULIA HAEHL, OF VIRGINIA
 DANIEL JOSEPH HARRIS, OF VIRGINIA
 DAVID KIAMA HARRISON-SMITH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 MARQUIS ANTHONY HAWKINS, OF VIRGINIA
 JERYL PAUL HEWEY, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
 SHANNON M. HIBBARD, OF VIRGINIA
 IRA RECALDO HOBSON, JR., OF VIRGINIA
 GABRIELLA HELEN HODGE, OF VIRGINIA
 NEVIN WALTER HOLMBERG, OF VIRGINIA
 PAUL E. HOLT, OF VIRGINIA
 DEANNA J. HOOPES, OF VIRGINIA
 SHAWN A. HOWARD, OF VIRGINIA
 ZHANNA JOSEPHINE IMEL, OF COLORADO
 CHRISTIAN PHILIP P. JACOBSON, OF WISCONSIN
 NATASHA JAMES, OF VIRGINIA
 TAMIKA F. JEFFRIES, OF VIRGINIA
 MATTHEW JOHN JERNSTEDT, OF ARIZONA

BETHANY RENEE JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA
 CHRISTOPHER DANIEL JONES, OF VIRGINIA
 PATRICK D. JULIAN, OF VIRGINIA
 JULIAN M. JUNG, OF VIRGINIA
 RAVINDRA CLIVE KAHATAPITTIYA, OF VIRGINIA
 THOMAS J. KANAVAROS, OF VIRGINIA
 CAITLIN STAPLETON KAPROVE, OF VIRGINIA
 BRENDAN PATRICK KELLY, OF VIRGINIA
 MACKENZIE B. KELLY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 ANDREW KERBS, OF VIRGINIA
 THOMAS JOHN KERNGEY, OF VIRGINIA
 JOSEPH KETTEL, OF VIRGINIA
 SHARON ALENA KIM, OF VIRGINIA
 TYLER SUNG KIM, OF VIRGINIA
 SPENCER E. KING, OF TEXAS
 STEVEN DAVID KLOOS, OF VIRGINIA
 COMER TAYLOR KNIGHT, OF VIRGINIA
 PETER D. KNOETGEN, OF VIRGINIA
 GRANT MICHAEL KNUSTON, OF VIRGINIA
 DUKHO KOH, OF VIRGINIA
 KWASI MAWULE KPOTIVI, OF VIRGINIA
 KARL EDWARD KRUSE, OF VIRGINIA
 SAMANTHA KU, OF CALIFORNIA
 KEITH M. KWIATKOWSKI, OF VIRGINIA
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REINTRODUCTION OF THE RESOLUTION EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY EACH YEAR AS "RARE DISEASE DAY"

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce this resolution with my colleague Rep. RICHARD HUDSON of North Carolina. Our resolution supports the designation of Rare Disease Day on the last day of February. I am pleased that this resolution has been endorsed by the National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) and am thankful for their leadership on these critical issues over many years.

Nearly one in ten Americans live with one or more of the roughly 7,000 known rare diseases. More than half of those struggling with rare diseases—defined as affecting less than 200,000 people—are children. Sadly, many rare diseases and conditions are serious, life-threatening, and lack effective treatments. These are not just statistics: I am sure most of us know at least one family member or friend who has been affected by or struggled with the unique challenges of rare diseases.

Moreover, as we observe Black History Month, it's important to know that African Americans and other minorities are especially vulnerable to rare diseases, including Sickle Cell Anemia and Sarcoidosis. These diseases and conditions—including Thalassemia and Hereditary ATTR (hATTR) amyloidosis—disproportionately affect African Americans. Despite these unique obstacles, African Americans have an inspiring tradition of both combatting rare diseases and improving medical science.

One great example is Dr. Charles Drew, an African American scientist who helped found the modern "blood bank," which helped dramatically expand blood transfusions. A faculty member at Howard University, Dr. Drew's pioneering work in blood transfusions took place against the backdrop of segregation and discrimination. During his time overseeing the Red Cross's blood plasma donation program, Dr. Drew was prohibited from donating his own blood because of the color of his skin. Despite these obstacles, Dr. Drew's work improved the practice of blood transfusions, which is now a lifeline for many individuals struggling today with rare diseases. The examples of Dr. Drew and countless other researchers, physicians, nurses, activists, and patients underscore the importance of bringing additional awareness to rare diseases.

Despite the many challenges, some progress has been made. More than 840 drugs and biologics have been approached by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of rare diseases. However, Congress must do more to combat rare diseases. In addition, more work needs to be done to

bring attention to the needs of those who struggle with rare diseases, and to celebrate their courage. That's why Rep. HUDSON and I are reintroducing this important resolution. Each year, many individuals with rare diseases and their loved ones celebrate Rare Disease Day to share their stories and educate communities of researchers, health professionals, governments, and community organizations about how rare diseases affect them.

More than 100 countries observe Rare Disease Day. Our resolution expresses support for the designation of the last day of this month as Rare Disease Day. Congress should recognize this work and improve our efforts to address the challenges facing the rare disease patient community.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join us in supporting Rare Disease Day's designation on the last day of February to better champion people with rare diseases. I urge the House to support this resolution.

RECOGNIZING TAMPA'S LOCAL TRAILBLAZER, ROOSEVELT "ROCKY" RATLIFF, III, IN HONOR OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, this Black History Month, I am proud to celebrate local trailblazers who have dedicated their lives to lifting up our community. I rise today in immense gratitude of Roosevelt "Rocky" Ratliff, III, a lifetime public servant. Born in Perry, Fla., at 2 pounds and 11 ounces, he gained the name Rocky by his delivery nurse because he was a fighter, despite his low birthweight. His parents, Roosevelt Jr. and Gloria, taught him that hard work and doing your very best in everything you do pays off. He moved to Tampa in 1984 and received his bachelor's degree in criminology from St. Leo University—becoming the first in his family to attain a college degree. He also attended Bethune Cookman University, where he was a member of the Marching Wildcats Band.

Mr. Ratliff joined the Tampa Police Department in 1998, patrolling the seven public housing properties that existed at the time. He led with his "Boots on the Ground" philosophy that stressed the importance of patrolling neighborhoods on foot to deter crime and foster invaluable relationships with the neighbors. This philosophy helped him work his way up the ranks to corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, and captain before retiring as a major in 2018. He had a reputation for building strong community relationships throughout the City of Tampa. Because of his initiative, our communities became a safer place to live, work and play.

Major Ratliff pioneered the Community Oriented Program (COPs) in all three Districts and helped resolve community complaints and

disturbances in city parks by serving as the liaison to the Parks & Recreation Department. After 30 years, Major Ratliff retired but continued his community involvement through mentoring. He is a member of the Pi Iota Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. that started a mentoring program at Just Elementary School for 20 young men in the fourth and fifth grades called the Gentlemen's Club. This program is vital in helping young men develop the proper skills needed to guide them throughout life and furthering their education. In addition, he is CEO of Strategic Community Engagement Consulting, LLC. He, along with Derrick Brooks Charities, developed a Community-Police Relationships (CPR) Zoom Forum to focus on addressing concerns between law enforcement and our Black and Brown communities. The Forum has been a major success throughout Florida. For decades, City of Tampa and Hillsborough County employees supported an annual local MLK tribute through a scholarship fund and downtown march, and Major Ratliff was part of that effort during his tenure at the Tampa Police Department. In 2018, he became a member of the MLK Parade Foundation. Today, the MLK Foundation hosts one of the largest MLK parades in the southeastern United States and engages with businesses, community organizations and entertainment—over the past few years, numerous bands from Historically Black Colleges & Universities have participated in the annual parade. In fact, 2022 was the first time ever that the largest HBCU bands in the country, Florida's own Bethune Cookman University and Florida A&M University, marched together.

Major Ratliff is married to Antoinette and is the proud father to four daughters, Tyrhonza, Bianca, Asia and Markayla.

Major Ratliff has always answered the call—the call to keep our community safe and the call to preserve our community's African American history. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful nation and Tampa Bay community, I am proud to recognize the service and leadership of Major Roosevelt "Rocky" Ratliff, III.

COMMEMORATING THE VICTIMS OF THE SUMGAIT AND BAKU Pogroms

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark the 34th anniversary of the pogrom against the Armenian residents of the town of Sumgait, Azerbaijan.

On February 27, 1988, and for three days following, Azerbaijani mobs assaulted and killed Armenians—leaving hundreds of civilians dead and injured and women and girls were raped. Some victims were thrown from windows and burned alive. Tens of thousands were forced to flee.

• 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.

After two years, it was estimated that only 40,000 of the 250,000 Armenian residents of Baku remained in Azerbaijan. On January 13, 1990, organized Azerbaijani mobs turned on them, too, killing hundreds and injuring many more.

The pogroms came as a direct result of years of vicious, racist anti-Armenian propaganda by Azerbaijani authorities, dehumanizing the Armenian residents of Azerbaijan and laying the groundwork for mass violence. Azerbaijani authorities made little effort to punish those responsible, instead attempting to cover up the atrocities and deny the government's role in instigating the attacks.

On such an anniversary, we honor the victims of this ghastly injustice, and pledge to speak out against hatred so that history will not repeat itself. But tragically, more than three decades later, that is exactly what has happened. Beginning on September 27, 2020, and over 44 days, Azerbaijani forces once again targeted and murdered innocent Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh, also known as Artsakh, and displaced tens of thousands more. Today, Azerbaijani aggression against the people of Armenia and Artsakh continues. Armenian soldiers are still illegally detained and subject to torture while thousands of civilians still live in danger. Religious and cultural Armenian sites that have fallen under Azerbaijani control are under constant threat.

These are the horrific consequences when aggression and hatred grow unchecked—and it is why, whether these crimes against humanity occurred one year, thirty years, or a hundred years ago, we can never allow them to go unrecognized. More than that, it is why the United States must fully step into its role as a defender of democracy and peace around the world. We must not relent in our calls for the safe and unconditional release of the remaining Armenian prisoners of war and captured civilians, for the end of U.S. assistance to the Aliyev regime, and for stronger efforts to support democracy in Armenia and a free, independent Artsakh.

So on this tragic anniversary, let us pause to remember those who suffered in the atrocities of the Sumgait and Baku pogroms. But let us also recommit ourselves and our nation to doing everything we can, today, to bring liberation to our Armenian brothers and sisters abroad, once and for all.

RECOGNIZING THE CAREER OF JAMES CAPONITI

HON. JAMIE RASKIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my remarkable constituents, James Caponiti, on the occasion of his retirement from the American Maritime Congress and for his unwavering service of nearly half a century to the U.S. Merchant Marine.

James' multi-decade career spans an extraordinary period which he began as a newly minted analyst at the Department of Commerce and which he concluded as Acting Deputy Administrator of the Maritime Administration. From the Nixon administration to navigating today's challenges of declining U.S. shipping, James worked to bolster the U.S.

Merchant Marine's invaluable role in upholding our national security interests. For example, when he served as a Commerce Fellow on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, James provided instrumental insight and guidance in crafting legislation that implemented the Maritime Security Program. As the Chairman of NATO's Planning Board for Shipping, he led efforts that emphasized the immense value of a robust domestic merchant fleet to our European allies.

He also served as the Executive Director and President of the American Maritime Congress, a non-profit and research education association dedicated to supporting the U.S. Merchant Marine. As Executive Director and President, James provided over 38 years of industry knowledge in showcasing the important nature of maritime services to policy staff in Congress and the White House. He also spearheaded efforts to revitalize the U.S. fleet, increase the share of food-aid required on U.S. flagged vessels, educate shareholders on Export-Import Bank mandates, expand diversity and inclusion within the U.S. Merchant Marine and promote sustainability efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change.

James faithfully dedicated himself to the best interests of his country. His unshakable commitment to improving the quality of life of all mariners and strengthening the security interests of our country embodies true American patriotism.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the remarkable service and wonderful legacy of my constituent, James Caponiti.

RECOGNIZING MONA GARIMELLA, BLACK HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN

OF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. McEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the exemplary work of Mona Garimella, an 11th grade student at Maggie Walker Governor's School in Richmond, Virginia, and the high school winner of the Black History Month essay contest I hosted earlier this month. Ms. Garimella wrote a powerful essay on the legacy of my former colleague, John Lewis, and the importance of getting into "good trouble." I am inspired by Ms. Garimella's words, and I encourage young people across our country to reflect on what this month means to them.

Since its creation less than 50 years ago, Black History Month has been a time to honor and reflect upon the remarkable achievements of the African-American community.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mona Garimella's exceptional work in celebration of Black History Month.

VA04 HIGH SCHOOL BLACK HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTEST

(By Mona Garimella)

"Get in good trouble, necessary trouble, and help redeem the soul of America." Former U.S. Representative John Lewis once said this, a man who continuously fought for equality and civil rights throughout his lifetime. Lewis's work as an activist and gov-

ernment official made courageous strides in our society that were of the topmost necessity. In a time of pure hate and discrimination against African American people, Lewis led significant protests, such as the iconic Freedom Fighters protests against *Boydton v. Virginia*. He continued his legacy as a leader in multiple nonviolence activist groups and also when he eventually came to Congress. Today, Representative Lewis's lifetime work of "good trouble" represents the necessity for society to continuously fight for what is right and never be afraid to speak up for the greater good, as it is our job as American individuals to hold the government accountable and remain steadfast in our morals so that we can prevent the tragic prejudices in our history from occurring again.

It is hard to stand up for what is right. To speak up and defy social norms is something that takes courage to do, but it is of utmost importance that we do so; one must use their freedom of speech to get in "good trouble" and stand up for what is right. After years of inhumane police brutality against African Americans and the tragic murder of George Floyd in 2020, the Black Lives Matter movement gained a surge of popularity larger than it had ever seen. Individuals of all colors and backgrounds were using their right to protest to create good trouble and be loud. They made it clear that the violence and mistreatment of Black people in our country have been inhumane for centuries now. It was sickening how certain racial prejudices are still present today and even supported by some law enforcement officials. Some news sources viewed these protests as "violent," but the activists continued using their voices because they knew it was the only way people would listen. As seen in Lewis's civil rights work and the Black Lives Matter movement, protests are important to bring the necessary change to our society that is long overdue, particularly in civil rights issues because the country needs to hear the stories of Black people in order to truly understand the systemic issues with our legal systems. Thus, it is only through the continuous use of speech to create "good trouble" that our country can at least somewhat right the wrongs in our legal system, as the people wronged by the system deserve at least that much.

As students, along with using our voices, it is imperative that we remain unified in our efforts so that we can create greater change. If we all come together to share stories and further learn about other perspectives while living as a minority in America, we can truly create substantial change. John Lewis was known to be both a man of action and a man of words. Our words have so much value and power, and we must use language as a collective body of young activists to learn and come together to share these stories. Indeed using one's voice can also be viewed individually, such as through voting. However, the beauty of our democracy is that freedom of speech along with the right to assemble and protest are foundational elements of our country that promote community buy-in. Voting is important, but it is our strength in numbers that can truly move our nation to change, and it is our job as young activists and the next generation to start being more mindful of the stories of those hurt by our nation so that we can come together and push through these issues collectively.

When John Lewis was repeatedly jailed for his protests and civil rights work, he continued to use his voice because he knew our nation still had a long way to go. When Black Lives Matters protesters were criticized for being too loud, the activists continued to lead their efforts because they knew that

they could not stop now; evidently, the fight against racial prejudice is a life-long battle. While it is not justifiable nor acceptable, we as individuals carry implicit biases and prejudices against other groups of people. However, it is our duty as informed citizens and sympathetic human beings that we continue to educate ourselves and create “good trouble” so that we can continuously learn. It is only through acts of good trouble that we, as a society, can progress to a state of being where individuals do not fear being pulled over by a cop—one where Black people do not have to worry about being unfairly stereotyped and having to face inhumane treatment because of that. This is the absolute bare minimum, yet this is where our society has fallen behind. Because of individuals like Representative John Lewis, we were able to dismantle a series of racist laws our nation shamelessly agreed upon at one point in time, but it is our duty today to continue that fight and John Lewis’s legacy to truly mend the wounds we have created.

ANIMAL ASSISTED THERAPY PROGRAMS OF COLORADO

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Animal Assisted Therapy Programs of Colorado for receiving the 2021 Arvada Chamber of Commerce’s Non-Profit of the Year Award.

The Arvada Chamber of Commerce’s Non-Profit of the Year is recognized for their support of Arvada and its citizens through impactful programs, services and overall involvement within the community. Nominees are also evaluated on local partnerships and collaboration.

Animal Assisted Therapy Programs of Colorado supports Arvada by making the benefits of animal-assisted therapy available to everyone, regardless of their ability to pay. It is one of the first counseling centers in the country to specifically integrate teams of professional therapists and their therapy animals to facilitate the therapy process. The program specifically aims to serve economically, physically, and/or mentally disadvantaged individuals and families. AATCP also provides many opportunities for members of the surrounding community to become involved as volunteers, taking care of the animals, the property, and the on-site organic garden that produces much of the fresh produce consumed by the therapy animals.

Congratulations to Animal Assisted Therapy Programs of Colorado for this honor and I thank them for their contribution to our community.

IN RECOGNITION OF MULTIFOCAL MOTOR NEUROPATHY (MMN) MONTH 2022

HON. JENNIFER WEXTON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, today I recognize the month of February as Multifocal Motor Neuropathy (MMN) Awareness Month.

Multifocal Motor Neuropathy (MMN) is a rare disorder in which focal areas of multiple motor nerves are attacked by one’s own immune system. Typically, MMN is slowly progressive, resulting in asymmetrical weakness of a patient’s limbs. Patients frequently develop weakness in their hand(s), resulting in dropping of objects or sometimes inability to turn a key in a lock. The weakness associated with MMN can be recognized as fitting a specific nerve territory. There is essentially no numbness, tingling, or pain. Patients with MMN can have other symptoms, including twitching, or small random dimpling of the muscle under the skin which neurologists call fasciculations.

The clinical course of MMN is chronically progressive without remission. The prevalence of this very rare disease is estimated to be 0.6 cases in every 100,000 people, which makes it even rarer than GBS, a spontaneously self-limiting disorder in which 1–2/100,000 cases occur each year in North America and Europe.

It is now established that intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg), a preparation of antibodies obtained from healthy volunteers, can be readily given through an arm vein and provides benefit to patients with MMN. It is the only treatment for this disorder that is approved by the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) and regulatory agencies in Europe and Canada. IVIg can lead to improved motor function in most patients with MMN, with the response varying from minimal to very large. Early treatment shortly after symptom onset is always more effective. The treatment usually does not completely reverse all of the symptoms, and those patients who do respond will require repeated treatments to maintain their improvement.

Founded over 40 years ago, the GBS/CIDP Foundation International is the preeminent global nonprofit organization supporting individuals and their families affected by Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (CIDP), and related syndromes such as multifocal motor neuropathy (MMN) through a commitment to support, education, research, and advocacy.

On behalf of my constituent Brenda Perales, an MMN patient, member of the Board of Directors of the GBS/CIDP Foundation International, and Co-Chair efforts to raise awareness of MMC, I call on my colleagues to join me in recognizing the month of February as Multifocal Motor Neuropathy (MMN) Awareness Month.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH AN- NIVERSARY OF THE APPLETON NOON LIONS CLUB

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the 100th Anniversary of the Appleton Noon Lions Club.

The Appleton Noon Lions Club was chartered on March 1, 1922, when 25 Appleton business leaders came together with a mission to serve their community. As the Appleton Noon Lions Club celebrates this milestone, we must look back on the club’s numerous achievements in the City of Appleton, the State of Wisconsin, and around the world.

The Appleton Noon Lions Club has consistently upheld and honored the mission of all Lions Clubs which is to serve. Over 1.4 million men and women who are members of Lions Clubs throughout the world are dedicated to serving their communities in times of need and the Appleton Noon Lions Club is no exception. From the beginning, the club has offered aid to the local Appleton Schools through supporting countless educational and recreational initiatives, from musical instruments to playground equipment.

Throughout the years, the Lions have dedicated their time to ensuring that their communities are equipped with the resources they deserve. I commend the outstanding and unwavering support that the Appleton Noon Lions Club has shown to Northeast Wisconsin.

One of the many worldwide missions for the Lions is to prevent avoidable blindness and improve the quality for individuals who are visually impaired. With a focus to carry out this mission, the Appleton Noon Lions Club has completed over 70,000 vision screenings of students in Appleton and Menasha schools and collected over 8,000 used eyeglasses and 500 hearing aids for the Lions Eye Glass Recycling Center. Not only do the Lions support the visually impaired, but they also support other organizations that give back to the community.

For 25 years, the Lions have offered tools and resources to assist older adults at their Senior Expo where they raised \$250,000 for local charitable organizations. Through these initiatives and their 100 years of service, the Appleton Noon Lions Club is a true credit to their community and to Northeast Wisconsin.

I invite all Members of this body to join me in celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Appleton Noon Lions Club. The Appleton Noon Lions Club is a wonderful organization and is deserving of the highest degree of recognition.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. JANICE B. YOST

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Janice B. Yost, a passionate advocate whose efforts to improve health care and health outcomes has saved countless lives over the course of the last two decades.

In 1999, after serving in leadership roles at both health care and educational organizations, Dr. Yost relocated from South Carolina to run a new organization in Worcester, Massachusetts, the Health Foundation of Central Massachusetts. A prolific grant developer, Dr. Yost helped the Health Foundation allocate over \$50 million in grants throughout her 23-year career. Dr. Yost was able to develop results-oriented grantmaking and grant implementation, which enabled her to successfully push for significant changes in health care policy.

Dr. Yost has worked hard to focus the Health Foundation’s mission not only on health care, but also on social determinants of health. Her ethos requires looking at the whole of a person’s life to determine the state of their health, and she engrained that belief in

the work of the Health Foundation from its start. As a result, she has been a catalyst for systemic and policy changes in everything from community development and affordable housing to food insecurity and nutrition.

Madam Speaker, the impact of Dr. Yost's advocacy in the field of public health cannot be understated. She has helped the foundation fund grants supporting everything from re-entry programs for formerly incarcerated people to initiatives to address childhood trauma—Dr. Yost has been relentless in her pursuit to help others.

Dr. Yost is driven by a genuine desire to do good. She has beautifully blended the work of philanthropy, government, and the nonprofit sector in a way that alters the trajectory of people's lives and serves as a model for public health across the country.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress and all the people in whose lives Dr. Yost has made positive and immeasurable differences, it is my great privilege to thank and recognize Dr. Janice B. Yost for her service to the people of Massachusetts and her tireless efforts to create a more just and equitable world.

RECOGNIZING TAMPA'S LOCAL
TRAILBLAZER, ROBERT SCOTT,
JR., IN HONOR OF BLACK HIS-
TORY MONTH

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, this Black History Month, I am proud to celebrate local trailblazers who have lifted up our community and those who dedicate their time and talent to preserve local African American heritage. I rise today in immense gratitude of Robert Scott, Jr., a lifetime public servant. Mr. Scott was born in 1954 and it was during an impressionable age when he witnessed segregation, brutality, marches, resisting through nonviolence and the numerous assassinations of national civil rights activists and prominent figures, such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, as well as Robert F. and John F. Kennedy. But he also witnessed the change and improvements that emanated. His parents were Robert, an insurance agent and Doris Scott, a school principal. He graduated from Chamberlain High School and then from Bethune Cookman University with a bachelor's degree in business administration. He also graduated from the University of South Florida Institute of Government Executive Fellows Program.

Mr. Scott started with the City of Tampa as a personnel analyst and retired after 30 years as Division Manager of its Solid Waste Department in 2010. During his decades of service, he witnessed improvements in leadership and was proud to be part of diversifying leadership within city government. For decades, City of Tampa and Hillsborough County employees supported an annual local MLK tribute through a scholarship fund and downtown march, and Mr. Scott was part of that effort during his tenure at the City of Tampa. He also served on the City of Tampa Black History Committee. He is now the owner of Scott Travel Agency, which specializes in group and

cruise travel to all regions of the world. He understands that learning about other cultures provides a better perspective of how to treat people. Mr. Scott was one of the founders that established the MLK Foundation to build a family-friendly parade that started in 2015, fund scholarships for deserving students and honor community heroes that uphold the legacy of Dr. King. Today, the MLK Foundation hosts one of the largest MLK parades in the southeastern United States and engages with businesses, community organizations and entertainment—over the past few years, numerous bands from Historically Black Colleges & Universities have participated in the annual parade. In fact, 2022 was the first time ever that the largest HBCU bands in the country, Florida's own Bethune Cookman University and Florida A&M University, marched together. He hopes Tampa's MLK parade inspires all cities throughout the state to host their own in an effort to unify entire communities.

Mr. Scott has been a member of First Union Missionary Baptist Church for 48 years. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and a 32nd degree Mason. He has served on other boards and committees such as the National Safety Council Executive Board, American Cancer Society, Gasparilla Parade, Super Bowl committee, and is a Certified Manager of the Solid Waste Association of North America. He is married to his beautiful wife, Barbara, and has four children, Michael, Pavonne, Robert III and Jason.

Mr. Scott understands fully how remembering our history, no matter how dark, can be used towards a better future. He also knows that preserving our own heritage is just as important as learning about other heritages from all over the world. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful nation and Tampa Bay community, I am proud to recognize the service and leadership of Robert Scott, Jr.

OBSERVING THE 30TH ANNIVER-
SARY OF THE KHOJALY TRAG-
EDY

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, our friends in Azerbaijan paused last week to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Khojaly tragedy and it is right that we join our allies in this remembrance.

Since the beginning of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan in the late 1980s, it is reported that the Khojaly tragedy, which happened on February 25 and 26, 1992, was the deadliest in this conflict, resulting in hundreds of lives lost, families devastated, and the town destroyed.

Although a cease-fire was negotiated in 1994, the conflict is ongoing and flares periodically, most recently in 2020. It remains my hope and prayer that the barriers to peace that have persisted for the last three decades can be resolved.

2022 also marks the 30th anniversary of the U.S. and Azerbaijan establishing diplomatic relations. Since then, Azerbaijan has been a key partner in the War on Terror, and the two nations share a Trade Relations Agreement and a Bilateral Investment Treaty.

The anniversary of this tragedy is an appropriate time to remember the lives of all the men, women, and children who were killed, and to recommit to working together to prevent such atrocities from occurring again. Long-term peace, security, and regional cooperation are in the best interests of the entire region of the South Caucasus and the world.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. ROBENA
GAINES FLAKES

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart and solemn remembrance that I rise today to pay tribute to a phenomenal woman of God, dedicated early childhood educator, and beloved role model, Mrs. Robena Gaines Flakes. Sadly, Mrs. Flakes departed to her eternal reward on Saturday, February 5, 2022. A homegoing service celebrating the life of this exceptional woman was held on Saturday, February 12, 2022, at 11:00 AM at Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church located at 5230 Lee Road 235 in Phenix City, Alabama.

Mrs. Robena Gaines Flakes was born in Phenix City, Alabama in 1935. After graduating from South Girard High School, she went on to study Early Childhood Education at Morris Brown College and Columbus State University. She also attended American Baptist Theology College at the Friendship Baptist Church campus in Columbus, Georgia.

Mrs. Flakes was a loving mother to her children and was a supportive wife to her late husband, Rev. Dr. Johnny H. Flakes, Jr. She was the compassionate first lady to his congregations at Fourth Street Missionary Baptist Church in Columbus, Georgia and Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church in Phenix City, Alabama. Together they used their deep and abiding faith in the Lord to make a tremendous impact on their community, state, and nation. Their son, Rev. Dr. Johnny H. Flakes, III now pastors Fourth Street Missionary Baptist Church and, in addition, previously pastored Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church as did his father before him.

Mrs. Flakes was also the Founding Director of the Fourth Street Daycare Center (now the Robena Gaines Flakes Daycare) which was established in 1993. During her tenure as Director, the center expanded its roster from 56 children to over 150 children. She also expanded the facility as well as its programs and services to include an after-school program for elementary school students. It was also the first daycare to receive the "Center of Distinction Award" from the state of Georgia. She served in this capacity for 12 years until she retired as Director in 2005 and went on to serve as a Consultant.

Mrs. Flakes received several accolades and awards for her work with the youth. These awards include the Rosa Parks Women of Courage Award from the Gamma Tau Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. and the Gracious Ladies of Georgia Award. She also served as President of The East Alabama Women's Association.

Mrs. Flakes accomplished many things in her life but none of these would have been

possible without the grace of God and the love and support of her late husband, their children, Rev. Dr. Johnny H. Flakes, III, Merle J. Flakes, and Sencira Flakes; along with their grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Proverbs 11:25 says, "A generous person will prosper; whoever refreshes others will be refreshed." "Mama Flakes", as she was affectionately known, gave her life to God and dedicated herself to the service of others. On a personal note, when I came to Columbus, Georgia in 1972, she nurtured me as if I were one of her children. And, for that, I will be forever grateful. Furthermore, during my two decades as a member of the congregation and choir at Fourth Street and throughout my career, she and her husband shared advice, counsel, and wisdom with me and were always supportive of my career in public service. I can say without reservation that she was one of the most passionate and warmhearted individuals I have ever met. I am proud to consider Mama Flakes and the Flakes family as part of my extended family.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the more than 730,000 people of the Second Congressional District of Georgia, and people all across the nation, in paying tribute to Mrs. Robena Gaines Flakes, for her selfless service to youth, the Church, and to humankind. We extend our deepest condolences to her family, friends, and all who mourn her loss. We pray that we will all be consoled and comforted by an abiding faith and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks, and months ahead.

ARVADA ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Arvada Economic Development Association (AEDA) for receiving the 2021 Arvada Chamber of Commerce's Behind the Scenes Award.

The Chamber's Behind the Scenes Award is given to an organization or individual who is an unsung hero in our community and is truly focused on ensuring the Arvada community and businesses are thriving.

The Arvada Economic Development Association team has exhibited leadership and collaboration through their willingness to partner and support the Arvada Chamber of Commerce and the local businesses they serve. The staff and board members of AEDA offered their time and talent to ensure the appropriate resources were allocated throughout Arvada in order to have an optimal impact on the business community as a whole. Through this investment, they have supported the economic recovery of the local business community during the COVID-19 pandemic, critical shifts to the local workforce system, and helped advance business education programs. These are a few of the countless examples of how AEDA has shown their commitment to their partners, local businesses and our community all while continuing to make Arvada one of the best places to do business.

Congratulations to Arvada Economic Development Association for this honor, and I thank them for their contribution to our community.

RECOGNIZING SALIM BAMOUE,
BLACK HISTORY MONTH ESSAY
CONTEST WINNER

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. McEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the exemplary work of Salim Bamoue, an 8th grade student at Vernon Johns Middle School in Petersburg, Virginia, and the middle school winner of the Black History Month essay contest I hosted earlier this month. Mr. Bamoue wrote a powerful essay on the legacy of my former colleague John Lewis and why his lifelong work on voting rights is still important today. I am inspired by Mr. Bamoue's words, and I encourage young people across our country to reflect on what this month means to them.

Since its creation less than 50 years ago, Black History Month has been a time to honor and reflect upon the remarkable achievements of the African-American community. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Salim Bamoue's exceptional work in celebration of Black History Month.

VA04 HIGH SCHOOL BLACK HISTORY MONTH
ESSAY CONTEST

(By Salim Bamoue)

The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by human beings for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison people because they are different from others.—Martin Luther King Jr. Many people consider voting to be the most prominent voice us citizens have in office. While this is true, people of color do not have equal opportunity to voice their opinions. John Lewis fought for most of his life to preserve the voting rights of his African American brothers and sisters. John Lewis's impact on voting rights can not be taken away. He has influenced changes that have been made and changes to be made in American society for years to come. The struggle for voting rights has always been long and arduous, and John Lewis despite all the adversity, fought through it so that minorities in America had equal opportunity to vote in the United States of America.

John Lewis was born on February 21, 1940 in a heavily segregated Alabama. He was born into terrible circumstances as he would grow up to be a victim of prejudice. When Jim Crow laws were in full effect and white superiority was preached everywhere and blacks were brutally persecuted due to the forceful stereotypes and rhetoric spread by white supremacists. Most people of color were gaslighted into believing they were actually inferior to whites. This genuinely applied to most things a normal American citizen would do. Voting especially was a huge issue. The issue of voting disproportionately benefited whites in a way which might have seemed minute. John Lewis saw this and decided his activism to the issue of voting rights. One of John Lewis' most prominent and notable moments in his life was Bloody Sunday. On March 7th, 1965, John Lewis and other activists were brutally beaten for protesting their voting rights. Voting rights have always been complicated. This did not deter John Lewis though as he's been fighting for this up until his passing.

John Lewis' legacy is still integral in our fight for voting rights. A bill is being worked on in his name to secure the votes of African American citizens. While for the most part

the disparity between whites and blacks isn't as notable, we are still currently struggling to attain our voting rights in a way in which we feel secured and just as considered as our white counterparts. John Lewis has fought for many years to attain voting rights for his people, even becoming a U.S. Representative so that people may look up to him and strive for what he strived for. The future looks promising as this new bill that may be passed in his name may directly affect black voters in such a way that more and more black voters are accounted for.

Throughout history, people of color have notably been on the short end of the stick and we still struggle to attain even our voting rights. But late John Lewis has dedicated his life to the cost in order to give black people an equal voice as to who we should place in our offices. The current state of the bill working on to be passed in John Lewis's name doesn't look so good as it has failed the senate vote twice and is exempt from filibuster, but that doesn't mean we sit down and act as if we cannot find a compromise or some sort of way to finally secure our voting rights as we as black Americans should always strive to secure the rights given to us and the fruits of our liberty. So I call upon black Americans to keep on fighting the persecution even through the face of adversity. There is always a light at the end of the tunnel.

IN RECOGNITION OF RARE
DISEASE DAY

HON. G.K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Rare Disease Day and to recognize the extraordinary challenges faced by Americans with rare diseases.

A disease is considered rare when it affects fewer than 200,000 people in the United States. Rare diseases are far more common than they sound. Over 7,000 different rare diseases have been identified to date. Unfortunately, only 10 percent of rare diseases have FDA-approved treatments.

To combat rare disease, we must not only make significant investments in research and treatments but address the racial disparities that exist within the rare disease community. While 25 to 30 million Americans have a rare disease, there are significant racial differences and people of color are particularly vulnerable to some rare conditions like sickle cell disease. From diagnosis to treatment, people of color face significant barriers to care. For example, on average it takes a rare disease patient 6 years to achieve a correct diagnosis, but for patients of color it can take even longer. Additionally, despite making up more than 38 percent of the U.S. population, people of color comprise only 16 percent of research study participants. Underrepresentation in research studies leads to a lack of understanding of effective treatments.

Health equity should factor into every aspect of the rare disease landscape, from diagnosis to research and treatment. I commend the work of organizations such as the Rare Disease Diversity Coalition (RDDC), comprised of rare disease experts, health and diversity advocates, and industry leaders dedicated to accelerating and advancing health equity for rare disease patients of color. Last November, the

RDDC, together with Global Genes, hosted the RARE Health Equity Summit, which convened a diverse network of rare disease stakeholders to explore and address gaps in diagnoses faced by patient of color.

Madam Speaker, as the proud Sponsor of H. Res. 948, a resolution recognizing Rare Disease Day and those individuals living with rare diseases, I urge my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the importance of health equity and the desperate need for robust rare disease research.

RECOGNIZING TAMPA'S LOCAL
TRAILBLAZER, LILLIAN COOPER
STRINGER, IN HONOR OF BLACK
HISTORY MONTH

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, this Black History Month, I am proud to celebrate local trailblazers who have lifted up our Tampa Bay community. I rise today in immense gratitude for Lillian Cooper Stringer, a lifetime public servant who has been a leader to help ensure safety, dignity and vitality for thousands of neighbors. Born in Bartow, Fla., Mrs. Stringer moved to Tampa—into public housing—at a young age. Her mother did not complete middle school and she was one of five siblings. Precocious, in third grade Mrs. Stringer received the highest grade for English composition in all of Hillsborough County. The accolades and recognition she received from this became a pivotal moment that catapulted her into a true understanding that higher education was key to lifting herself out of poverty. She worked hard to earn good grades and remain an active student, including as a dancer and member of the Middleton High School Tiger's drill team.

In 1978, Mrs. Stringer received her bachelor's degree in Radio, Television, Film Communication and English Education from the University of Maryland College Park Campus. Mrs. Stringer had stints with landmark local organizations before joining Tampa Housing Authority, including Hillsborough Community College, Hyatt Regency and WFLA.

She found a special calling where she currently serves as the Director of Community Affairs for the Tampa Housing Authority, one of the largest housing authorities in the state and the state administrator for Assisted Housing/Section 8. Since starting in 1990, she has served the agency in various capacities, including all areas of resident initiatives; social services; inter-agency involvement; staff employee and resident training; as well as serving as a local and national housing advocate and agency spokeswoman. With little to no senior engagement available when she started with Tampa Housing Authority, she launched initiatives to improve senior safety and healthy

community living—what she has erected and developed serves as a national model and will leave a lasting legacy. She developed numerous programs for Tampa Housing Authority's older residents through Elderly Services Initiatives to keep senior citizens engaged, including the foster-grandparent supports and inter-generational programs that connect seniors with youth. She also developed and coordinated plans for the first on-site clinic at an elderly property and created "Senior Spotlight," a column that highlights the accomplishments of elderly residents. She coordinated the first "Senior Cabaret," an event designed to provide an opportunity for the elderly to interact, socialize and meet elderly residents from other properties.

Catapulting students in public housing into successful lives through education, as she herself did, became a passion and for years she coordinated a scholarship that also equipped students with luggage and laptops as they were sent off to college. She managed the first Family Day Care Homes, which provides an opportunity for qualified, unemployed seniors to keep no more than six young people in their home environment, as well as the Youth Sports and Cultural Program, Resident Enterprise Assistance Program, Revolving Loan Program and the agency's Recycling Center.

Mrs. Stringer's current and prior memberships include Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Hillsborough Area Regional Transit Authority, local chambers of commerce, Public Relations Society of America, American Association of University Women, Florida Bar Grievance Committee, Metropolitan Ministries Advisory Board and Leadership Tampa Bay. She even owned her own boutique, Chez Lilly, from 2007 to 2011. Mrs. Stringer has been married for 40 years to former Judge Thomas E. Stringer and she is mother to Roderick Eugene Cooper.

Mrs. Stringer's accomplishments did not come by mere accident or simply because they were part of her job duties. Rather, Mrs. Stringer has gone above and beyond her professional obligations because her personal experience, passion for dignity, and commitment to preserving Tampa's African American heritage led her to approach community engagement in new, innovative ways. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful Nation and Tampa Bay community, I am proud to recognize the service and leadership of Lillian Cooper Stringer.

HONORING MAYOR CHARLES
BUJAN OF PORT ARANSAS, TX

HON. MICHAEL CLOUD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. CLOUD. Madam Speaker, today I would like to pay my respects to a true public serv-

ant in the 27th Congressional District, Port Aransas Mayor Charles Bujan, who passed away on February 9th, after a battle with pancreatic cancer.

Born and raised in Port Aransas, Mayor Bujan began his public service to his beloved community in 2007, when he was first elected as a councilman. In 2016, he was then elected Mayor of Port Aransas.

As Mayor, he led the city through recovery efforts stemming from the damage caused by Hurricane Harvey. I remember meeting with Mayor Bujan on multiple occasions and he never missed an opportunity to advocate for the city that he led. I am proud to have worked with him over the years to revitalize the community of Port Aransas.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family of Mayor Bujan and the community of Port Aransas during this difficult time.

BARBER-NICHOLS

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Barber-Nichols for receiving the 2021 Arvada Chamber of Commerce's Business of the Year Award.

The Arvada Chamber of Commerce's Business of the Year Award recognizes a business that has established a reputation for providing a superior level of customer service while using ingenuity and innovation to overcome challenges. Not only does Barber-Nichols excel as a company but it also continues to support the community by participating in local activities and partnering with local non-profit organizations.

Barber-Nichols is accelerating the delivery of innovative turbomachinery systems through collaborative customer relationships merged with integrated engineering and manufacturing to explore the universe and ensure sustainable energy. Barber-Nichols experienced 10 percent+ year-over-year revenue growth from \$30 million in 2017 to \$60 million in 2021, supporting local Colorado jobs by growing from 100 to 160+ employees. In addition, Barber-Nichols remains committed to developing a next-generation skilled manufacturing workforce in Colorado by sponsoring young talent directly out of trade schools. Barber-Nichols employees also show their commitment to the community they call home by volunteering with a variety of local organizations such as Adopt-A-Street City of Arvada, Community Table Arvada Food Bank, Habitat for Humanity, Jefferson County Schools Art Program, Children's Hospital, Foothills Animal Shelter, and others.

Congratulations to Barber-Nichols for this honor and I thank them for their contribution to our community.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF
MATTHEW BRADY

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Matthew Brady, who peacefully entered eternal life on Thursday, February 10, 2022. Nicknamed by family and friends as "Fred, Brady, and Big Uncle," Matthew Brady was a larger-than-life figure that left a positive impact on the lives of those he met.

The son of Frank and Emma Brady, Matthew Brady was born on Monday, February 7, 1938, in Youngstown, Ohio. Matthew would graduate from South High School in 1956, where he was known as an all-around athlete and the community's star football player. He would opt out of a football scholarship and join the workforce at Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company until 1961, where he would enlist into our nation's army, where he would serve until he was honorably discharged in 1963 and returned to work as a steelworker. Matthew would eventually earn his stationary steam engineering license in 1978 and continue to work in the steel industry until 1981. He would transition over to a 35-year career as a stationary steam engineer until his retirement with the Trumbull Memorial Regional Hospital in 2013.

Outside of his professional life, Matthew was a linchpin of entertainment and gaining understanding with those close to him. He would entertain his seven children with several versions about how he and Laura Cooke, his wife of 57 years, met. Each tale would be funnier than the previous one. His love for reading books and newspapers helped his far-reaching knowledge continue to grow, possibly allowing him to be tricked into writing a few political science and history papers for college students.

In all, Matthew Brady was a quiet, humble, hardworking man who cared for those he loved since he was young. The epitome of selflessness, Matthew would become the caretaker of his mother, an older brother that was incapacitated by the war, and a niece while in high school. Matthew would continue to be their caretaker of his mother and brother until their passing 40 years later. That love and care will be what our community misses the most.

Matthew will be dearly missed by his wife Laura Thornton Brady and his children Tisha P. Brady; Pia N. Brady; Jada M. Brady; (Andre) Ian Brady; Avery (wife Patrice) Brady; Leah A. Brady; and Aaron A. Brady. He was also greatly loved by his four grandchildren Julien and Justin Aina, Hannah Brady, and Ava Brady, the niece he adored and reared (Lenore "Bugs" Brady of Bryans Road Maryland, his sister-in-law DeLois Grant Brady, brother-in-law Ronald Thornton and his many nieces and nephews. He is preceded in death by his parents; and siblings, Frank (June) Brady, Jr., Edward Brady, Norman (Bobby) Brady, Helen Brady Traylor, Herbert (Billy) Brady, Margaret Brady, Eleanor (Betty) Brady Owens; and most recently by his youngest brother Samuel (Dickie) Brady.

RECOGNIZING VETERAN REMMIE
CHEW, U.S. MARINE CORPS, AND
HIS VOLUNTEER WORK

HON. A. DONALD McEACHIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. McEACHIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and honor Mr. Rennie Chew for his service to our country and his continuing service to our Richmond community.

Mr. Chew served in the United States Marine Corps for sixteen years, and was stationed across the globe, from Okinawa, Japan to Camp Lejeune in North Carolina. He now continues his service in the Richmond community with his non-profit organization, A Servant's Heart Ministry, that collects goods and distributes them to those experiencing homelessness.

His inspiration for his non-profit came while getting his master's degree at Virginia Union University's School of Theology in 2020. As a fellow alumnus of that venerable institution, I have the utmost respect for the way Mr. Chew lives the values we learned. As churches and others serve meals, it was important to Mr. Chew to provide food, clothing, and other essential items to the people of Richmond, wherever they may be.

Instead of looking for praise, Mr. Chew finds reward with helping and making connections with our communities. Mr. Chew's dedication to others, both in our Richmond communities and to our nation during his time in the U.S. Marine Corps, exemplifies his selfless service.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Rennie Chew for his devotion and service to the public good, to our communities, and to our Nation.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 70TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE MARINE
CORPS LOGISTICS BASE IN AL-
BANY, GEORGIA

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women who have served and currently serve at the Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) in Albany, Georgia. On Thursday, March 1, 2022, base personnel, Armed Services veterans, and local dignitaries will celebrate the facility's 70th anniversary.

Over the last 70 years, the brave men and women who have served at MCLB, Albany have made significant contributions in defending our homeland and safeguarding our liberties.

On March 1, 1952, MCLB, Albany was commissioned as the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies. By 1954 the station was sufficiently complete with warehouses and administration buildings to assume supply support for Marines east of the Rocky Mountains and in the

Atlantic area. In 1967, the base became a Storage Activity and Depot Maintenance Activity.

On January 17, 1990, the Commandant of the Marine Corps designated the Commanding General, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany to also be Commander, Marine Corps Logistics Bases. The reorganization placed control of Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, California; Blount Island Command, Jacksonville, Florida, as well as Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany under this single command.

Over the last several decades, MCLB, Albany has provided exceptional support to the Marine Air Ground Task Forces sent to Southwest Asia. The MCLB, Albany military and civilian team's hard work and dedication, combined with equal efforts from MCLB, Barstow and Blount Island Command have reaped outstanding results for our nation's Armed Services.

In 2021, MCLB, Albany won in the Fiscal Year 2021 SECNAV Energy Excellence Award's small installation category for its achievements in policy implementation, reductions in energy and water intensity, cybersecurity, and overall commitment to energy security planning. This vital Net Zero Initiative from MCLB, Albany reduced the energy cost aboard the installation and helped the base nearly reach its goal in FY 2020 of covering all critical building energy loads in the event of an outage by increasing its sources of on-site generation.

Madam Speaker, I have had the pleasure of traveling to many U.S. military installations around the world and the Marine Corps Logistics Base in Albany, Georgia is one of the finest military bases I have ever had the pleasure of visiting.

Through my ongoing interaction with MCLB, Albany personnel, one of the things I have come to admire about our nation's Marines is that their commitment to serving our country does not end once they separate from Active Duty. In their everyday life and actions off base, the personnel at MCLB, Albany have remained faithful to serving their fellow Marines, their community, and their nation. They have truly exemplified the U.S. Marine Corp's motto, Semper Fidelis.

MCLB, Albany Marines hold themselves to a higher standard—that service to our nation is a lifelong commitment, not just a tour of duty.

Whether it is going on to work as policemen, fire fighters, teachers, or business professionals, a MCLB, Albany Marines' commitment to making our nation better remains at the fundamental core of what not only makes them great during their Armed Services career, but what will also make them invaluable members of our society once their military careers end and their transition into civilian life begins.

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 of Georgia in paying tribute to the men and women who have served at the Marine

Corps Logistics Base in Albany, Georgia over the last 70 years and those who currently serve today for their outstanding valor and patriotic service.

HONORING JAMES HONG

HON. JUDY CHU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize James Hong, a venerable actor with one of the most prolific acting careers in Hollywood history. I was fortunate enough to meet with Mr. Hong in advance of his induction to the Hollywood Walk of Fame where he will receive his very own star commemorating his outstanding career. For nearly seven decades, Mr. Hong has been gracing our screens with his legendary performances, amassing over 672 credits since the outset of his career. At 92 years old, Mr. Hong has no intentions of slowing down.

Mr. Hong was born in 1929 in Minneapolis, Minnesota to parents who immigrated from China. His father owned a local herb store, one of only two stores within the city's Chinatown. It was within these walls that Mr. Hong's passion for the arts was cemented when, on weekends, local Chinese workers gathered at his father's store and watched as a young Mr. Hong put on performances for them.

While dreams of being an entertainer remained strong as ever, Mr. Hong's parents urged him to become an engineer, so he enrolled at the University of Minnesota to study civil engineering. But his studies were interrupted when he was drafted to the Korean War. While at training at Camp McClellan in Alabama, Mr. Hong did some impressions for his fellow soldiers and quickly caught the attention of the Camp's General. Mr. Hong was ordered to remain at the base to provide entertainment to the troops and coordinate public relations with the community, preventing him from being deployed to Korea during the war.

After his service, Mr. Hong completed his civil engineering degree at the University of Southern California and worked for the County of Los Angeles in road repair. Then in 1954, Mr. Hong appeared on Groucho Marx's radio show, "You Bet Your Life," where he did impressions, including of Groucho himself. His appearance was so popular that the radio show received the second largest amount of fan mail for any episode. This appearance kickstarted Mr. Hong's incredible career in Hollywood and was one of the first of what would become hundreds and hundreds of credits, including "Chinatown," "Blade Runner," "Bonanza," "Big Trouble in Little China," "Soldier of Fortune," "Mulan," "Seinfeld," "The Big Bang Theory" and so many more.

Unfortunately, Mr. Hong often faced discrimination on set, and many of the roles he was given were stereotypical, demeaning portrayals of Chinese people. Faced with the difficult choice of playing a character that was written in a racist manner or not working at all, Mr. Hong ultimately decided to continue his acting career, but worked tirelessly to bring complexity to roles that so frequently lacked humanity.

Taking his own experiences of discrimination, Mr. Hong set out to make the entertain-

ment industry more accessible and humane, and to help expose Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) actors to opportunities. When given a script for the 1962 film "The Confessions of an Opium Eater," Mr. Hong was taken aback by the stereotypical, negative depictions of Asian characters. So, he organized a group to approach the director to argue that a rewrite of the script was needed to make its AAPI characters more human. Even though the director ultimately refused a rewrite, Mr. Hong remained committed to advocating for better, more just representation.

These experiences eventually inspired Mr. Hong and fellow actor Mako Iwamatsu to form an acting troop for Asian American actors, which eventually turned into the renowned theater group, East West Players. Since its creation, East West Players has played an instrumental role in showcasing productions formulated, designed and executed by AAPI creators. On top of that, East West Players fostered a space for AAPI artists to express themselves freely and form a community. Mr. Hong's dedication to shedding light on the abilities and accomplishments of AAPI artists is clear from the group's alumni which include names like George Takei, John Cho, Daniel Dae Kim, Randall Park and countless others.

As one of the most accomplished actors in Hollywood history, James Hong has entertained and brought joy to innumerable viewers across the country and world. Not only has Mr. Hong committed his entire professional life to entertainment but has likewise dedicated himself to uplifting the abilities and careers of AAPI actors and has therefore paved the way for future generations of performers to come. It can be said with certainty that Mr. Hong has made an immeasurable, positive impact in the performing arts. It is my distinct honor to commemorate his career and life.

MIKE HUGGINS AND LENKA JUCHELKOVA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mike Huggins and Lenka Juchelkova for receiving the 2021 Arvada Chamber of Commerce's Entrepreneur of the Year Award.

The Arvada Chamber of Commerce's Entrepreneur of the Year recognizes an individual or team for their commitment, investment, and innovation as a business owner in Arvada.

Mike and Lenka own and operate the Arvada Tavern and the Glo Car Wash in Arvada along with several other businesses in the Denver metro area. Their businesses define what is great about this community: reliable, consistent, great customer service with a focus on giving back to the community they call home. This husband-and-wife team work tirelessly to provide high-quality service to the community and good-paying jobs and positive work culture for their employees. Mike and Lenka support not only their employees and customers but the business community as a whole.

Congratulations to Mike Huggins and Lenka Juchelkova for this honor and I thank them for their contribution to our community.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF LILLIE E. PERKINS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, it is with a deep sadness and immense gratitude that I stand to join the many family, friends, and colleagues who have gathered to remember Mrs. Lillie E. Perkins, a New Haven institution in our education community. I have often spoke of our nation's need for talented, creative educators ready to help our children learn and grow. Lillie was not only that kind of educator, but she was also that kind of community leader. She inspired your students and colleagues alike and will be deeply missed by all of those fortunate enough to have known her.

At the tender age of 7 Lillie knew that she was "born to teach." In pursuit of this dream, she earned her bachelor's degree at Fayetteville State University before moving to Connecticut with her husband, James, and earning her master's degree from the University of Connecticut and an Administrative Sixth Year Certificate from Southern Connecticut State University. She and James raised their daughters, Tiara and Sharon, and Lillie began her thirty-six-year career with the New Haven Public School system. Lillie was an extraordinarily gifted teacher with a passion and compassion that was felt by the students in her classroom as well as kids across the community.

In addition to her work in the classroom, Lillie's invaluable contributions to young people and the community have left an indelible mark. Early in her career she recognized the need for young people to have the opportunity to express themselves in a positive way after school hours. Whether with the Dr. Martin Luther King Choir, the Helene Grant School Choir, or the remarkable Unity Boys Choir, she found ways for these young people from across Greater New Haven to come together and achieve extraordinary accomplishments for which they can be very proud. I have had the opportunity to hear the angelic voices of the Unity Boys Choir and have seen first-hand the light in their eyes that comes with the excitement and adoration of the crowds they are entertaining. Lillie touched their lives in a very special way—not only allowing them to share their musical talents with others but teaching them the importance of and satisfaction in giving back to the community.

Lillie's engagement in the community also extended beyond her service to the school system. She volunteered her time and energies to a number of other programs community initiatives including the Mayor's Youth Service Program, the Toys/Teas/Toys Closets program at Yale Children's Hospital, the 1995 Special Olympic World Games in Connecticut, the Kids Protection Network Program, Christian Community Action's Food program, and the New Haven Board of Young Adult Police Commissioners. Lillie was also an active member of Bible Gospel Church as well as the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and served as a community assistant for senior citizens. The myriad of awards and commendations she received over the lifetime are a testament to the difference she made in the community and the lives of others.

With her passing, New Haven has lost a much cherished and invaluable member of our

community. Lillie E. Perkins left an indelible mark, not only on the community she called home but on the hearts of the thousands whose lives she touched. It is my honor to rise today to pay tribute to the life of Lillie E. Perkins and extend my deepest condolences to her daughters, Tiara and Sharon, as well as her extended network of family, friends, and colleagues. As much as she will be missed, it is heartening to know that the legacy of service and compassion she leaves will continue to inspire generations to come.

RECOGNIZING MR. ZACK BUTLER
AS THE SANTA ROSA COUNTY
TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. MATT GAETZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Mr. Zack Butler as the Santa Rosa County Teacher of the Year. For several years, Mr. Butler has served Santa Rosa County schools with talent, passion, and an unwavering commitment to good education.

In Northwest Florida, we are fortunate to have some of the best teachers in the Nation. It is recognized that the teaching profession is one of the most difficult yet rewarding professions in existence. Mr. Butler has performed his teaching duties exceptionally, while also going above and beyond to be an asset to his school district.

Mr. Butler's gifts and talents are used for far more than simply educating his students. Mr. Butler goes above and beyond to truly teach life lessons as well as traditional education, to students who have more difficulty learning than others; he tailors his lessons and educational style to fit each individual child. I commend him for his steadfast willingness to serve those that matter most—the students and youth of our Nation.

For all of his admirable contributions to our community, I am truly proud to have Mr. Butler as a constituent in Florida's First Congressional District.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am privileged to recognize Mr. Zack Butler for his many accomplishments, and his commitment to excellence, professionalism, innovation, and collaboration in the Santa Rosa County School District. I thank him for his service and wish him all the best for his continued success.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF
BATTALION CHIEF STEVE WORDEN

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Battalion Chief Steve Worden of the Dearborn Fire Department on the occasion of his retirement. His honorable years of service to our community is worthy of commendation.

Battalion Chief Worden began his career at the Dearborn Fire Department in April 1997, beginning as a Firefighter 1. In 2002, he was

promoted to Firefighter 2 and then to the role of Fire Engineer in 2006. Due to his excellence in service, he was named Lieutenant in 2006 and then Captain in 2012. He was promoted to his current role as Battalion Chief in May 2019. Known for his selflessness, he was named Firefighter of the Year by the Service Optimist Club in 2012, Department Firefighter of the Year in 2012, and Firefighter of The Year by the Michigan American Legion in 2014. He is also the recipient of numerous awards, including the Gino Polidori Community Service Award and the John D. Dingell Medal of Freedom Memorial Commendation.

An active member of the Dearborn Community, Battalion Chief Worden has spent countless hours leading the Dearborn Firefighters Burn Drive that supports burned and sick children throughout Southeast Michigan. He was named Chairman of the organization in 2006 and since then has helped raise hundreds of thousands of dollars for burn centers and other local groups. As a result of his hard work, families have gotten medical equipment, food, and clothing that they truly need. He continues to reside here in Southeast Michigan with his wife and children.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in Battalion Chief Steve Worden for a career of exemplary service to the Dearborn Fire Department. I join with Battalion Chief Worden'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 three decades.

RECOGNIZING THE BAKERSFIELD
CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Bakersfield City School District as they celebrate the grand opening of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School.

Bakersfield City School District was established in 1867 with 17 students. Today, it is the largest elementary school district in California and serves over 30,000 students in the Central Valley.

The Bakersfield City School District is a model of educational excellence, equity, and innovation. They've received several awards for their work, most recently the silver award in the 2022 Magna Awards Program. The school district also received the California Exemplary District Award in 2018, 13 Golden Bells awarded by the California School Boards Association, and seven schools in the district received the California Distinguished Schools Award.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School is the 44th school established in the Bakersfield City School District. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School uses a STEAM-focused educational curriculum. Their teaching methods are not only helping students prepare for industries of the future like engineering, technology, math, art, and science, but they are helping children of all backgrounds access new ways of learning. Thanks to the work being done by the teachers and faculty of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Elementary, the children in our communities will be better prepared to tackle the challenges of the future, develop new technologies, and advance our community forward.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Bakersfield City School District and their important work to provide high-quality education in the Central Valley.

RECOGNIZING TAMPA'S LOCAL
TRAILBLAZER, HOWARD A. HARRIS
III, IN HONOR OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, this Black History Month, I am proud to celebrate local trailblazers, and those who dedicate their time and talent to lifting up their neighbors. I rise today in immense gratitude of Howard A. Harris III, who after a long career that took him throughout the country, came home to his family to enjoy retirement and serve his community by honoring the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Mr. Harris was born in Tampa and his parents, Howard Harris, Jr. and Ethel, instilled the importance of education. His father, who also served in the U.S. Army and attended Howard University on the GI Bill, was principal of several elementary schools throughout Hillsborough County, and Mr. Harris remembers as a young child sending his father off at the airport gate to Columbia University in New York City to receive his master's degree. Mr. Harris is the grandson of Marion and Booker T. Washington. He is the father of five sons, Dorian, Brian, Michael, Johnathan and Stephen. Mr. Harris graduated from Jesuit High School and went on to receive his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Howard University. He also received his master's degree in business administration from the University of Michigan.

Mr. Harris worked in the defense, aerospace and automotive industries that took him to Los Angeles, Orlando, Washington, D.C. and Detroit. But he always wanted to return to his family and the hometown he loves to make a positive difference, and he returned to Tampa in 2001. In 2021, he retired from IT Management with Hillsborough County government after 17 years. After serving as president of the local chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Mr. Harris turned his attention to honoring the legacy of one of his lifelong heroes, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. When the opportunity arose to expand Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. celebrations, Mr. Harris jumped at the chance. For decades, City of Tampa and Hillsborough County employees supported an annual local MLK tribute through a scholarship fund and downtown march. Mr. Harris was one of the founders that established the MLK Foundation to build a family-friendly parade that started in 2015, fund scholarships for deserving students and honor community heroes that uphold the legacy of Dr. King. Today, the MLK Foundation hosts one of the largest MLK parades in the southeastern United States and engages with businesses, community organizations and entertainment—over the past few years, numerous bands from Historically Black Colleges

& Universities have participated in the annual parade. In fact, 2022 was the first time ever that the largest HBCU bands in the country, Florida's own Bethune Cookman University and Florida A&M University marched together.

Mr. Harris' return to Tampa proved invaluable to our community and the ideals of education and service instilled in him. It was where he chose to fulfill the calling for the next chapter for his family and continue a life of service. Madam Speaker, on behalf of a grateful nation and Tampa Bay community, I am proud to recognize the service and leadership of Mr. Howard A. Harris III.

RITA LAWRENCE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rita Lawrence for receiving the 2021 Arvada Chamber of Commerce's Chamber Champion Award.

The Chamber Champion Award is given to an organization or individual who has gone above and beyond in their support of the Arvada Chamber and who has served as a leader and champion promoting the good work and priorities of the Chamber.

Rita serves in many roles at the Chamber, including on its Board of Directors and Executive Committee, the Networking KAPS Council, Annual Dinner Action Team and more. Rita has a long tenure as a member of the Chamber joining in 2011 and jumping right in as a leader and active volunteer. Rita serves as a role model and impressive community leader. Her work has benefited the Chamber and the business community as a whole.

Again, congratulations to Rita Lawrence for this honor and I thank her for her contribution to our community.

TRIBUTE TO THE KIWANIS CLUB OF BURBANK

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Kiwanis Club of Burbank, California.

The Kiwanis Club of Burbank, founded in 1922, is the first and oldest service club in Burbank. The mission of Kiwanis Clubs worldwide is to improve the world one child and one community at a time, and to that end, the Burbank club has been faithful to that mission and their steadfast commitment to Burbank's children. Their initial service project was paving the dirt road in front of Burbank High School. The club sponsored one of the first Key Clubs at the high school in 1926, and since the 1920's, the club has sponsored a Boy Scouts of America troop.

As an all-volunteer organization, the Kiwanis Club of Burbank serves the youth of our community with a vast array of programs, projects, youth groups and events; and through these many programs and projects, strive to teach children leadership skills, good citizenship and

fostering the spirit of service. Projects include many music, drama and art projects in the Burbank Unified School District, the Youth Leadership Conference, Relay for Life, Burbank Singing Star Contest, YMCA Youth in Government, and Kiwanis Cares about Children, which helps disaster-stricken families in the Burbank area. The club also provides youth scholarships and teacher recognition, sponsors K-KIDS at the Boys and Girls Club, serves meals to seniors, holds food drives for food pantries, hosts innovative fundraisers such as the Kiwanis Family Fun Day Golf Ball Drop, and supports numerous non-profit organizations such as the Burbank Temporary Aid Center, Burbank Kids Community Dental Clinic, and the Burbank YMCA.

For one hundred years, through world wars and the current worldwide pandemic, Kiwanis Club of Burbank members have continuously provided outstanding service to the community, and particularly the children of Burbank, California.

I consider it a great privilege to recognize the Kiwanis Club of Burbank and I ask all Members to join me in congratulating the club upon its centennial anniversary.

IN RECOGNITION OF RARE DISEASE DAY AND THE RARE DISEASE DIVERSITY COALITION

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Rare Disease Day to stand with the courageous women and men who have been diagnosed with rare diseases and honor those who have lost their battle to these terrible illnesses.

An estimated 1 in 10 Americans are afflicted with rare diseases, and people of color suffer disproportionately from these illnesses. Despite their great overall number, rare disease patients are the "orphans" of the healthcare systems, often denied diagnosis, treatment, and the benefits of research. Due to the low prevalence of each disease, medical expertise is rare, knowledge is scarce, care offerings inadequate, and research limited.

We applaud the advocates, medical professionals, and caregivers who dedicate their lives to providing resources to those diagnosed with rare diseases. One such advocate is the Rare Disease Diversity Coalition, an organization born out of a commitment to help address the extraordinary challenges faced by rare disease patients of color and a dedication to serve as a catalyst for progress. The RDDC's depth and breadth of expertise come from the diversity of the over 50 coalition members and affiliates; which include the Asian-Pacific Islander American Health Forum, EveryLife Foundation, Health Equity Collaborative, MANA, A National Latina Organization, National Black Nurses Association, National Hispanic Medical Association, National Medical Association, Patient Advocate Foundation, and the Black Women's Health Imperative. This coalition can help society seize the momentum for change on racial inequities and drive progress on the continuing struggles regarding health equity and rare diseases. Last fall, the RDDC hosted the RARE Health Equity

Summit Fall in partnership with Global Genes. This Summit brought together stakeholders from the rare disease community to discuss persistent gaps in diagnostic challenges for historically underserved and underrepresented patient communities and to align strategies to address health inequities of the rare disease community.

It is up to us to continue fighting for cures and ensure that every American, especially those of color, has access to the quality care they need. Still, our Nation has a long way to go before rare diseases no longer threaten American lives and devastate communities of color.

As we observe Rare Disease Day, I ask my colleagues in Congress to stand with me in support of real and significant progress with rare diseases; to unite in supporting treatments and breakthroughs with rare diseases; to ensure that more people have access to quality, affordable health care; and to lifting the inequitable health burden that falls on communities of color. We must commit to ending rare diseases and improving the lives of all those affected by these illnesses.

JOHN SELLARS RETIREMENT

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 28, 2022

Mr. LONG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the long and storied career of John Sellars, Executive Director of the History Museum on the Square.

A native of Springfield, Missouri, John has always held a special place in his heart for the Ozarks. Even when his job took him away from his hometown, he remained loyal to the community. He originally volunteered at the History Museum on the Square when it first opened in 1976, and he continued to help until he moved in 1989. He was working at Coca-Cola at the time, but later moved onto Canada Dry. He eventually got a job with Pepsi and retired from there as a Regional Manager in 2004. Work had moved him all over the country, but in retirement, he came back to Springfield, and almost immediately returned to the History Museum on the Square. He joined the board of directors, before being elected board president, and eventually became the Executive Director of the museum in 2005.

The History Museum on the Square is a natural fit for John. He has a true love of history, and especially the history of Springfield. He passionately shares this history through his work at the museum. Not only that, but John has also been involved in several other charities throughout his life, constantly finding ways to give back to his community.

Madam Speaker, John Sellars has lived an incredible life, and since retiring from Pepsi, has spent his time giving back to his community. I wish him and his family all the best as he retires from the History Museum on the Square.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all

meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 1, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 2

10 a.m.

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Christy Goldsmith Romero, of Virginia, Kristin N. Johnson, of Michigan, Summer Kristine Mersinger, of South Dakota, and Caroline D. Pham, of New York, all to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SH-216

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold an oversight hearing to examine implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act by the Department of Transportation.

SD-106

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine pending nominations.

SD-226

2 p.m.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations.

HVC-210/VTC

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control

To hold hearings to examine the \$150 billion drug market, focusing on the economics of cartels.

SD-215

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism
To hold hearings to examine United States policy towards India.

SD-G50/VTC

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Subcommittee on Government Operations and Border Management

To hold hearings to examine chief human capital officers at 20, focusing on what is needed to empower CHCOs to ensure human resources practices support agencies' mission success.

SD-342

3:30 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters.

SVC-217

MARCH 3

9 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Kenly Kiya Kato, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Jennifer Louise Rochon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, and Trina A. Higgins, to be United States Attorney for the District of Utah, and Jane E. Young, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, both of the Department of Justice.

SH-216

10 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the Semi-annual Monetary Policy Report to the Congress.

SD-538/VTC

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Arun Venkataraman, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, Laurie E. Locascio, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Standards and Technology, and Grant T. Harris, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary, all of the Department of Commerce, Gigi B. Sohn, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commis-

sion, Alvaro M. Bedoya, of Maryland, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner, Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and Mohsin Raza Syed, of Virginia, Christopher A. Coes, of Georgia, and Carol Annette Petsonk, of the District of Columbia, each to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

SR-253

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine recent actions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relating to permitting construction and operation of interstate natural gas pipelines and other natural gas infrastructure projects.

SD-366

10:15 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the Senate confirmation process and Federal vacancies.

SD-342/VTC

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Alina L. Romanowski, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq, Douglas T. Hickey, of Idaho, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Finland, and Steven H. Fagin, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen, all of the Department of State, and Erin Elizabeth McKee, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

SD-106/VTC

MARCH 7

6 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To receive a closed briefing on the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

SVC-217

MARCH 8

10 a.m.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs

To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations.

HVC-210/VTC

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senator Leahy delivered Washington's Farewell Address.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S811–S843

Measures Introduced: Eight bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3707–3714, and S. Res. 528. **Page S836**

Measures Reported:

S. 3035, to establish the Artificial Intelligence Hygiene Working Group, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 117–82)

S. 904, to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 117–83)

S. 1354, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Chilkoot National Historic Trail and to provide for a study of the Alaska Long Trail, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 117–84)

S. 1583, to reauthorize the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act. (S. Rept. No. 117–85)

S. 1620, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Eunice, Louisiana, certain Federal land in the State of Louisiana. (S. Rept. No. 117–86) **Page S836**

Measures Considered:

Women's Health Protection Act: Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3755, to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services. **Pages S819–26**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 46 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. 65), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion

to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S826**

Postal Service Reform Act—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3076, to provide stability to and enhance the services of the United States Postal Service. **Pages S826–31**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 74 yeas to 20 nays (Vote No. 66), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of bill. **Page S826**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all time during any period of morning business, adjournment, recess, and Leader remarks count post-cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Pages S826–27**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 10:15 a.m., on Tuesday, March 1, 2022. **Page S840**

Appointments:

Afghanistan War Commission: The Chair, on behalf of the Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 117–81, appointed the following individual to serve as a member of the Afghanistan War Commission: Daniel P. Fata of Massachusetts. **Page S840**

Escort Committee—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United

States into the House Chamber for the joint session to be held at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, March 1, 2022.

Page S840

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

William A. LaPlante, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment.

William Brodsky, of Illinois, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2023.

Kathryn Huff, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Nuclear Energy).

Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

32 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, and Navy.

Pages S840–43

Messages from the House:

Page S835

Measures Placed on the Calendar:

Pages S815–16

Executive Communications:

Pages S835–36

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages S836–37

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S838–39

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Pages S839–40

Privileges of the Floor:

Page S840

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—66)

Page S826

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 9:48 p.m., until 10:15 a.m. on Tuesday, March 1, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S840.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 22 public bills, H.R. 6855–6876; and 6 resolutions, H. Res. 948–949, 951–954 were introduced.

Pages H1175–76

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H1176–78

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 950, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3967) to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–253); and

H.R. 4588, to amend the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to establish a regional technology and innovation hub program, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–254).

Pages H1174–75

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Perlmutter to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H1151

Announcement by the Chair: Consistent with updated guidance from the Attending Physician, the Chair informed Members that masks are no longer required in the Hall of the House. Members and staff may continue to wear masks at their discretion.

The announcement is incorporated within the policy on conduct during a covered period of January 4, 2021, and supersedes all other announced policies that are in conflict.

Page H1151

Recess: The House recessed at 2:09 p.m. and reconvened at 2:47 p.m.

Page H1152

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures: “Six Triple Eight” Congressional Gold Medal Act: S. 321, to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women’s Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the “Six Triple Eight”, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 422 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 46;

Pages H1152–55, H1170–71

Providing for the application of certain provisions of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 for fiscal year 2021: S. 3706, to provide for the application of certain provisions of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 for fiscal year 2021;

Pages H1155–56

Methamphetamine Response Act: S. 854, to designate methamphetamine as an emerging threat;

Pages H1156–58

Suicide Training and Awareness Nationally Delivered for Universal Prevention Act: S. 1543, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy; **Pages H1158–59**

Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act: S. 1662, to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health; **Pages H1159–60**

Emmett Till Antilynching Act: H.R. 55, amended, to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 422 yeas to 3 nays, Roll No. 47; and **Pages H1166–69, H1172**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the “Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building”: H.R. 2142, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the “Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building”. **Pages H1169–70**

Recess: The House recessed at 4:41 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H1170**

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Honorable Jim Hagedorn of Minnesota. **Pages H1171–72**

Suspensions: The House failed to agree to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act: H.R. 2116, amended, to prohibit discrimination based on an individual’s texture or style of hair, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 235 yeas to 188 nays, Roll No. 48. **Pages H1160–66, H1172–73**

Expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable James L. Hagedorn: The House agreed to H. Res. 949, expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable James L. Hagedorn. **Page H1173**

Discharge Petition: Representative Duncan presented to the Clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Ways and Means from the consideration of the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 67, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5,

United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to “Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Omnibus COVID-19 Health Care Staff Vaccination” (Discharge Petition No. 10).

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yeas-and-nays votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1171, H1172, and H1173.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 7:54 p.m., pursuant to House Resolution 949, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable James L. Hagedorn.

Committee Meetings

HONORING OUR PACT ACT OF 2021

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 3967, the “Honoring our PACT Act of 2021”. The Committee granted, by record vote of 9–4, a structured rule providing for consideration of H.R. 3967, the “Honoring our PACT Act of 2021”. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–33, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that following debate, each further amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. Section 3 of the rule provides that at any time after debate the chair of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs or his designee may offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the Rules Committee report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs or their designees,

shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of the resolution. The rule provides one motion to recommit. Testimony was heard from Chairman Takano and Representative Bost.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D129)

H.R. 6617, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. Signed on February 18, 2022. (Public Law 117–86)

S. 566, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 42 Main Street in Slatersville, Rhode Island, as the “Specialist Matthew R. Turcotte Post Office”. Signed on February 22, 2022. (Public Law 117–87)

S. 583, to promote innovative acquisition techniques and procurement strategies. Signed on February 22, 2022. (Public Law 117–88)

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”. Signed on February 23, 2022. (Public Law 117–89)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine global security challenges and strategy, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine S. 3699, to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy Office of Science, S. 3428, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide Federal financial assistance to support advanced nuclear reactors and associated supply chain infrastructure, S. 2733, to terminate the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund and transfer remaining amounts to the Treasury, S. 2896, to amend the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to clarify whistleblower rights and protections, S. 2232, to direct the Secretary of Energy to fund projects to restore and modernize National Laboratories, S. 2302, to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to assign certain functions to the Assistant Sec-

retaries of Energy relating to energy emergencies and energy security, and H.R. 3119, to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act with respect to functions assigned to Assistant Secretaries, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Finance: business meeting to consider the nominations of Robert Michael Gordon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary, January Contreras, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, and Rebecca E. Jones Gaston, of Oregon, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, all of the Department of Health and Human Services, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to receive a closed briefing on United States hostage policy, 10 a.m., SVC–217.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine Federal support for preventing and responding to carjackings, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Disabled American Veterans, 10 a.m., HVC–210/VTC.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled “A 2022 Review of the Farm Bill: Commodity Group Perspectives on Title 1”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Engagement with Allies and Partners”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, hearing entitled “Fiscal Year 2023 Strategic Forces Posture Hearing”, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions, hearing entitled “Improving Retirement Security and Access to Mental Health Benefits”, 10:15 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, hearing entitled “Holding Big Tech Accountable: Legislation to Protect Online Users”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery, hearing entitled “FEMA: Building a Workforce Prepared and Ready to Respond Part 2”, 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled “Discrimination and the Civil Rights of the Muslim, Arab, and South Asian American Communities”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing on H.R. 1638, the “Gilt Edge Mine Conveyance Act”; H.R. 4178, the “Shasta-Trinity Marina Fee Extension”; H.R. 5093, the “Wind River Administrative Site Conveyance Act”; H.R. 5493, the “Land Grant-Mercedes Traditional Use Recognition and Consultation Act”; and H.R. 6366, the “Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Expansion Act”, 10 a.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled “From Recession to Recovery: Examining

the Impact of the American Rescue Plan's State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds", 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, hearing entitled "Keeping Our Sights on Mars Part 3: A Status Update and Review of NASA's Artemis Initiative", 11 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Competition and the Small Business Landscape: Fair Competition and a Level Playing Field", 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Promoting Economic Mobility and Fair Growth through Access to Affordable and Stable Housing", 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Joint Hearing: Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Disabled American Veterans, 10 a.m., HVC-210/VTC.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of March 1 through March 4, 2022

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3076, Postal Service Reform Act, post-cloture.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: March 2, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Christy Goldsmith Romero, of Virginia, Kristin N. Johnson, of Michigan, Summer Kristine Mersinger, of South Dakota, and Caroline D. Pham, of New York, all to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 10 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Armed Services: March 1, to hold hearings to examine global security challenges and strategy, 9:30 a.m., SD-G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: March 3, to hold hearings to examine the Semiannual Monetary Policy Report to the Congress, 10 a.m., SD-538/VTC.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: March 3, business meeting to consider the nominations of Arun Venkataraman, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, Laurie E. Locascio, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Standards and Technology, and Grant T. Harris, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary, all of the Department of Commerce, Gigi B. Sohn, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, Alvaro

M. Bedoya, of Maryland, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner, Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and Mohsin Raza Syed, of Virginia, Christopher A. Coes, of Georgia, and Carol Annette Petsonk, of the District of Columbia, each to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation, 10 a.m., SR-253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: March 1, to hold hearings to examine S. 3699, to provide guidance for and investment in the research and development activities of the Department of Energy Office of Science, S. 3428, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide Federal financial assistance to support advanced nuclear reactors and associated supply chain infrastructure, S. 2733, to terminate the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund and transfer remaining amounts to the Treasury, S. 2896, to amend the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to clarify whistleblower rights and protections, S. 2232, to direct the Secretary of Energy to fund projects to restore and modernize National Laboratories, S. 2302, to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to assign certain functions to the Assistant Secretaries of Energy relating to energy emergencies and energy security, and H.R. 3119, to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act with respect to functions assigned to Assistant Secretaries, 10 a.m., SD-366.

March 3, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine recent actions of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relating to permitting construction and operation of interstate natural gas pipelines and other natural gas infrastructure projects, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: March 2, to hold an oversight hearing to examine implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act by the Department of Transportation, 10 a.m., SD-106.

Committee on Finance: March 1, business meeting to consider the nominations of Robert Michael Gordon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary, January Contreras, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary for Family Support, and Rebecca E. Jones Gaston, of Oregon, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, all of the Department of Health and Human Services, 10 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: March 1, to receive a closed briefing on United States hostage policy, 10 a.m., SVC-217.

March 2, Subcommittee on Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism, to hold hearings to examine United States policy towards India, 2:30 p.m., SD-G50/VTC.

March 3, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Alina L. Romanowski, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq, Douglas T. Hickey, of Idaho, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Finland, and Steven H. Fagin, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen, all of the Department of State, and Erin Elizabeth McKee, of California, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, 10:30 a.m., SD-106/VTC.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: March 2, Subcommittee on Government Operations and Border Management, to hold hearings to examine chief human capital officers at 20, focusing on what is needed to empower CHCOs to ensure human resources practices support agencies' mission success, 2:30 p.m., SD-342.

March 3, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the Senate confirmation process and Federal vacancies, 10:15 a.m., SD-342/VTC.

Committee on the Judiciary: March 1, to hold hearings to examine Federal support for preventing and responding to carjackings, 10 a.m., SD-226.

March 2, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD-226.

March 3, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Kenly Kiya Kato, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Jennifer Louise Rochon, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, Sunshine Suzanne Sykes, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, and Trina A. Higgins, to be United States Attorney for the District of Utah, and Jane E. Young, to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, both of the Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: March 1, to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Disabled American Veterans, 10 a.m., HVC-210/VTC.

March 2, Full Committee, to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations, 2 p.m., HVC-210/VTC.

Select Committee on Intelligence: March 2, to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 3:30 p.m., SVC-217.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: March 2, to hold hearings to examine the \$150 billion drug market, focusing on the economics of cartels, 2 p.m., SD-215.

House Committees

Committee on Armed Services, March 2, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing entitled "Assessing the Effectiveness of Suicide Prevention Programs", 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

March 3, Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces; and Subcommittee on Readiness, joint hearing entitled "State of the Surface Navy", 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Education and Labor, March 2, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment, hearing entitled "Investing in Economic Mobility: The Important Role of Hispanic Serving Institutions and Other Minority Serving Institutions", 10:15 a.m., Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, March 2, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Lessons from the Frontline: COVID-19's Impact on American Health Care", 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, March 2, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Monetary Policy and the State of the Economy", 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, March 2, Full Committee, hearing entitled "The 2001 AUMF and War Powers: The Path Forward", 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Homeland Security, March 2, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1540, the "Reporting Efficiently to Proper Officials in Response to Terrorism Act of 2021"; H.R. 6387, the "School and Daycare Protection Act"; H.R. 6824, the "President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act"; H.R. 6825, the "Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022"; H.R. 6826, the "Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism Pilot Program Act"; H.R. 6827, the "Securing the Check-point Property Screening System (S-CPSS) Act of 2022"; legislation on Securing Air Travel Act; legislation on Bombing Prevention Act of 2022; legislation on Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022; legislation on DHS Acquisition Reform Act; legislation on Reducing Costs of DHS Acquisitions Act; and legislation on No TikTok on Department of Homeland Security Devices Act, 10 a.m., 310 Cannon and Webex.

March 2, Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations, hearing entitled "Examining the Court-Ordered Reimplementation of the Remain in Mexico Policy", 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on House Administration, March 2, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Oversight of Section 220 of the Congressional Accountability Act: Implementing the Rights of Congressional Staff to Collectively Bargain", 2 p.m., Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, March 2, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled "COVID Child Care Challenges: Supporting Families and Caregivers", 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

March 3, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, hearing entitled "The Neglected Epidemic of Missing BIPOC Women and Girls", 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, March 2, Subcommittee on Environment, hearing entitled "From Gray to Green: Advancing the Science of Nature-Based Infrastructure", 12 p.m., Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, March 2, Subcommittee on Contracting and Infrastructure, hearing entitled "The 8(a) Program: Overview and Next Steps to Promote Small Business Success", 11 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, March 2, Full Committee, markup on legislation on the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022; and H. Con. Res. 74, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Ways and Means, March 2, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Substance Use, Suicide Risk, and the American Health System", 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth and Webex.

Joint Meetings

Joint Hearing: March 1, Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative

presentation of the Disabled American Veterans, 10 a.m., HVC-210/VTC.

March 2, Full Committee, to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of multiple veterans service organizations, 2 p.m., HVC-210/VTC.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10:15 a.m., Tuesday, March 1

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10:15 a.m., Tuesday, March 1

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3076, Postal Service Reform Act, post-cloture.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

(At 8:15 p.m., Senators will gather in the Senate Chamber and proceed as a body to the Hall of the House for a Joint Session to receive an address from President Biden.)

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Joint Session with the Senate to receive the State of the Union Address from the President of the United States.

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